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A HISTORY

OF

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MONMOUTH AND OCEAN COUNTIES,

EMBRACING A

GENEALOGICAL RECORD

OF EARLIEST SETTLERS IN MONMOUTH AND OCEAN COUNTIES
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

THE INDIANS:

Their Language, Manners and Customs.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The Revolutionary War,

Battle of Monmouth,

The War of the Rebellion.

Names of Officers and Men of Monmouth and Ocean Counties
engaged in it, etc., etc.

By EDWIN SALTER.

BAYONNE, N. J. :
E. GARDNER & SON, Publishers.
1890.

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Yours truly
Edwin Selter

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GENEALOGICAL RECORD.

A—Abraham, Adam, Adams, Akins, Alger, Allen, Allmy, Anderson, Antonides, Antrim, Applegate, Arney, Archer, Arnold, Arrowsmith, Arsley, Ashton, Aumack, Austin, Austen, Aston, Auckman.

B—Baker, Barclow, Barkelo, Baird, Bashan, Barnes, Barclay, Bailey, Baley, Baylis, Beakes, Bedle, Beedle, Biddle, Bennett, Beere, Beers, Berry, Bibby, Bibbe, Bigelow, Bills, Bird, Blackman, Boels, Boell, Bodine, Bollen, Booraem, Boorem, Borum, Borden, Burden, Bower, Bowers, Bowne, Bowker, Bowgar, Boude, Bowde, Boyd, Boys, Buys, Bray, Breese, Brinley, Brindley, Brittain, Britton, Brown, Brower, Brewer, Bryan, Bryer, Buckalew, Bunnell, Bonnell, Burrows, Burtis, Buck, Buridge, Butcher.

C—Campbell, Camburn, Camock, Cannan, Cannon, Carman, Cassaboom, Carr, Carhart, Carter, Carwithy, Chadwick, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cheeseman, Cheshire, Child, Chute, Clark, Clarke, Clayton, Clifton, Clothier, Codington, Coggeshall, Cole, Coleman, Collins, Colver, Colwell, Combs, Compton, Conklin, Cooke, Cook, Cooper, Corlies, Cottrell, Courtney, Covenhoven, Conover, Covert, Coward, Cowdrick, Cowperthwaite, Cox, Craft, Crane, Cranmer, Craig, Crome, Craven, Crawford, Crowell.

D—Davis, Davison, DeBoogh, DeBogh, Debow, DeHart, Denise, Dennis, Demyke, Devill, Duell, Devereaux, DeWildey, Dey, Dye, Dikeman, Dyckman, Dillon, Dorsett, Douglass, Dove, Drummond, Dungan.

E—Earle, Easton, Eaton, Eccles, Edge, Edwards, Ellis, Ellison, Empson, English, Estell, Erickson, Everingham, Evilman, Evillman, Emanuel, Emlay, Embley.

F—Falkinburg, Fardon, Fenton, Flinn, Fithian, Fish, Forman, Foreman, Furman, Foxall, Freeborn, French, Freneau, Frythowart, Fullerton.

G—Gauntt, Gibeson, Guiberson, Gibbons, Gifford, Goodbody, Gordon, Gould, Goulding, Golding, Grandin, Grant, Green, Grover, Gulick.

H—Hall, Haight, Haines, Haynes, Halsey, Hamilton, Hampton, Hance, Hankins, Hankinson, Hanson, Hart, Harkcut, Harker, Harts-horne, Haring, Hatton, Hutton, Havens, Haviland, Heaviland, Hawes, Heard.

I—Lefever, Lafetra, Laing, Laird, Lanson, Lambson, Lane, Lawrence, Lawrie, Laurie, Layton, Lawton, LeCock, Lacock, LeConte, Leeds, Lefferts, Leffertson, LeLaistre, Masters, Leonard, Letts, Lewis, Lloyd, Light, Limming, Lemon, Lincoln, Lippencott, Lippit, Little, Longstreet, Lucar, Luker, Looker, Lyell.

M—Maddocks, Malcolm, Mapes, Marsh, Mattox, McKay, McKnight, Melvin, Merrill, Mestayer, Middleton, Millage, Milledge, Milner, Mills, Melon, Mellon, Moore, Moor, Morford, Morris, Mott, Mount.

N—Neper, Napier, Newberry, Newman, Newell, Nicholls, Nismuth.

O—Oakley, Ogborn, Oliphant, Ong, Onug, Okeson, Osborne.

P—Page, Paye, Pangburn, Parr, Patterson, Paul, Payne, Pearce, Pierce, Percy, Perkins, Perrines, Pew, Pharo, Phillips, Pintard, Platt, Polhemus, Potter, Powell, Predmore, Preston, Price, Purdain, Pardon, Purdy.

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R—Race, Rees, Randolph, Fitz Randolph, Reape, Reay, Redburn, Reid, Reiford, Remington, Reynolds, Remond, Renshall, Res, Re, Richardson, Ridway, Robbins, Robison, Rockwell, Rockel, Rogers, Romeyn, Romine, Rose, Ruckman, Rue, Rulon, Russell, Ryall.

S—Saller, Salem, Selam, Schenck, Seavel, Salmon, Scott, Seabrook, Serah, Sergeant, Shakerly, Shattock, Sharp, Sherman, Shepherd, Sheppard, Shinn, Shirve, Shickler, Silver, Siliver, Silverwood, Sylvester, Sessell, Sussell, Skelton, Slack, Slaght, Slocum, Smith, Smock, Smack, Snawsell, Snowhill, Solomon, Sooy, Soper, Southard, Speare, Spicer, Spragg, Standle, Starkey, Stelle, Stephens, Stewart, Stillwell, Story, Stout, Stephen, Swain, Swingler, Swiny, Swinny.

T—Taber, Tabor, Tallman, Tarble, Taylor, Tharp, Thorp, Thompson, Tomson, Thornsbrough, Throckmorton, Tomkins, Townsend, Trax, Tucker, Tunison, Turner.

U—Usselson.

V—Van Brickle, Van Broekle, Vane, Van Arsdale, Van Brunt, Van Gelder, Van Cleef, Van Cleve, Vanderveer, Van Doren, Vandoorn, Van Deventer, Van Dyke, Van Hook, Van Horne, Vanhise, Van Kirk, Van Meter, Vaughn, Vaughan, Verway, Vickers, Voorhees, Vreedenburgh, Vroom.

W—Wae, Weir, Waeir, Wainright, Walker, Wall, Walling, Wallen, Walton, Ward, Warrell, Warford, Wayne, Warner, Watson, Webb, Wabley, Wells, Wills, West, White, Whitlock, Willair, Winner, Winnow, Wing, Wilkins, Willett, Willetts, Willis, Williams, Williamson, Wilson, Winder, Winter, Winterton, Wolcott, Woolcott, Wood, Woodmansee, Woodhancy, Woodrow, Woodward, Woolley, Worth, Worthley, Worden, Warden, Wyckoff, Wyckoff.

Y—Yard.

[For additional names under H, I, J, K, L, and P of Genealogy, see pages lxxvii to lxxx, as follows:

H—Hantell, Hornell, Harnale, Hearse, Hebron, Hepburn, Hedden, Hellens, Henderson, Hendrickson, Hepburn, Herbert, Harbert, Harbor, Henghes, Heyder, Hick, Higham, Higgins, Higbee, Hillborne, Hoff, Hoffmire, Hoge, Holman, Hordain, Hornell, Hornull, Horner, Horsman, Howard, Hubbard, Habbs, Huddy, Huot, Huit, Hewett, Hulet, Hubert, Hull, Hulshart, Helsoert, Hun, Huan, Hunlock, Hunt, Hutchinson, Hutton, Hyers, Hiers, Heyers.

I—Inlay, Ingham, Ingram, Inman, Inness, Isaacs, Irons, Ivins.

J—Jackson, Jacob, James, Jeffrey, Jerney, Journey, Jerson, Jenkins, Jennings, Jewell, Juel, Jones, Job, Jobs, Johnstone, Johnston, Johnson, Jolly, Jolley, Judah.

K—Kaighn, Kaighin, Ker, Kerr, Killie, Kimmons, King, Kinman, Kinmon, Ketcham, Kirby, Kipp, Kip, Knott.

L—Lacey, Lafetra, Lambert, Lucar, Leonard.

P—Parker.

PREFACE.

The work of gathering material and writing an accurate History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties covering a period of over two centuries, so full of interest to residents of these counties and to the people of New Jersey, generally, occupied the spare time of the author of this work for nearly one-half of his life-time, or more than a quarter of a century. Not being engaged in active business during the last three years of his life, Mr. Salter's time was exclusively devoted to research and investigation for the purpose of securing reliable information in regard to the early settlers of Old Monmouth County of which the County of Ocean was once a part. In order to accomplish this great undertaking, the official records not only of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, and a number of other counties of this State were searched, but several other States were visited at great cost of time and means and the State and county records patiently and carefully examined—notably those of Western States, to which many of the citizens of Monmouth and Ocean Counties had from time to time emigrated. The result was, the obtaining of a vast amount of valuable historical information, the collection of a great number of interesting local incidents, and unquestionably the fullest and most valuable Genealogical Record of the first settlers of Monmouth and Ocean Counties and their decendants, ever compiled. For twenty-five years previous to his death Mr. Salter was a corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society and the recognized authority on genealogical history, having been for years on its Standing Committee of Genealogy of New Jersey families. It was conceded during the lifetime of the author that there was no man in the State so thoroughly informed of the

history of first families of New Jersey (1664-1678) as Edwin Salter.

The design in publishing this book, primarily, is to carry out the long-felt desire of the deceased author to furnish the citizens of Monmouth and Ocean counties with a reliable and interesting historical work ; secondly, to perpetuate the honored name and memory of the distinguished author, and thirdly, for the benefit of his esteemed widow, who for so many years encouraged and aided her husband in his arduous and responsible duties.

To the undersigned—between whom and the lamented author there existed for nearly twenty years a close and abiding friendship—was assigned the duty of editing and preparing for publication the valuable material left by the deceased historian. In this responsible undertaking the Editor has studiously endeavored to omit nothing essential to the completeness of the history, but has striven to present the work in the form which he believes would have been acceptable to the lamented author. In the hope that it may be equally so to the citizens of Monmouth and Ocean counties, for whom it has especially been prepared, the work is respectfully submitted.

E. GARDNER, EDITOR,

December 1, 1889.

Bayonne, N. J.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

[From the *Times and Journal*, Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 22, 1888.]

TO EDWIN SALTER'S MEMORY.

To give in a cold and conventional way an outline of the life of Edwin Salter would be an easy, and to us an ungrateful, task. It is so little to the purpose that he lived more than sixty years; that he died at Forked River; that he was a member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House; that he was for a score of years a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington—these are the things that we all know, and in some sense he may be measured by them. But our immediate concern with his life, now that he is done with it, is how and to what purpose he lived it. Men of as little moment, after they go hence (and often before) as a dead letter in a waste-basket, go to the Legislature, sit in the Speaker's chair, or hold a clerkship under the government. The political status of the State has come to this, whether by progress or retrogression is of no moment here except to confront the face of the fact and be—it so happens often—rather belittled than distinguished by it. Edwin Salter was not one of the little men of either his time or his generation. When he sat as a servant of the people, it was to their honor and his credit. When he was a government clerk, he was faithful and efficient. His public life was clean and meritorious. So much for truth and for him in this respect.

But, compared to his life as a student and chronicler of State history, his public life was as a flicker beside a flame. When the one is almost forgotten, and when it would be entirely so but for his name being linked with it, his contributions to the career of the State and his delineations of the character of its men and women, will

be growing brighter in a steadier, stronger light. When the one will be almost valueless save as a chronological fact, the other will be invaluable as a historical heirloom to all future generations of Jerseymen. By this work he will live in the association of men of renown; his work will be perpetual, because upon its merits it will deserve perpetuity. His patience in collecting data, his industry in the pursuit of information, his care and judgment in selection, his love of veracity and respect for fact, his clearness in detail and ability in setting the whole sum of his studies before the world, his modest and unpretentious concealment of himself—these are some, and only some, of the characteristics of Edwin Salter's life. Men of this stamp do not die and be forgotten. They are not ephemeral. They "still live" when the multiplying years have left their unrecognizable dust far behind. Students of history must pause to do honor to their memory and be grateful to them for the good they did with little hope of reward. Indeed, reward, beyond such as necessity may have entailed, did not enter into the consideration with Edwin Salter. He loved his chosen work, and gave of his means to it as freely as he would have lightened the burdens of a beggar at his door, giving all that he had. His private life was that of the Christian man—pure and undefiled. He was generous to a double fault, honorable to the breadth of a hair, mild and gentle as the village preacher whose life is perpetuated in undying verse, and true as the love that was beneficently given to him that he might share it with others. Thus we knew him, and here we lay this tribute to a beloved memory upon the bier of its departed shade.

BIOGRAPHY.

Edwin Salter died at Forked River, N. J., December 15, 1888, aged sixty-four years. He was the son of Amos Salter and Sarah Frazier, and was descended from some of the oldest families of Monmouth county—the Bownes, Lawrences and Hartshornes. His original ancestor in America emigrated from Devonshire, England, and settled at Middletown previous to 1687. He was a lawyer, a man of distinguished ability, which was illustrated in the part which he took as counsel with Captain John Bowne in the controversies of the people with the Lords' Proprietors.

Edwin Salter was born in Bloomingdale, Morris Co., February 6th, 1824. While a youth, he removed with his parents to the more northern part of the State. At the age of fourteen, he became a member of a Presbyterian Sunday school in Newark; three years later he made a profession of his faith in Christ, in a church of the same order. He subsequently removed to Philadelphia and was there employed as a clerk in a book-store, but afterwards removed to Forked River and taught school. For a time he led a seafaring life, being master of a schooner in the coasting trade.

In 1857 he was elected by the Republicans of Ocean county as their representative in the Assembly of New Jersey, the first Free Soil member in that body. He was returned for the two following years and in the session of 1859 he was elected Speaker and filled the position with great ability. In 1861 he received an appointment in the United States Treasury Department, which he held for five years, when he resigned. He was reappointed shortly afterwards to a clerkship in the Fourth Auditor's office, where he remained till 1886, when he returned to Ocean County.

He had a taste for historical research, especially in the study of genealogical lines. He spent much of his time in his later years in prosecuting his researches into the history of the early families of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, his residence at Washington affording him peculiar facilities for the work, through his ready access to the National Archives. The information here obtained was supplemented by searches of the public records of States and counties, north and south. At the time of his death he had accumulated a vast amount of historical and genealogical matter—the work of years of patient and laborious research—for a history of Monmouth and Ocean counties, which he had long contemplated publishing. Referring to notices he had prepared of the principal families now represented in Monmouth, he wrote in a letter to a friend on the 14th of November, 1888, only a month before his death, "Take the matter altogether, I believe it will be the most complete account of the early settlers (and settlement) ever published of any county in the United States settled previous to 1700." Mr. Salter was the author of a series of historical sketches published in the *Monmouth Democrat*, 1873-'74, entitled "Old Times in Old Monmouth." His frequent contributions to the journals of Monmouth and Ocean over the signatures of "*Selah Searcher*" and "*Pilot*," bear testimony among others to his zeal in historical study and his readiness to give the fruits of his research to his fellow citizens.

Edwin Salter's name stands enrolled as a member of a Presbyterian Sunday-school at Forked River, in 1831. In 1860, he was superintendent of the same school, beside teaching the Bible-class. He married, in 1852, Margaret Bodine, of Barnegat, who survives him. Their son, George W. Salter, a most estimable young man, died at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 27th, 1880, of typhus fever, while stationed at that port as paymaster's clerk of the United States Naval Depot.

Mr. Salter was a man of great force of character, generous, open-hearted and strong in the maintenance of the

right. He had no sympathy with lawlessness or lowness of aim. Without pretension, he aspired to the best in personal, domestic and social life. In his religious life there was no affectation or cant. A genuine heartiness and catholicity of spirit moulded his creed and his conduct. His manners were genial, his spirit was broad and liberal. He was a simple-hearted, earnest Christian gentleman. He filled a large place in the affections of his friends and acquaintances, by whom his death is most sincerely mourned.

He was elected a member of the New Jersey Historical Society on May 21st, 1863, and was esteemed one its most valuable members in promoting the purposes of its organization. His remains were laid in the Masonic Cemetery at Barnegat, after a funeral service held at the Presbyterian Church.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SUBJECTS.

OCEAN COUNTY—Olden Times in ; Discovery, Settlement; When set off and established; Proprietors' Division of Lands; First persons to take up lands; Business in Old Times; Genealogy; Church History, Revolutionary and Miscellaneous Matter; Scenes on the Coast; Indian Traditions; Tales of the Forest and of the Sea, &c.

HISTORY OF OCEAN COUNTY—Discovery by Henry Hudson in 1609; Exploring our Coast; Buying Land of the Indians; Copy of the noted Monmouth Patent granted in 1665; Account of the purchases of lands from the Indians—prices paid and names of purchasers; Settlers of Middletown. The Stout Family; Tradition.

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THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR—Soldiers of the Revolution; List of Officers and Privates of Old Monmouth; Toms River during the Revolution; Privateering; Attack on Toms River; Burning the Village; A Day of Horror; Capture of Captain Joshua Huddy; Attack on the Russell Family; Captain Adam Hyler the daring Privateer of the Revolution; The noted Refugee Davenport and his death; The last War with England.

TOMS RIVER—Origin of the name; Indian Tom; Religious History Captain William Tom; The Rogerine Baptists; Mormonism in Ocean County.

THE POTTER CHURCH—The Rev. John Murray the first preacher of Universalism in America; He sailed from England for New York, July 21st, 1770; His accidental meeting with Thomas Potter and remarkable call to become a Preacher; Birthplace of Universalism in America; Celebration of the Centenary of Universalism at Goodluck in 1870.

BARNEGAT—Its discovery over two hundred years ago ; The first house built at least as early as 1720 ; Religious Societies ; First Church was a Quaker Meeting House built in 1770 ; The Presbyterians among early religious pioneers in 1760 ; The Episcopalians in 1750 ; the Methodists in 1829 ; Records of the Several denominations, &c.

HISTORY OF MONMOUTH—An Ancient Patent ; Disputes between the Dutch and English in regard to its Settlement ; the Whites entering Sandy Hook in 1524 ; Provisions of the Monmouth Patent ; "A good land to fall in with and a pleasant land to see" ; "Free liberty of Conscience without any molestation or disturbance whatsoever in the way of worship" ; Was Oliver Cromwell's brother an early settler ?

THE FOUNDERS OF MONMOUTH ; who they were and whence they came ; A Memorable Scene ; The first English Settler in New Jersey, Richard Stout, in about 1645 ; The Twelve Patentees ; The Rhode Island Monmouth Association ; List of names of persons who contributed toward buying the land in Monmouth of the Indians.

TOMS RIVER during the Revolution ; Sketches of the Leading Citizens of Dover township, &c.

OLD DOVER TOWNSHIP—The Town Book of old Dover containing a list of Officers, from 1733 down to 1861 ; Proceedings at ancient town meetings ; The poor of the township sold annually ; Members of the Township Committee allowed \$1.00 per day for services ; The Fish laws : The record of Cattle marks and Estrays ; List of Presiding Officers or Moderators, from 1846 to 1861.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES IN OCEAN COUNTY—Presbyterianism at Toms River ; Methodism do. ; Baptist Seaside Association ; Island Heights ; Lavallette City ; Episcopalianism at Toms River ; Baptist Church at Toms River. Presbyterianism at Bricksburg.

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HISTORY OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, Banks, Roads, Railroads, Stage Lines, Seaside Resorts, Cranberry Statistics, Fish, Fowl, Game Laws, Forest Fires, &c.

THE WAR OF 1812—An Old Monmouth Preacher ; Ocean County Families ; First Families of Old Monmouth ; Freehold in the Revolution ; Historical Reminiscences, &c.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—Forman, Seymour, Holmes, Birdsall, Parker, Ashfield, Wright, Luyster, Remsen, Rev. Obadiah Holmes, Earl, Tilton and others.

FIRST SETTLERS OF OLD MONMOUTH—Founders of Families ; One Thousand Surnames ; Interesting Historical Incidents.

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CHURCHES IN OCEAN COUNTY—Cedar Grove, Manchester, Collier's Mills, Pleasant Grove, Staffordville, Point Pleasant, Metetecunk, Manahawken, Cedar Run, Herbertsville, Kettle Creek, Bethel, Whiting, Pleasant Plains, Bayville, Toms River, Bricksburg, Cassville, West Creek, Barnegat, Waretown, Quakers, Rogerine Baptists, &c.

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LAKEWOOD M. E. CHURCH Organized ; Methodists at Lakewood ; Episcopalianism in Ocean County ; First Baptist Church at Bricksburg ; Liberal Christian Society at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD—Hotels ; Joseph W. Brick ; Hotel and Land Association ; Tobacco factory.

PRESBYTERIANISM along shore as early as 1746 ; The Potter Universalist Church at Goodluck ; Baptist Church at Manahawken.

TOWNSHIPS ; Plumsted Township ; New Egypt ; Churches in New Egypt ; Sons of Temperance, Division No. 12 ; Plumsted Institute.

BRICK TOWNSHIP—Burtsville ; Metetecunk ; M. E. Church ; Point Pleasant Churches ; Herbertville ; Point Pleasant Land Co. ; Arnold City ; Baptists in Brick Township ; do. at Kettle Creek ; Silverton M. E. Church ; Mantoloking ; Bay Head ; Churches, &c.

FERRAGO-BAMBER ; Forge built 1800 ; Gen. John Lacey ; Lacey Township ; Eagleswood Township ; West Creek ; Staffordville ; Churches.



THE SALTER FAMILY CREST.

The publisher is indebted to JAMES STEEN, Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, of Eatontown, N. J., for the Crest, or Coat-of-arms, of the Salter family. It was pasted in a law book over one hundred and fifty years old, owned by Lawyer Steen, which he generously loaned the publisher, and from which the above electrotyped cut was made. In his letter referring to the plate, Mr. Steen says :

EATONTOWN, N. J., Sept. 28, 1889.

MR. E. GARDNER — DEAR SIR:

Yours of 27th received. While the picture is undoubtedly the Coat-of-arms, it is technically called a "book plate" when used as in this case. Richard Salter of 'Barbados,' came to Monmouth county and was a Justice here for many years, I think. The first time he appeared at Court was on May 23, 1704, when the Court sat at Shrewsbury.

I have in my possession a manuscript book of accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of Shrewsbury township, containing six signatures (autograph) of Justice Richard Salter, auditing the overseers' accounts, as was required by law at that time. The first was April 3, 1746; the last June 23, 1748.

My impression is, that among Mr. Salter's sketches you will find one of the Salter family, and will be able to trace relationship.

Perhaps Richard Salter of 1704, was father of Richard Salter of 1746.

Yours truly,
JAMES STEEN.

INTRODUCTORY.

The renowned Diedrich Knickerbocker in his famous History of New York contended that in order to give a proper understanding of the origin of the settlement of New York, it was necessary to begin with an account of the creation of the world, for said he "if this world had not been formed it is more than probable that this renowned island on which is situated the City of New York, would never have had an existence!" and after establishing the fact that the world really was formed, he proceeds to give an outline of various noted events in its history from that time down to the commencement of the settlement of New York.

In giving an account of the settlement of Monmouth, the writer will venture to depart from the precedent set by so noted an author and will take it for granted not only that the world was created and that many important events had happened in its history, but also, for the present, will assume that the county was discovered before any attempt to settle it was made!

The various accounts by the first whites who are known or supposed to have discovered the shores of Monmouth, or landed on its soil, undoubtedly should have a place in the history of the County, but inasmuch as most of these have been published in general and local histories of the country, it is thought sufficient to commence directly with an account of the first efforts to establish settlements in the county.

Some writer says that Richard Stout and family and five other families made an attempt to settle in Middletown in 1648, but after remaining four or five years they were compelled to leave on account of threatened attacks from Indians. This does not correspond with the version of the story published over a century ago in Smith's History

of New Jersey. That states that there were about fifty families in the infant settlement at the time of this threatened attack, and that they were not frightened off but remained. This indicates that the affair occurred after the settlement had been permanently established.

At the time of the first settlement of Monmouth, the difficulties between the Dutch and the English relating to the ownership and sovereignty of New York and New Jersey originated in the question of earliest discoveries by navigators. The English based their claim on discoveries made in the reign of Henry 7th, by Cabot, and the Dutch based theirs on the discoveries made by Sir Henry Hudson in 1609. There is nothing on record to show that Cabot ever landed on the soil of the disputed territory. The first account of Whites landing in this section is contained in Verazzana's account of his voyage in 1524, to the King of France, under whose auspices his expedition had been fitted out.

The Nevisinck or Navisink Indians occupied the tract of land in Monmouth between the Atlantic and the Raritan Bay. It is evident that the Dutch of New Amsterdam, at an early period in the settlement of that place, carried on a trade in their small sloops with the Nevisink Indians. The noted Patroon, Van Renssaler, had a landing place, known as Renssaler's Pier, near the Highlands. In 1643, the Indians, for some cause, were aroused against the Dutch; one of their traders named Aert Theunnisen, said to have been from Hoboken, probably not knowing that the Navesinks were among the hostile tribes or bands, crossed over in his sloop to Shrewsbury Inlet, then called by the Dutch Beeregat, where he was surprised and killed.

O'Callaghan's History of New Netherlands, says a patent for an Indian tract on the Raritan was granted to Augustus Heermans, March 28, 1651, and for a colony at Nevesinks to Cornelius Van Werekhoven, November 7th, 1651.

The writer has found no mention of any attempt to settle on the land purchased by the Dutch, but as the pre-

sumption is that one object in view was to found a settlement, it recalls the statement made in one version of the familiar story of Penelope Stout to the effect that shortly after she married Richard Stout they settled where Middletown now is, and there were at that time but six white families in the settlement, including their own, and that this was about 1648, and that after a few years they were compelled to abandon the place on account of threatened Indian troubles. The version given in Smith's History of New Jersey, says that at the time of this threatened Indian trouble there were some fifty families at Middletown; but this version evidently gives the traditional number of families at Middletown when the permanent settlement was effected a number of years later, and it is not probable that this threatened Indian trouble occurred after that, as if it had been the case, there would in all probability have been some allusion to it in ancient records, such records for instance as the old Middletown Term Book.

In 1643 a war existed between the Dutch and Indians during which a party of eighty Indians at Pavonia were massacred in their sleep, by Dutch soldiers, an act which greatly excited the indignation of De Vries, who says: "This was a feat worthy of the heroes of old Rome, to massacre a parcel of Indians in their sleep, to take children from the breasts of their mothers and to butcher them in the presence of their parents, or throw their mangled limbs into the fire or water! Other sucklings had been fastened to little boards and in this position they were cut to pieces! Some were thrown into the river and when their parents rushed in to save them, the soldiers prevented their landing, and let parents and children drown." The killing of Theumnisen in Shrewsbury Inlet was undoubtedly an act of retaliation by the Navesink Indians for this and similar acts.

To refer again to the Stout tradition: This states that after the six families had lived at Middletown five or six years, they were compelled to leave on account of troubles between Indians and whites. This time corre-

sponds very nearly to the time of the fearful Indian uprising in New York in 1655. The Indians then massacred all the inhabitants of Pavonia, now included in Hudson County, and then passed over to Staten Island and left it without an inhabitant or a house. In three days over a hundred Dutch were killed and a hundred and fifty taken prisoners, and property to the amount of two hundred thousand florins was destroyed.

In August, 1664, the Dutch at New York surrendered to the English expedition under Col. Richard Nicolls, and by September 3d the English were fairly established in the fort, and from that time New Amsterdam became known as New York.

The Gravesend people then made another and a successful effort to purchase lands of the Nevesink Indians for the purpose of establishing a settlement, and shortly after, during the same year, made two other purchases. The abandoned maize or cornfields of the Indians, referred to by Tienhoven, may have saved the settlers some trouble in clearing lands.

HISTORY OF MONMOUTH AND OCEAN COUNTIES.

DISCOVERY OF MONMOUTH COUNTY.

ARRIVAL OF SIR HENRY HUDSON.

In the year 1609, Sir Henry Hudson visited our coast in the yacht or ship *Half Moon*, a vessel of about eighty tons burthen. About the last of August he entered the Delaware Bay, but finding the navigation dangerous he soon left without going ashore. After getting out to sea he stood north-eastwardly and after awhile hauled in and made the land probably not far distant from Great Egg Harbor. The journal or log book of this vessel was kept by the mate, Alfred Juet, and as it contains the first notices of Monmouth county by the whites, remarks about the country, its inhabitants and productions, first landing, and other interesting matter, an extract is herewith given, commencing with September 2d, 1609, when the *Half Moon* made land near Egg Harbor. The same day, it will be seen, the ship passed Barnegat Inlet, and at night anchored near the beach within sight of the Highlands.

Their first impression of old Monmouth, it will be seen, was "*that it is a very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see*;" an opinion which in the minds of our people at the present day shows that good sense and correct judgment were not lacking in Sir Henry Hudson and his fellow voyagers!

Extract from the Log-Book of the Half Moon.

Sept. 2d, 1609.—When the sun arose we steered

north again and saw land from the west by north to the north-west, all alike, broken islands, and our soundings were eleven fathoms and ten fathoms. The course along the land we found to be north-east by north. From the land which we first had sight of until we came to a great lake of water, as we could judge it to be, (*Barnegat Bay*), being drowned land which made it rise like islands, which was in length ten leagues. The mouth of the lake (*Barnegat Inlet*) had many shoals, and the sea breaks upon them as it is cast out of the mouth of it. And from that lake or bay the land lies north by east, and we had a great stream out of the bay; and from thence our soundings was ten fathoms two leagues from land. At five o'clock we anchored, being light wind, and rode in eight fathoms water; the night was fair. This night I found the land to haul the compass eight degrees. Far to the northward of us we saw high hills (*Highland?*); for the day before we found not above two degrees of variation.

This is a very good land to fall in with and a pleasant land to see.

Sept. 3d.—The morning misty until ten o'clock; then it cleared and the wind came to the south-southeast, so we weighed and stood northward. The land is very pleasant and high and bold to fall withal. At three o'clock in the afternoon we came to three great rivers (*Narrows, Rockaway Inlet and the Raritan*); so we stood along the northward (*Rockaway Inlet*), thinking to have gone in, but we found it to have a very shoal bar before it for we had but ten feet water. Then we cast about to the southward and found two fathoms, three fathoms and three and a quarter, till we came to the southern side of them; then we had five and six fathoms and returned in an hour and a half. So we weighed and went in and rode in five fathoms, ooze ground, and saw many salmon and mullets and rays very great. The height is 40 deg. 30 min. (*Latitude*.)

First landing of the Whites in Old Monmouth.

Sept. 4th.—In the morning as soon as the day was

light, we saw that it was good riding farther up; so we sent our boat to sound, and found that it was a very good harbor and four or five fathoms, two cable lengths from the shore. Then we weighed and went in with our ship. Then our boat went on land with our net to fish, and caught ten great mullets of a foot and a half long, a plaice and a ray as great as four men could haul into the ship. So we trimmed our boat and rode still all day. At night the wind blew hard at the north-west, and our anchor came home, and we drove on shore, but took no hurt, and thank God, for the ground is soft sand and ooze. This day the people of the country came aboard of us and seemed very glad of our coming, and brought green tobacco leaves and gave us of it for knives and beads. They go in deer skins, loose and well dressed. They have yellow copper. They desire clothes and are very civil. They have a great store of maize or Indian wheat, whereof they make good bread. The country is full of great and tall oaks.

Sept. 5th.—In the morning, as soon as the day was light, the wind ceased and the flood came. So we heaved off the ship again into five fathoms, and sent our boat to sound the bay, and we found that there was three fathoms hard by the southern shore. Our men went on land then and saw a great store of men, women and children, who gave them tobacco at their coming on land. So they went up into the woods and saw a great store of very goodly oaks and some currants, (*probably huckleberries*). For one of them came on board and brought some dried, and gave me some, which were sweet and good. This day many of the people came on board, some in mantles of feathers, and some in skins of divers sorts of good furs. Some women also came with hemp. They had red copper tobacco pipes, and other things of copper they did wear about their necks. At night they went on land again, so we rode very quiet but durst not trust them.

The First White Man Killed.

Sunday, Sept. 6th.—In the morning was fair weather,

and our master sent John Colman, with four other men, in our boat over to the North side to sound the other river (*Narrows*), being four leagues from us. They found by the way shoal water being two fathoms; but at the north of the river, eighteen and twenty fathoms, and very good riding for ships, and a very narrow river to the westward between two islands (*Staten Island and Bergen Point*), the land they told us, was as pleasant with grass and flowers and goodly trees as ever they had seen, and here very sweet smell came from them. So they went in two leagues and saw an open sea (*Newark Bay*.) and returned, and as they came back they were set upon by two canoes, the one having twelve men and the other fourteen men. The night came on and it began to rain, so that their match went out; and they had one man slain in the fight, which was an Englishman named John Colman, with an arrow shot in his throat, and two more hurt. It grew so dark that they could not find the ship that night, but labored to and fro on their oars. They had so great a strain that their grapnel would not hold them.

Sept. 7th.—Was fair, and by ten o'clock they returned aboard the ship and brought our dead man with them, whom we carried on land and buried and named the point after his name, Colman's Point. Then we hoisted in our boat and raised her side with waist boards, for defence of our men. So we rode still all night, having good regard for our watch.

Sept. 8th.—Was very fair weather; we rode still very quietly. The people came aboard of us and brought tobacco and Indian wheat, to exchange for knives and beads and offered us no violence. So we fitting up our boat did mark them to see if they would make any show of the death of our man, which they did not.

Sept. 9th.—Fair weather. In the morning two great canoes came aboard full of men; the one with their bows and arrows, and the other in show of buying knives, to betray us; but we perceived their intent. We took two of them to have kept them, and put red coats on them,

and would not suffer the others to come near us. So they went on land and two others came aboard in a canoe; we took the one and let the other go; but he which we had taken got up and leaped overboard. Then we weighed and went off into the channel of the river and anchored there all night.

The foregoing is all of the log-book of Juet that relates to Monmouth county. The next morning the Half Moon proceeded up the North River, and on her return passed out to sea without stopping.

In the extract given above, the words in italics are not of course in the original, but are underscored as explanatory.

THE WHITES ENTERING SANDY HOOK.

The earliest accounts we have of the whites being in the vicinity of Monmouth county is contained in a letter of John de Verazzano to Francis 1st, King of France. Verazzano entered Sandy Hook in the spring of 1524 in the ship *Dolphin*. On his return to Europe, he wrote a letter dated July 8th, 1524, to the King, giving an account of his voyage from Carolina to New Foundland. From this letter is extracted the following:

"After proceeding a hundred leagues, we found a very pleasant situation among some steep hills, through which a very large river, deep at its mouth, forces its way to the sea, from the sea to the estuary of the river any ship heavily laden might pass with the help of the tide, which rises eight feet. But as we were riding at good berth we would not venture up in our vessel without a knowledge of its mouth; therefore we took a boat, and entering the river we found the country on its banks well peopled, the inhabitants not differing much from the others, being dressed out with feathers of birds of various colors."

Historians generally concede that the foregoing is the first notice we have of the whites entering Sandy Hook, visiting the harbor of New York or being in the vicinity of old Monmouth.

The first deed from the Indians was dated 25th of 1st month, 1664. This was for lands at Nevesink, from the Sachem Popomora, and agreed to by his brother, Mishacoing, to James Hubbard, John Bowne, John Tilton, Jr., Richard Stout, William Goulding and Samuel Spicer. The articles given to the Indians in exchange for the land were 118 fathoms seawamp, 68 fathoms of which were to be white and 50 black seawamp, 5 coats, 1 gun, 1 clout capp, 1 shirt, 12 lbs. tobacco and 1 anker wine; all of which were acknowledged as having been received; and in addition 82 fathoms of seawamp was to be paid twelve months hence.

Popomora and his brother went over to New York and acknowledged the deed before Governor Nicholls, April 7, 1665. The official record of this deed is in the office of Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y., in Lib. 3, page 1. A copy of it is also recorded in Proprietor's office, Perth Amboy, as is also a map of the land embraced in the purchase, and also in the Secretary of State's office, Trenton.

Two other deeds followed and were similarly recorded, and on April 8th the Governor signed the noted Monmouth Patent. This instrument gives the names of "the rest of the company," referred to in the third deed; they were Walter Clarke, William Reape, Nathaniel Silvester, Obadiah Holmes and Nicholas Davis, twelve in all, to whom the patent was granted.

One of the conditions of the Monmouth Patent was "that the said Patentees and their associates, their heirs or assigns, shall within the space of three years, beginning from the day of the date hereof, manure and plant the aforesaid land and premises and settle there one hundred families at the least.

It seemed imposible for the Gravesend men alone to induce that number of families to settle within the prescribed time, but they had warm personal friends in Rhode Island, Sandwich, Yarmouth and other places in Massachusetts, in Dover, New Hampshire, and also in different Rhode Island towns, and the stipulation was complied with.

The founders of the settlements in Monmouth were not only honorable, conscientious men in their dealings, but also exceedingly careful and methodical in their business transactions. This is shown by the very complete account, still preserved in the County Clerk's office at Freehold, of the purchase of the lands of the Indians, the amount paid and to whom, and also the names of those who contributed money toward paying the Indians and for incidental expenses in making the different purchases.

Among the purchasers were a number who had been victims of persecution for their religious faith; some had felt the cruel lash, some had been imprisoned and others had been compelled to pay heavy fines; others had had near relatives suffer thus. Among those who had suffered were William Shattock, Edward Wharton, Samuel Spicer and Mrs. Micall Spicer, his mother, Eliakim Wardell and wife, Thomas Clifton and daughter Hope, Nicholas Davis, William Reape, John Bowne (the Quaker of Flushing,) Robert Story, John Jenkins, John and George Allen, and Obadiah Holmes. And a number of others named among purchasers, some of whom did not settle in the county, had many years before been disarmed and banished from Massachusetts on account of adherence to Antinomian views.

The principal reasons that caused the founding of the settlements of Monmouth may be summed up in the following extracts:

"THIS IS A VERY GOOD LAND TO FALL IN WITH AND A PLEASANT LAND TO SEE."—*Sir Henry Hudson's Log-Book*, 1609.

"FREE LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE WITHOUT ANY MOLESTATION OR DISTURBANCE WHATSOEVER IN THE WAY OF WORSHIP."—*Monmouth Patent*, 1665.

AN ANCIENT PATENT.

Shrewsbury township in old Monmouth originally extended to the extreme southern limit of the present county of Ocean. In the year 1749, a portion of the lower

part of Shrewsbury was set off and formed into the township of Stafford. The patent creating the township of Stafford is dated March 3d, 1749, and was issued in the reign of George the Second, and is signed by Governor Jonathan Belcher, who was governor of the province of New Jersey from 1757 to 1767. As this patent is the first public official document relating exclusively to the present county of Ocean, it is a matter of gratification to know that it is still in existence and in a good state of preservation. It is on parchment with the great seal of the province attached, the impression of which still shows to good advantage.

On the back of the patent it is endorsed by Register Read as having been recorded in the Secretary's office at Burlington.

It sounds oddly at the present day to read such high sounding titles as are found on the patent: "George 2d, King of Great Britain, France, Ireland, Defender of the Faith," &c., "grants of his especial grace, certain knowledge, and *meer* motion," &c. And what weighty titles has Governor Belcher! "Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief, Chancellor, Vice Admiral," &c.

This patent will be deposited in the office of the County Clerk of Ocean County.

THE FOUNDERS OF MONMOUTH.

WHO THEY WERE AND FROM WHENCE THEY CAME.

"Inquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of the fathers."—JOB VIII-8.

If the people of any section of this great country have reason to be proud of their ancestry, the people of Monmouth most assuredly have. New Englanders never tire of boasting of the Pilgrim fathers, but a noted writer of history in an adjoining state, more than half a century ago, has said that "East Jersey was settled by the best blood of New England." (*I. F. Watrous in Annals of Philadelphia.*) The Pilgrim Fathers, the New Englanders now take pleasure in telling us, were not all Puritans of the straight-laced, persecuting order, but that a large

proportion had respect for persons who conscientiously differed from them in religious opinion. And of this class of the Pilgrim Fathers we find were the principal men who founded the settlement in Monmouth.

The first opinion left on record of the section of country now known as Monmouth is that which was recorded in the log-book of the ship *Half Moon*, Sir Henry Hudson, commander. On the night of the 2d of September, 1609, he anchored along the beach not far from Long Branch, with the Highlands of Nevisink in sight, and his mate recorded the following in the log-book:

“This is a very good land to fall in with and a pleasant land to see.”

Every good citizen of the county, it is safe to say, will cordially endorse that opinion at the present day!

A WOMAN, OF COURSE!

To a woman, it may be said, should the credit be given of being the cause of the earliest efforts by whites to settle in Monmouth. Penelope Stout, whose remarkable history is too well known to repeat here, during her captivity among the Indians, had made friends with them, and after she had reached New Amsterdam and had married Richard Stout, she induced her husband occasionally to sail across the bay to visit her preserver and other Indian friends, and it is reasonable to presume that on these trips they were sometimes accompanied by white friends. These visits so well satisfied Richard Stout and his Dutch friends that “this was a good land to fall in with,” that about 1648, himself and four or five other heads of families settled where Middletown now is. But they remained here only a few years, as they were compelled to leave on account of a war breaking out between the Dutch and Indians. In 1663 some Gravesend men attempted to make arrangements with the Indians of Monmouth for settling, but they were warned off by the Dutch, but the year after, the English took possession of New York and the Gravesend men renewed the attempt.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.

From what has been left on record it would seem that in the hall of the old Stadt House in New York, one day two hundred and twenty years ago, there was an assemblage of men whose meeting was one of the most important events connected with founding the settlements in what is now Monmouth County. It must have been a scene well worthy the efforts of the painter, both for the importance of the object and principles these men had met to decide upon and for the striking contrasts in the appearance of the different parties present. The leading person in this meeting was the new British governor of New York, Colonel Nicholls, who we may presume was attended by his staff, and arrayed in the uniform of the British officer of his time. Then there were men in broad brimmed hats, knee breeches and shad-bellied coats, giving evidence of their Quaker faith. Some few were probably dressed in the then usual style of the Dutch citizen of New Amsterdam, a style so graphically described by Diedrick Knickerbocker in his history of New York. Others interested in the proceedings were probably in the usual fashion of the Pilgrim fathers of that day. But most striking of all was the appearance of a number of Indian chiefs, the sachems of the section now known as Monmouth county. Some of these had probably so far adopted the fashion of the whites as to wear coats the coarse, loose woolen "match coat," to which the Indians took a fancy, but it was many years before they took to pantaloons; "Indian's legs stand cold like white man's face," said one of them. When these Indians appeared before Colonel Nicholls in 1665, no white men lived in Monmouth, but certain residents of Gravesend, Long Island, had visited it and found it "a good land to fall in with" and a desirable land to settle upon. They had interviewed the Indians and secured their friendship and made treaties which were signed by the sachems, and they had paid them to their full satisfaction for their land. But before taking possession or commencing settlements, they

desired also to obtain a title from the representative of the British crown. So these conscientious men had sailed from Gravesend across to the shores of Monmouth and gathered together the sachems and took them in their vessel across the bay, and up to New York, and then to the State House to call on the Governor. Colonel Nicholls was already aware that these Gravesend men wished to obtain a patent for the land, but the object of this assembly was to have the Governor receive the personal assurances of the sachems themselves that their land had been paid for to their full satisfaction, and that they desired these men to settle on it. The governor at this meeting receiving from the chiefs themselves these assurances, decided to grant the patent: but the Gravesend men wished that this instrument should not only show that the lands had been honorably purchased of the Indians, but they also insisted that in it should be put a pledge of unrestricted religious toleration for settlers under it. The result was the issuing the celebrated document known as the Monmouth Patent, with its declaration that the land had been honorably purchased of the Indians, and with it its guarantee of unrestricted religious toleration. This patent was recorded in the office of the Recorder of New York, November 8th, 1665; it was also the first instrument recorded in the archives of the State at Trenton and in the County records at Freehold.

Some seventeen years later, William Penn made his celebrated treaty with the Indians, and how his praises have been sounded for paying them for their land! Our Monmouth ancestors had done the same thing without boast or assumption of superior justice long before William Penn came to America or had even turned Quaker. The year that the Indian sachems of Monmouth appeared before Governor Nicholls was the same year that William Penn, armed and equipped as a soldier, took part in the siege of a town in Ireland. The fact of Penn's making a treaty with the Indians and paying them for their land has been thought so remarkable that pictures

of the scene may be found in books in every school in the land; but that scene in New York when the sachems pointed to the founders of Monmouth, saying in substance, "These men have paid us for our land—give them a patent," has a prior right to be commemorated.

THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLER OF NEW JERSEY.

In the efforts to treat with the Indians for their land, we may feel assured that Richard Stout, the first English settler of New Jersey, was the principal agent. An Englishman by birth, he had lived so long among the Dutch, and with a Dutch wife, that he was familiar with their language, which must have been also familiar to his children in their early years. And several years' residence among the Indians must have made him acquainted with their language, also. From their acquaintance with him and knowledge of his fair dealings, the Indians no doubt had formed a favorable opinion of his associates. When Gravesend was settled about 1645, Richard Stout was one of the thirty-nine original settlers. The consent of the Indians having been obtained and the patent granted, the next step on the part of the patentees was to secure the one hundred settlers within the three years, as required by the patent. This necessitated energetic efforts on the part of the projectors. Of course the Gravesend men did what they could, but they had a small field to work in, but they received most effective help from Newport, Rhode Island.

THE TWELVE PATENTEES.

It would naturally be supposed that the twelve men named in the Monmouth patent would be among the actual settlers, but the fact is, only four of them settled here, viz: Richard Stout, James Grover, John Bowne and Richard Gibbons. Many years after, it is supposed, James Hubbard came in his old age. William Goulding, Samuel Spicer, Sr., and John Tilton remained at Graves-

end. Nathaniel Sylvester remained at his home at Shelter Island, at east end of Long Island. Obadiah Holmes and Walter Clarke remained in Rhode Island. Nicholas Davis, of Newport, R. I., was drowned about 1672. William Reape, an active, energetic promoter of the settlement, was a young Quaker merchant of Newport, who died 1670; his widow, Sarah Reape, came to Monmouth and her only son, William, lived with her, but was insane from early manhood. Members of the families of most of the patentees, however, came here, and of course, all are entitled to honor for efforts to aid in establishing the settlement of the county.

THE RHODE ISLAND MONMOUTH ASSOCIATION.

While the Gravesend men seem to have initiated the movement, yet residents of Newport, Rhode Island, were considerably in the majority in making the movement successful, by furnishing the greater part of the money to pay the Indians for their land, and in inducing persons to settle on it. It is very evident that there was quite an intimate intercourse between the English residents of Gravesend and the citizens of Newport, and in some cases families of these places were nearly related.

At Newport an association or "company of purchasers" was formed to aid the settlement of Monmouth, of which Walter Clarke, subsequently governor of that colony, was secretary, and of which William Reape was probably the most effective member. Reape's business as a merchant caused him to travel much on Long Island and to various towns in Massachusetts, which gave him opportunities to enlist recruits for the project, and he was such a zealous Quaker that he was arrested in Plymouth Colony by the Puritans, and on Long Island by the Dutch for traveling with Quaker preachers.

It seems difficult to account for the substantial assistance given to the effort to secure the one hundred men within the required time, by men at Sandwich, Yarmouth, Salem and other towns in Massachusetts, except on the

theory that William Reape, the busy, energetic young Quaker, in his travels enlisted them in the cause.

Most of the Rhode Island and Long Island men who aided in settling Monmouth had previously lived in Massachusetts, and a number were of English birth.

Several years ago the Proceedings of the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the New Jersey Legislature were published by the State, and in the Appendix the writer gave a list of first settlers of Monmouth, with the places from which each came as far as then ascertained. This list was substantially copied in the recent history of Monmouth county, but it was incomplete, and the compiler of that history added a few items, some of which need correction.

The following is a list of some of the names, alphabetically arranged, of the persons who contributed toward buying the land in Monmouth of the Indians and for incidental expenses in treating with them, and also the amount paid by each:

	£	s.	d.
Christopher Allmey of R. I.	4		
*Job Allmey, "	4		
John Allen and Robert Taylor, R. I.	3		
Steven Arnold, "	3		
John Bowne, of Gravesend, L. I.	4		
*John Bowne, of Flushing, L. I.	3		
James Bowne, L. I.	1	14	6
William Bowne, L. I.	1	06	8
Gerrard Bourne, R. I.	4		10
Richard Borden, R. I.	11		10
Benjamin Borden and George Mount.	6		
Nicholas Browne, R. I.	4		
*Francis Brinley, R. I.	3		10
*Henry Bull, R. I.	3		
John Conklin, L. I.	0		15
*Walter Clarke, R. I.	3		
Robert Carr, R. I.	3		
*Robert Carr and Walter Clarke, R. I.	1		
*John Coggeshall,	3		
*Joshua Coggeshall and Daniel Gould, R. I.	3		10
*Wm. Coddington, R. I.	3		
Thomas Clifton, R. I.	3		10
John Cooke, R. I.	3		
George Chutte, R. I.	3		

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Cox, L. I.	3	10	
Joseph Coleman.	3		
*Nicholas Davis, R. I.	8		
Roger Ellis and Son, Mass.	6		
*Peter Esson (Easton,) R. I.	3		
James Grover, L. I.	4		
Richard Gibbons, L. I.	4		
*Zachary Gauntt, R. I.	1	10	
William Goulding, L. I.	4		
*Ralph Goldsmith, "	3	10	
*Daniel Gould (see J. Coggeshall,) R. I.	3		
Samuel Holliman (Holman)	3		
John Horabin	2	1	8
Obadiah Holmes, R. I.	4		
Jonathan Holmes, R. I.	3		
Tobias Handson, (R. I. ?)	4		
John Hance (Wales?)	4		
*William James, R. I.	1	5	
*John Jenkins, Mass.	3		
John Jenkins and Wm. Shadduck, Mass.	2		
Edmund Lafetra (Huguenot?)	3	10	
Henry Lippitt, R. I.	4		
Richard Lippencott, L. I.	16	10	
*Thomas Moor, L. I.	1	13	4
Francis Masters, (N. Y. ?)	3	10	
George Mount (see B. Burdan)			
Thomas Potter, R. I.	4		
Edward Pattison, Mass.	4		
John Ruckman, L. I.	4		
Richard Richardson.	4		
Samuel Spicer, L. I.	4		
Richard Stout, "	4		
*Nath'l Sylvester, L. I.	6		
Thomas Shaddock, (Mass ?)	3		
Wm. Shaddock and Geo. Webb, Mass.	1		
William Shaddock (see J. Jenkins)			
Edward Smith, R. I.	3		
Robert Story, N. Y. City.	9		
Wm. Shaberly, Barbadoes.	4		
Richard Sussell, R. I.	4	10	
John Tilton, L. I.	4		
*John Throckmorton, R. I.	1	6	8
John Townsend, L. I.	4		
*Edward Thurston, R. I.	3		
Nathan Tomkins, R. I.	4		
Edward Tartt, (Mass?)	3	17	6
Robert Taylor (see J. Allen,) R. I.			
Emanuel Woolley, R. I.	3		

	£	s.	d.
Thos. Winterton, R. I.	3		
*Edward Wharton, Mass.	3		
Eliakim Wardell, "	4		
Geo. Webb (see Wm. Shaddock, Mass.)			
Thomas Whitlock, L. I.	3	17	6
Bartholomew West, R. I.	4		
Robert West, R. I.	4		
Walter Wall, L. I.	4		
John Wall, "	3	10	
John Wilson,	4		
John Wood, R. I.	4	10	

In addition to the above named the following persons were also purchasers or settlers, probably before the expiration of the three years' limit in the Patent :

James Ashton, R. I.	Bartholoman Lippencott, L. I.
Joseph Bryce.	William Layton, R. I.
John Bird,	Wm. Lawrence, L. I.
Abraham Brown, (R. I. ?)	James Leonard, Mass.
Wm. Cheesman, L. I.	Lewis Mattox, R. I.
Wm. Compton, "	Wm. Newman, (Mass. ?)
Jacob Cole.	Joseph Parker, R. I.
Benj. Deuell, R. I.	Peter Parker, "
Thomas Dungan, R. I.	Anthony Page.
Daniel Estell, L. I.	Henry Percy, R. I.
Gideon Freeborn, R. I.	William Rogers.
William Gifford, Mass.	William Reape, R. I.
James Grover, Jr., L. I.	John Slocum, R. I.
Thomas Hart, R. I.	Samuel Shaddock, Mass.
John Hall, R. I.	Wm. Shearman, R. I.
Robt. Hazard, (R. I. ?)	John Smith, (R. I. ?)
James Heard, (Mass. ?)	John Stout, L. I.
Randall Huet, Sr., N. Y.	Richard Sadler.
John Hawes,	Barth. Shamquesque.
Randall Huet, Jr., N. Y.	John Tomson, Mass.
Joseph Huet, "	Job Throckmorton, R. I.
George Hulett, (R. I. ?)	Peter Tilton, L. I.
John Havens, R. I.	Thos. Wansick.
John Jobs.	Robt. West, Jr., R. I.
Robert Jones, N. Y.	Thos. Wright.
Gabriel Kirk.	Marmaduke Ward, R. I.

John Jenkins, of Sandwich, Mass., sold his share of land July 6th, 1670, to George Allen, a noted Quaker of

The persons marked with an asterisk (*) did not settle in the County, and most of them transferred their claims to others. A few who were quite prominent in the first settlement of the county eventually went back to Rhode Island, among whom were Steven Arnold, Jonathan Holmes but Christopher Allmey.

Sandwich, some of whose descendants came to Monmouth.

Daniel Gould of Newport, R. I., and Joshua Goggeshall of Portsmouth, R. I., also sold shares to George Allen, July 7th, 1670.

Walter Clarke also sold a share to George Allen, September 1st, 1672.

Thomas Moore, who was a prominent citizen of Southold, L. I., sold his share to Capt. Christopher Allmey, August 24, 1674.

Robert Story, who was the leading Quaker in New York City, sold his share to John Jay of Barbadoes, W. I.

William Shaberly, also of Barbadoes, sold his share to John Jay.

Robert Carr of Rhode Island, sold his share to Giles Slocum of Portsmouth, who conveyed the same to his son, Captain John Slocum, November 22, 1672.

Zachary Gauntt sold his share to his brother, Ananias, in 1668.

William Goulding of Long Island, sold his share to Richard Hartshorne.

Samuel Borden of Portsmouth, R. I., sold his share, 1671, to Lewis Mattox of the same place.

Governor, William Coddington, was said to be the wealthiest man in Rhode Island; the writer has found no record of his transferring his share, but thinks it possible that George Hulett, an original settler, may have occupied it, as a person of that name was in Governor Coddington's employ, 1664, and previously, and the name disappears in Rhode Island after 1664.

Job Allmey. This name is now generally given as Almy. Job and his brother, Christopher, both paid for shares of land in the original purchase of lands from the Indians. They were sons of William Almy, who it is supposed came over with Governor Winthrop to Massachusetts about 1631, and returned to England for his family, 1635. He located first at Lynn, Mass., next at Sandwich, and in 1644 settled at Portsmouth, a town in close proximity to Newport, R. I. William Almy was

born about 1601 and died 1676. He is said to have been a member of the Society of Friends. His son, Christopher, who came to Monmouth, was born in England about 1632, and died January 30, 1713. Job Almy was probably born in Massachusetts, and he died in the Spring of 1684 at Portsmouth, R. I. He married Mary Unthank of Warwick, R. I., and left several children. He held several honorable positions in the colony of Rhode Island—was deputy in the Colonial Assembly, 1670-2, Governor's assistant, 1673, etc.

Francis Brinley. This gentleman was a Governor's assistant and leading judge in Rhode Island. He was a son of Thomas Brinley, who was auditor of revenues of Charles 1st and 2d. A sister of Francis Brinley married Nathaniel Sylvester, one of the Monmouth patentees. A descendant of the Brinley family, named Edward, married Janet Parker of the Amboy Parker family, and one of their children was the well remembered surveyor general of East Jersey, Francis W. Brinley.

Henry Bull. This honest, indomitable old Quaker, one of the active friends of the settlement of Monmouth, was Governor of Rhode Island, 1685-90, and died 1694, at an advanced age. Before settling in Rhode Island he had been a victim of Puritan persecution in Massachusetts. His history and the genealogy of his descendants have been quite well preserved.

Robert Carr was of Newport, R. I., and brother of Caleb, who was Governor, 1625. These two were probably the Robert Carr, aged 21, and the Caleb, aged 11 years, who came to America in the ship Elizabeth and Ann, 1635. They are both named as freemen at Newport, 1655, and Robert is named there, 1687. He sold his share of land in Monmouth to Giles Slocum in 1672, who conveyed the same to his son, Capt. John Slocum, who settled in Monmouth.

Thomas Clifton was an original settler of Rehobith, Mass., 1643, and subsequently became a Quaker. On account of being persecuted for his faith he went to Rhode Island, where he lived when he paid for a share

of land in Monmouth. His daughter, Hope Clifton, was also a victim of Quaker persecution. He was a deputy in the R. I. colonial assembly, 1675.

William Coddington. This is another honored Rhode Island name. He was about the wealthiest of the original settlers of Rhode Island, was Governor, 1668, 1674-6, and died, 1678. His name is one of the most prominent in the early history of that colony. He did come to Monmouth. He had in 1664 a man named George Hulate in his employ, whose name disappears after that date in R. I., and then as the same name appears among original settlers of Monmouth, it may be that George Hulate settled on Governor Coddington's share of land.

Nicholas Davis was one of the twelve patentees, and also paid for a share of land. He was born in England, was a freeman at Barnstable, 1643, became a Quaker, and being subjected to persecution, settled in Rhode Island and was admitted freeman at Newport, 1671. He was drowned in 1672. His widow, Sarah, was in Monmouth for a time.

Thomas Dungan was a prominent Baptist preacher, and in 1678 was a deputy from East Greenwich in the R. I. colonial assembly. It is possible that he visited Monmouth as preacher. In 1684 he left Rhode Island and settled at Cold Run, Bucks County, Pa., where he died, 1688.

Roger Ellis and son are named as paying for shares of land. Roger Ellis was an early settler at Yarmouth, Mass.; he married Jane Lisham and his son, John, was born December 1, 1648. His name is sometimes given in records of Plymouth colony as Else.

Henry Bull of R. I., was prominent in forwarding the settlement in Monmouth by getting persons to aid in purchasing the land of Indians and inducing settlers to locate there. He was a member of the Rhode Island "company of purchasers," of which Walter Clarke was secretary.

Robert Carr of R. I., paid for a share of land in

Monmouth, which he sold to Giles Slocum, who deeded the same to his son, John Slocum, who settled on it.

William Chadwick and Thomas Chadwick settled in Monmouth among original settlers. They are supposed to have come from R. I. The name is so often misspelled as Shaddock and Shattock, that in some cases it is difficult to distinguish the family from that of William Shattock, the noted Quaker, who was persecuted in Massachusetts, who also came to Monmouth, and about a dozen years later, moved into Burlington County, N. J. He was a Quaker of the primitive stripe and a personal friend of George Fox. His Quaker non-resistant views seriously interfered with his duties as Governor to exert his position to have soldiers enlisted and armed to defend the colonists from the fearful attacks of the Indians in the time of King Philip. In some of the emergencies some subordinate took military matters in hand. While his first act as Governor, in May, 1676, was to issue a commission to Capt. Arthur Fenner as "Chief Commander of the King's Garrison at Providence," which was established in view of Indian troubles, which does not appear to be in accordance with Quaker principles, yet William Edmundson, the celebrated Quaker, says in his journal that he could not give his consent to kill and destroy men in the Indian wars at that time. Governor Walter Clarke occupies a very important and memorable page in Rhode Island history. He died in 1714.

THE MONMOUTH PATENT.

THE DATE OF THE SECOND INDIAN PURCHASE WAS APRIL 7, 1665; THE FOLLOWING DAY, GOVERNOR NICOLLS GRANTED THE NOTED MONMOUTH PATENT WHICH WAS AS FOLLOWS:

"To all whom these presents shall come: I Richard Nicolls Esq., Governor under his Royal Highness the Duke of York of all his Territories in America send greeting.

"Whereas there is a certain tract or parcel of land within this government, lying and being near Sandy Point, upon the Main; which said parcel of land hath

been with my consent and approbation bought by some of the inhabitants of Gravesend upon Long Island of the Sachems (chief proprietors thereof) who before me have acknowledged to have received satisfaction for the same, to the end that the said land may be planted, manured and inhabited, and for divers other good causes and considerations, I have thought fit to give, confirm and grant, and by these presents do give confirm and grant unto WILLIAM GOULDING, SAMUEL SPICER, RICHARD GIBBONS, RICHARD STOUT, JAMES GROVER, JOHN BOWN, JOHN TILTON, NATHANIEL SYLVESTER, WILLIAM REAPE, WALTER CLARKE, NICHOLAS DAVIS, OBADIAH HOLMES, patentees, and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns, all that tract and part of the main land, beginning at a certain place commonly called or known by the name of Sandy Point and so running along the bay West North West, till it comes to the mouth of the Raritan River, from thence going along the said river to the westernmost part of the certain marsh land which divides the river into two parts, and from that part to run in a direct south-west line into the woods twelve miles, and thence to turn away south-east and by south, until it falls into the main ocean; together with all lands, soils, rivers, creeks, harbors, mines, minerals (Royal mines excepted,) quarries, woods, meadows, pastures, marshes, waters, lakes, fishings, hawkings, huntings and fowling, and all other profits, commodities and hereditaments to the said lands and premises belonging and appertaining, with their and every of their appurtenances and of every part and parcel thereof, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the said lands, hereditaments and premises with their and every of their appurtenances hereby given and granted, or herein before mentioned to be given and granted to the only proper use and behoof of the said patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns forever, upon such terms and conditions as hereafter are expressed, that is to say, that the said patentees and their associates, their heirs or assigns shall within the space of three years, beginning from the day of the date hereof,

manure and plant the aforesaid land and premises and settle there one hundred families at the least; in consideration whereof I do promise and grant that the said patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns, shall enjoy the said land and premises, with their appurtenances, for the term of seven years next to come after the date of these presents, free from payment of any rents, customs, excise, tax or levy whatsoever. But after the expiration of the said term of seven years, the persons who shall be in possession thereof, shall pay after the same rate which others within this his Royal Highness' territories shall be obliged unto. And the said patentees and their associates, their heirs successors and assigns, shall have free leave and liberty to erect and build their towns and villages in such places as they in their discretions shall think most convenient, provided that they associate themselves, and that the houses of their towns and villages be not too far distant and scattering one from another; and also that they make such fortifications for their defence against an enemy as may be needful.

“And I do likewise grant unto the said patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns, and unto any and all other persons, who shall plant and inhabit in any of the land aforesaid that they shall have free liberty of conscience, without any molestation or disturbance whatsoever in their way of worship.

“And I do further grant unto the aforesaid patentees, their heirs, successors and assigns, that they shall have liberty to elect by the vote of the major part of the inhabitants, five or seven other persons of the ablest and discreetest of the said inhabitants, or a greater number of them (if the patentees, their heirs, successors or assigns shall see cause) to join with them, and they together, or the major part of them, shall have full power and authority to make such peculiar and prudential laws and constitutions amongst the inhabitants for the better and more orderly governing of them, as to them shall seem meet; provided they be not repugnant to the pub-

lie laws of the government; and they shall also have liberty to try all causes and actions of debts and trespasses arising amongst themselves to the value of *ten pounds*, without appeal, but they may remit the hearing of all criminal matters to the assizes of New York.

“And furthermore I do promise and grant unto the said patentees and their associates aforementioned, their heirs, successors and assigns that they shall in all things have equal privileges, freedom and immunities with any of his majesty’s subjects within this government, these patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns rendering and paying such duties and acknowledgments as now are, or hereafter shall be constituted and established by the laws of this government, under obedience of his Royal Highness, his heirs and successors, provided they do no way enfringe the privileges above specified.

“Given under my hand and seal at Fort James in New York in Manhattan Island the 8th day of April, in the 17th year of the reign of our sovereign lord Charles the Second by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. &c., and in the year of our Lord God 1665.

RICHARD NICOLLS.

“Entered in the office of record in New York, the day and year above written.”

MATTHIAS NICOLLS, Secretary.”

COMMENCEMENT OF SETTLEMENTS.

THE PATENTEES AND THEIR ASSOCIATES.—GRANTS AND CONCESSIONS TO SETTLERS.—THE MONMOUTH PATENT.—THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW JERSEY.—BUYING LAND OF THE INDIANS.

The years in which some of the settlers came to Monmouth is given in their claims made in 1675, for “Rights of land due according to Grants and Concessions made by the Proprietors.” A record of these claims is preserved in the office of Surveyor General of East Jer-

sey at Perth Amboy, from which the following extracts are made: It will be seen that under the "Grants and Concessions," the men named in the Monmouth Patent were allowed 500 acres each; then each man and wife 120 acres each; then allowances for children, and also for servants.

The names of most of the early settlers of Monmouth are given in Proprietors' Records at Perth Amboy, but in a majority of cases, the year is not given when they came. Very many to whom warrants for land were issued in 1675 and subsequently, had been settlers for a number of years previous.

The following list of warrants gives names of persons who claimed land under Grants and Concessions and the amounts granted them:

1675. Here begins the Rights of Land due according to Concessions:

Richard Stout, of Middletown, brings for his rights for himself, his wife, his two sons, John and Richard, 120 acres each, 480 acres. *Item.*—For his sons and daughters that are to come of age since the year 1667, viz: James, Peter, Mary, Alice and Sarah, each 60 acres—300 acres. Total, 780 acres.

John Stout, of Middletown, for himself and wife, 240 acres; Richard Stout in his own right, Shrewsbury, 120 acres; James Stout in his own right, 60 acres; Peter Stout in his own right, 60 acres; Sarah Stout in her own right, 60 acres; James Bound (Bowne) in right of himself and wife, Mary Stout, 240 acres; John Throckmorton in right of himself and wife, Alice Stout, 240 acres.

Thomas Whitlock, of Middletown, for his rights from the year 1664 for himself, wife and three sons, Thomas, William and John, in all, five persons, at 120 per head, 600 acres

Katherine Brown, the widow of Bartholomew West, of Shrewsbury, in right of herself and deceased husband, from 1666, 90 acres each—180 acres; and for her two sons and daughter, Stephen, William and Andry West, 60 each—180 acres

Nicholas Brown in his own right from 1655, 120 acres, and his wife's from 1666, 90 acres—210 acres.

Captain John Bowne, of Middletown, for his rights, 18th March, 1675, 500 acres, as being a first purchaser—500 acres. *Item.*—For rights of himself and wife, his father, mother, and for William Compton and his wife from first year, 120 acres each, 780 acres; three servants at 60 acres each, 180 acres.

Jonathan Holmes demands for his 500 acres, given by the Lords Proprietors as being one of the Patentees under first purchase at Navesink, and in right of self and wife, 240 acres—740 acres.

Obadiah Holmes for self and wife, 240 acres.

Edward Smith, Middletown, self, 120 acres.

James Ashton, self and wife, 240 acres.

Thomas Cox, self and wife, 240 acres.

John Throckmorton and wife from first year, 240 acres; and in right of his father, John, 240 acres.

Job Throckmorton, self, 120 acres.

Charles Hynes (Haynes?) and wife, 240 acres.

Joseph Huet in right of Randall Huet and wife, 240 acres.

Sarah Reape demands for her rights: In right of Benjamin Speare, Shrewsbury, 240 acres; John Horndell, Shrewsbury, 240 acres; Thomas Dungan, Shrewsbury, 240 acres; James Leonard, Shrewsbury, 240 acres; Marmaduke Ward, Shrewsbury, 240 acres; William James, half share, Shrewsbury, 120 acres; Self and husband, Shrewsbury, 240 acres; Self and husband, Middletown, 240 acres; Samuel Borden, three-fourth share, Shrewsbury, 90 acres; Joseph Bryer, 120 acres—2010 acres.

Christopher Allmey demands for his rights, Imp'd for himself and wife and three servants in the year 1665, at 120 acres a head, which is in part in fence, 600 acres; in right of John Hall, who came same year, 120 acres; in right of Henry Bull, one of the first purchasers, 120 acres; in right of Henry Piersie and wife from the year 1666, 180 acres; man servant, 60 acres—1080 acres.

Jonathan Holmes as being a first purchaser, 500 acres; and for self and wife, 240 acres; Obadiah Holmes and wife, 240 acres, Edward Smith, 120 acres; James Ashton and wife, 240 acres; Thomas Cox and wife, 240 acres; John Throckmorton and wife, 240 acres; John Throckmorton for his father, John, 240 acres; Job Throckmorton, self, 120 acres.

Warrants for tracts of land to be subsequently located and surveyed, were issued by the Proprietors to the following among other persons :

1675. Nicholas Brown, 210 acres; Thomas Wainright and wife 180 acres; Katherine Brown, late widow of Bartholomew West, in right of her deceased husband, 180 acres; Stephen, William and Audry West, 60 acres each, 180 acres; Edward Lafetra and wife, 180 acres; Robert West, 120 acres; Abraham Brown and wife, 120 acres; Joseph Parker and wife, 240 acres; Richard Stout, Jr., and wife, 120 acres; Richard Stout, Sr., and wife, 780 acres; John Stout, 120 acres; James, Peter and Mary Stout, 60 each, 180 acres; Richard Hartshorne, 200 acres; Peter Parker, 180 acres; Francis Le Maistre, 240 acres; Clement and Pauline Masters, 120 acres; Thomas Wright, self and wife, 180 acres; Gabriel Stelle, 120 acres.

1676. Christopher Allmey in right of self, wife and others, 1080 acres.

Sarah Reape in right of ten persons, 2010.

John Throckmorton, 480 acres; Job Throckmorton, 120 acres; James Ashton, 240 acres; Thomas Cox, 240 acres; Joseph Huet, 210 acres; James Bowne, 240 acres; Thomas Warne, 240 acres; Stephen Arnold, 360 acres; Hannaniah Gifford and wife, 240 acres; Thomas Leeds, Sr., and wife, 120 acres; William Leeds and wife, Dorothea, 120 acres; Daniel Leeds and wife, Anne, 120 acres; Thomas Leeds, Jr., 120 acres; Clement Shinn and Eliza

his wife, 120 acres ; George Shinn, 60 acres ; Thomas Jacob and wife, 120 acres ; William Heyden, 60 acres.

1676. Thomas Cook, 60 acres ; John Champners, 60 acres ; William Shattock, 360.

Samuel Spicer, for his rights from Lords Proprietors, 500 acres ; and for self and wife, 240 acres—740 acres.

Col. Lewis Morris, (for iron works,) about 3,000 acres.

John Hance, 330 acres ; Richard Richardson, 150 acres ; John Wilson, 240 acres ; James Grover, (500 and 360)—860 acres ; Peter Tilton (500 and 570)—1070 acres ; Richard Gibbons, 500 acres ; Sarah Reape, 500 ; Nathaniel Silvester, 500 acres ; James Grover, Sr., 400 acres ; Henry Leonard, (450 and 360)—750 acres ; Richard Saller, 240 acres ; John Jobs, 120 acres ; George Jobs, 120 acres ; Francis Harbert, 120 acres ; Thomas Harbert, (132 and 240)—372 acres ; Benjamin Devell (Denell), 250 acres ; John Vaughan, 135 acres.

1676. Walter Wall and wife, 240 acres ; William Layton and wife, 240 acres ; John Smith and wife, 240 acres ; Richard Dans and wife, 120 acres ; Daniel Estell and wife, 120 acres ; James Dorsett and wife, 240 acres ; George Mount and wife, 240 acres ; William Cheeseman, 120 acres ; Thomas Morford, 120 acres ; John William and wife, 240 acres ; Henry Marsh, 120 acres ; William Whitelock, 120 acres ; John Whitelock, 120 acres.

Richard Hartshorne, in right of servants that he hath brought, 90 acres each, 270 acres ; right of William Golding and wife, 240 acres ; right of Robert Jones and wife, 240 acres—750.

William Lawrence, in right of self and sister, Hannah Lawrence, 240 acres.

John Havens and wife, 240 acres ; William Worth and wife, 240 acres ; Morris Worth, 120 acres

1677. Caleb Shrive (Shrieve), in right of John Cooke, 240 acres ; John Slocum and wife, 240 acres ; Benjamin Burdan and wife, 240 acres ; John Hance, wife and man servant, 360 acres ; in right of John Foxall, 240 acres ; in right of Thorlogh Swiney, 240 acres ; Edward Wharton and wife, 240 acres ; Francis Borden in right of Nathaniel Tompkins, 240 acres ; and for self and wife, 240 acres—480 ; John Borden and wife, 240 acres.

Sarah Reape, in right of Thos. Winterton and wife, 240 acres ; also Christopher Fasze (?) and wife, 240 acres ; also Gabriel Hicks and wife, 240 acres ; also Marmaduke Ward, 240 acres ; also William James, 120 acres ; also self and husband, 240 acres ; also Samuel Borden, 90 acres—1410.

1676. Hugh Dikeman, wife and daughter, 360 acres.

Abraham Brown and wife, 240 acres, and in right Peter Tilton and wife, 240 acres—480 ; Isaac Ouge and wife, 120 acres ; John Ruckman and wife, 240 acres ; Richard Lippencott, wife and two sons and two servants, 600 acres ; John Lippencott and wife, 240 acres ; John Woolley and wife, 120 acres ; Eliakim Wardell, in right of Nicholas Davis, ten shares, 480 acres ; Thomas Ward and wife, 240 acres ; Stephen Arnold and wife, in right Samuel Holeman, 560 acres ; George Hulet and wife, 240 acres ; Thomas Barnes, wife and maid servant, 180 acres.

1677. Thomas Applegate, Sr., 240 acres ; Thomas Applegate, Jr., 120 acres ; John King, 60 acres ; Ebenezer Cottrell, 120 acres ; Thomas Williams,

60 acres ; Adam Channelhouse, 240 acres ; Restue Lippencott and wife, 240 acres ; Peter Easton and wife, 240 acres ; Peter Tilton, in right of his brother John and wife, 240 acres ; Gideon Freeborn and wife, 240 acres ; Jacob Cole and wife, 240 acres ; Benjamin Rogers and wife, 120 acres ; Remembrance Lippencott and wife, 240 acres ; Judah Allen, in right of Annanias Garrett, 240 acres ; Judah Allen, in right Daniel Gould, 120 acres ; Judah Allen, in right Joshua Coggeshall, 120 acres ; Annaniah Gifford, in right Wm. Gifford, 120 acres ; Eliakim Wardell and wife, 240 acres ; Eliakim Wardell, for Robert Story and wife, 240 acres ; Samuel Woolcott and wife, 240 acres ; Hannah Jay alias Hannah Cook, 60 acres ; Samuel Hatton (no amount).

1678—Daniel Applegate, 120 acres ; Samuel Leonard, 240 acres ; Nathaniel Leonard, 120 acres ; Thomas Leonard, 120 acres ; Henry Leonard, Jr., 120 acres ; John Leonard, 120 acres ; Samuel Willett and wife, 120 acres ; Lewis Mattex, three tracts ; Cornelius Steennen, adjoining lands ; William Lawrence, in right of original purchaser, for self, wife and son, 360 acres.

1679. Roger Ellis, 440 acres ; William Compton, 280 acres ; Nicholas Serrah, 80 acres ; Isaac Bryan, 840 acres ; Jacob Triax, (Truex) 120 acres ; Peter Parker, George Parker, Stephen West, John Jerson, Christopher Gifford. Jarret Wall and wife, 120 acres ; Randall Huet and wife, 240 acres ; Derrick Tuneson and wife, 240 acres ; Joshua Silverwood and wife, 120 acres. Safety Grover and wife, 120 acres ; Jacob Triax (Truax), 120 acres ; Robert Hamilton, 100 acres ; Thomas Potter, wife, son and daughter, at Deale, 500 acres ; Francis Jeffrey, at Deale, 120 acres ; Isaac Bryan, Poplar Swamp, self, wife, four children and eight servants, 840 acres.

1681. Patents, or confirmations of titles for land were granted to Gideon Freeborn, Hannah Joy, Henry Bowman, Caleb Shrieff, (Shrieve), Peter Easton, John Williams, George Parker, Nathaniel Cammack, Samuel Wolcott, Francis Jeffries, Daniel Leeds, Joseph Wardell, John Chamnis, Restre Lippencott, Remembrance Lippencott, John Lippencott, Christopher Gifford, Morris Worth, Annanias Gifford, Edward Wharton, Henry Marsh, John Slocum, Nathaniel Slocum, Thomas Potter, Elizabeth Hatton, Job Havens, Samuel Spicer, William Shattock, John Hance, Peter Parker, John Clayton, Stephen West, Edmond Lafetra, William West, Francis Parden, (Purdaine?), John Chambers, Robert West, Thomas Hilborne, Tobias Hansen, John Borden, John Worthley, Hugh Dickman, William Worth, Eliakim Wardell, John Jerson, Benjamin Rogers.

In 1685 to Richard Gardiner, Samuel Colver, Garret Wall, and George Corlies.

In 1686 to Gershom Bowne, George Mount, Safety Grover, James Grover, Jr., Joseph West, George Keith, Robert Hamilton and Francis Jackson.

In 1687 to William Shadock, Edward Williams, Thomas Eatone, Jacob Lippencott, Thomas Huet, Abigail Lippencott, Francis Borden, John Borden, Peter White, John Cranford, John Brea (Bray), Samuel White, Job Jenkins and Nathaniel Parker.

In 1688, Mordecai Gibbons in right of his father, Richard Gibbons, had confirmed to him a tract of 540 acres. And so called "head lands" were

granted to James Paul and Isabel, his wife, 30 acres ; Robert and Mary Cole, 30 acres ; Archibald Siliver and Christiana, his wife, 30 acres ; also patent to Thomas and Richard Hankinson, 120 acres.

In 1689 Rebecca Coward, a servant of William Duckura, had a patent for 30 acres, which she transferred to John Bowne.

In 1692 Richard Hartshorne had patent in right of Walter Clark, of R. I., one of the patentees, 500 acres.

In 1693 Thomas Webley had patent in right of Stephen and Audry West.

In 1697 patents were given to Gershom Mott and John Chamberlain.

THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN NEW JERSEY.

It is very evident that during the first two or three years of the settlement, there must have been busy times for the little sloops in carrying settlers to and fro and in bringing over their families, household goods, merchandise, lumber, etc., from their old homes to the new settlement. We may conjecture that after the first settlers landed and had selected their lots or tracts of land that the first work would be putting up shelters, either log houses or perhaps more pretentious dwellings of lumber brought from Gravesend, Newport or elsewhere. Clearing the land and putting up fences was the next serious task. In this work the first year would probably be occupied. Perhaps many of them did not bring over their families to reside permanently until this work was accomplished. In 1667 the settlers found themselves so far advanced, with dwellings erected and lands cleared, that they had opportunity to take measures to establish a local government.

By the terms of the Nicolls patent, (the patentees named,) their associates, heirs, successors, and assigns had liberty to elect by the vote of the major part of the inhabitants, "five or seven other persons of the ablest and discreetest of said inhabitants" to join with them in making such peculiar and prudential laws as to them seemed meet.

In pursurance of this permission a General Assem-

bly of delegates from the three towns was held in Shrewsbury on the 14th of December, 1667. This was the first legislative body ever assembled in New Jersey. Richard Richardson was chosen as its secretary, and appointed to record acts, orders and deeds, and hence may be considered the first County Clerk of Monmouth. His record of the proceedings of this Assembly is still well preserved.

BUYING LAND OF THE INDIANS.

In August, 1664, the Dutch at New Amsterdam surrendered to the English and soon after, the Gravesend men before alluded to, made another and a successful effort to purchase land of the Indians and within a few months made two other purchases.

The first Indian purchase was by a deed dated January 25, 1664, legal year, January 25, 1665, by our calendar year; the original record of this deed is at Albany, N. Y., Liber 3, page 1. It was from Popomora, chief of the Nevesink Indians to James Hubbard, John Bowne, John Tilton, Jr., Richard Stout, William Goulding and Samuel Spicer, all of Gravesend. This deed was also agreed to by Mishacoing, a brother of Popomora. It was witnessed by Indians named Rickhoran, Checockran, Chrye, Serand and Mingwash. The considerations given were as follows:

118 fathom seawamp (wampum), of which 68 fathom was to be white seawamp, and 50 fathom black, 5 coats, 1 gun, 1 clout capp, 1 shirt, 12 lbs tobacco, 1 anker wine; all of which were acknowledged as received, and 82 fathoms additional of seawamp to be paid twelve months hence.

The interpreters were John Tilton, Sr., James Bowne, John Horabin, Randall Huet and John Wilson. The fact of these men being interpreters shows that they previously had had considerable intercourse with the Indians.

The second purchase was dated April 7, 1665, and was from Indians named Taplawappammund, Mattamahickanick, Yawpochammund, Kackenham, Mattanoh, Norchon and Qurrmeck and the deed was to John Tilton Sr., Samuel Spicer, William Goulding, Richard Gibbons, James Grover and Richard Stout.

The third purchase was dated June 5, 1665, and from Indians named Manavendo, Emmerdesolsee, Poppomera, Checawsen, Shanhemun, Cramanscum, Winegermeen and Macca, and the deed was to James Grover, John Bowne, Richard Stout, John Tilton, Richard Gibbons, William Goulding, Samuel Spicer and "the rest of the company."

The articles given for the second and third purchases were wampum, wine and tobacco, 11 common coats, three pairs of breeches, 9 blankets, 45 yards duffel (coarse cloth) 4 1-2 lbs. powder, 15 1-2 lbs. lead, etc.—in all about the same value in proportion as for the first purchase. The original record of these deeds is also at Albany, and copies are recorded at Perth Amboy and at Trenton. These purchases were acknowledge before Governor Nicolls at New York. In their first land sales, the Indians were anxious to procure coats, but they seemed to have cared but little for breeches, preferring to go barelegged; said an Indian: "Indian's legs like white man's face, no want covering." But Popomora and some of his chiefs were probably induced to wear breeches as they had to visit the settlement at Gravesend and also to go to New York, to acknowledge the deeds before the Governor, and Tilton, Stout and the others would naturally object to the Indians parading through the streets of New York, dressed with only a short coat and perhaps a few feathers stuck in their hair!

The following account is a sample of receipts and expenditures in the original purchase of the lands of the Indians and the names of the purchasers and shares awarded is from Book A, Freehold Records:

Newasink, Narumsunk and Pootapeck, Dr. as followeth to William Reape:

	£	s.	d.
To John Tilton and Company			
in peague *	21	5	0
In rum at tymes at 7-6 per gallon	23	10	0
45 — duffels	25	02	0
To the Sachem of ye gift land			
and to Randal Huet in rum	1	00	6
To a sloop hire 10 days, with expences			
in provisions upon a voyage with the			
Patentees to Pootopeek Neck	4	06	0
To the charge of three men sent			
from Rhode Island to settle ye, the			
counterey affairs here	3	08	0
To the use of Derrick Smiths sloop			
for their transport	4	11	6
To 21 days for myself on ye			
publique affairs with provisions	3	03	0
To the forbearance of my money	0	00	0
To my expense of new attending the			
publique service at the making of			
this account	0	00	0
	<hr/>		
	£89	07	0

The above accompt of disbursements of William Reape, amounting to £89 07s 0d is owned by us, the Patentees and Deputies now present at Portland Point.

Witness our hands this 5th day of July, 1670 :

WILL GOULDING,
JAMES GROVER,
JOHN BOWNE,
RICHARD GIBBONS,
 his
RICHARD X STOUT,
 mark

Patentees.

JOHN HANCE,
ELIAKIM WARDELL,
JAMES BOWNE,

Deputies.

Testis: R. RICHARDSON.

* Backus' History of Baptists says a wampum peague was worth one-sixth of a penny.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—WHEN ESTABLISHED.

The name Monmouth was officially given to the county March 7th, 1683, as will be seen by the following extracts :

“Att a Council held the 7th day of the mo-1 called
March 168 2-3 * * * * * * *

“A bill sent downe from the Deputyes for deviding the pvince into Countyes read and agreed vtno.”—*Journal of proceedings of Gov. & Council, 1682—1703.*

The following is an extract from the bill referred to :

“At a General Assembly begun and holden at Elizabethtown in this Province of East New Jersey, the first day of the Month called March Anno Domini 1682 and in the Five and Thirtieth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, over England, &c. and there continued by several adjournments thereof until the twenty-eight day of the said Month of March, for the public Weale of this Province was Enacted as follows :

* * * * * * * *

“IV. *An Act to divide the Province into Four Counties.*—Having taken into consideration the necessity of dividing the Province into respective Counties for the better governing and settling Courts in the same :—

“*Be it Enacted*, by this General Assembly, and the Authority thereof, that this Province be divided into four counties as followeth : (Here follows the bounds of Bergen, Essex, and Middlesex, after which the bounds of Monmouth are given as follows :)

“*Monmouth County* to begin at the Westward Bounds of Middlesex county, containing Middletown and Shrewsbury and so extend Westward, Southward, and Northward to the extream Bounds of the Province. Provided this distinction of the Province into Counties, do not extend to the infringement of any Liberty in any Charter already granted.”

The name Monmouth was given to the county through the influence of Col. Lewis Morris who at the beginning of this session (March 1st,) was said to have

been "Elected for Shrewsbury" as a Deputy, but his place declared vacant, probably because he had been selected by the Governor as a member of the council at that time.

Colonel Morris had purchased a large tract of land, in what was afterwards known as Monmouth County, October 25th, 1676, said to contain 3,540 acres, whereupon he located, as described in 1680, "his iron mills, his Manors, and divers other buildings for his servants and dependants; together with 60 or 70 negroes about the Mill and Husbandry. To this plantation he gave the name of Tintern (corrupted afterwards to Tinton) after an estate which had belonged to the family in Monmouthshire, England, and from him Monmouth county received its name."

DISCOVERY OF OCEAN COUNTY.

Who first discovered this section of our country? Who first entered Barnegat Bay, and explored its shores? Who were the first whites who located here? Have any accounts of the Indians once living here been preserved? These are among the first questions which naturally present themselves in making inquiries into the early history of this section of our State. While the records of the past, meagre indeed as regards this locality, do not furnish as full answers as desirable, yet much has been preserved which is of interest to all desirous of obtaining information on these and kindred points.

The discovery of that part of New Jersey now known as Ocean County, was by Sir Henry Hudson, on the 2d day of September, 1609, while cruising along our coast in the celebrated Dutch ship, the *Half Moon*. This ship was quite small, being of only eighty tons burthen, and of a build that would now be considered quite novel, reminding one of the curious-looking Dutch galliots, which occasionally were seen in the harbor of New York a generation or so ago, which used to attract the attention of, and are well remembered by old seafaring men of Ocean County.

This ship, two or three days previously, had tried to enter Delaware Bay, but finding the navigation dangerous, no attempt was made to land, and she again stood out to sea. After getting fairly out, Hudson headed north-eastwardly, and after a while hauled in and made land, Sept. 2d, near Egg Harbor. A very complete log of the ship was kept by the mate, Alfred Juet, and the part relating to Monmouth and Ocean counties is published elsewhere in these pages.

Samuel H. Shreve, Esq., who in past years has furnished many valuable historical items to the *New Jersey Courier*, says in a communication dated January, 1868: "Ferrago Forge was erected by Gen. Lacey in 1809, and the same year Dover Forge was built by W. L. Smith, the son-in-law of Lacey."

It has been stated that Lacey expended ten thousand dollars at Ferrago in building the dam alone, and the construction of the forge and other buildings and of the road to Forked River must have required a very considerable outlay of money.

OLD MONMOUTH DESCRIBED BY AN ANCIENT WRITER.

MIDDLETOWN, SHREWSBURY AND FREEHOLD IN 1708.—NEW JERSEY A PARADISE.

We copy the following from the celebrated but quite rare work of Oldmixon, published in 1708. The capitals, orthography and italics are about as in the original.

After describing Middlesex county, he says: "We cross over the river from Middlesex into

Monmouth County; Where we first meet with *Middletown* a pretty Good Town consisting of 100 Families and 30,000 Acres of Ground on what they call here *Out Plantations*. 'Tis about 10 or 12 miles over Land, to the Northward of Shrewsbury and 26 miles to the Southward of Piscataway. Not far off, the Shoar winds itself about like a Hook and being sandy gives Name to all the Bay.

Shrewsbury is the most Southern Town of the Prov-

ince and reckon'd the chief Town of the Shire. It contains about 160 Families and 30,000 Acres of *Out* Plantations, belonging to its Division. 'Tis situated on the Side of a fresh Water Stream, thence called Shrewsbury River, not far from its Mouth. Between this Town and *Middletown* is an Iron Work but we do not understand it has been any great Benefit to the Proprietors. Col. *Morris* is building a Church at the Falls. There's a new town in the County called

Freehold, which has not been laid out and inhabited long. It does not contain as yet above 40 Families and as to its *Out* Plantations we suppose they are much the same in number with the rest and may count it about 30,000 acres.

We have not divided the counties into Parishes and that for a good reason, there being none, nor indeed a Church in the whole Province worth that Name. But there are several Congregations of Church of *England* men as at *Shrewsbury*, *Amboy*, *Elizabeth Town* and *Freehold* whose Minister is Mr. *John Beak*; his Income is 65*l* a year; and a Church is building at Salem.

In another place Oldmixon in speaking of the first settlers of New Jersey says:

"We must note that most of the first English Inhabitants in this country (East and West Jersey) were Dissenters, and most of them Quakers and Anabaptists. These people are generally industrious: Be their Hypocrisy to themselves if they are Hypocrites; but we must do them the Justice to own that they are the fittest to inhabit a new discovered Country, as possessing Industry, and shunning those public Vices which beget Idleness and Want. Their enemies drove great numbers of them out of England, and the Jerseys had their share of them. The People here are for this Reason Dissenters to this Day, there being but two Church of England Ministers in both Provinces; and this may be one reason why there are no Parish Churches, which the Inhabitants may be afraid to build, least it might be a temptation for more Orthodox Divines to come among them.

“A gentleman asking one of the Proprietaries ‘*If there were no Lawyers in the Jerseys?*’ Was answered ‘*No.*’ And then ‘*If there were no Physicians?*’ The Proprietor replied ‘*No.*’ ‘*Nor Parsons?*’ adds the Gentleman. ‘*No,*’ says the Proprietor. Upon which the other cry’d ‘*What a happy place must this be and how worthy the name of Paradise!*’ We do not perhaps differ more from this gentleman than we agree with him.”

Oldmixon derived his information of New Jersey from two of the Proprietors as will be seen by the following extract from his preface :

“Mr. *Dockwra* and Dr. *Cox* were both so kind as to inform him fully of the JERSEYS and Mr. *Pen* did him the same Favor for *Pennsylvania* ; these three Gentlemen doing him the Honor to admit him into their Friendship.”

OLD MONMOUTH UNDER THE DUTCH.

Ex-Governor Parker, dec’d, in his valuable address before the New Jersey Historical Society, produced the old town book of Middletown township, which gives the history of this section of East Jersey from 1667 to 1702. After the Dutch conquest in 1673, it was stated that little or nothing is recorded in the town book during their brief rule of less than a year.

The Dutch had the supremacy in New York and New Jersey until 1664, when the English conquered the Dutch. In 1673, a war having again broken out between England and Holland, a small Dutch squadron was sent over and arrived at Staten Island, July 30th. Captain Manning, the English officer temporarily in command at New York, surrendered at once without any effort to defend the place and the Dutch again resumed sway over New York, New Jersey and settlements along the Delaware. They retained it however only a few months, as by a treaty made in February following, these places were ceded back to England, though the English appear not to have taken formal possession until November fol-

lowing. During this short time while the Dutch were again in authority, embracing the time that the Middletown township book records but little or nothing, the following items relating to Old Monmouth, are found among the official records of the Dutch at New York. The first is an order issued shortly after their arrival; the orthography is given as found.

"The inhabitants of Middletown and Shrewsbury, are hereby charged and required to send their deputies unto us on Tuesday morning next, for to treat with us upon articles of surrendering their said towns under the obedience of their High and Mighty Lords, the States General of the said United Provinces, and his serene Highness, the Prince of Orange, or by refusall we shall be necessitated to subdue the places thereunto by force of arms.

"Dated at New Orange this 12th day of August, A. D. 1673.

"CORNELIS EVERTSE, Jr.

"JACOB BENCKES."

In compliance with the above order, deputies from Shrewsbury, Middletown and other places in East Jersey, appeared in court on the 18th of August, and upon their verbal request the same privileges were granted to them as to Dutch citizens.

"August 19th, 1673. Middletown, Shrewsbury and other towns in Achter Coll, to name two deputies each, who shall nominate three persons for Schout and three for Secretarys, out of which said nominated persons by us shall be elected for each town, three magistrates and for the six towns, one Schout, and one Secretary.

"JACOB BENCKES.

"CORNELIS EVERTSE, Jr."

Achter Coll above mentioned, is said to mean "beyond the hills," that is, beyond Bergen Hills. The Dutch in New York, it is stated, sometimes called Old Monmouth and other parts of East Jersey, beyond Bergen Hills, by this name.

"April 19th, 1674. A certain proclamation being de-

livered into Council from the Magistrates of the Toune of Middletoune, prohibiting all inhabitants from departing out of said toune, unless they give bail to return as soon as their business will have been performed, or they be employed in public service &c., requesting the Governors approval of the same, which being read and considered, it is resolved and ordered by the Governor General and Council, that no inhabitant can be hindered changing his domicile, within the Province unless arrested for lawful cause; however ordered that no one shall depart from the toune of Middletoune, unless he previously notifies the Magistrates of his intention."

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION — PRINCIPLES INVOLVED.

EARLY STAND TAKEN BY THE CITIZENS OF MONMOUTH.—PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS IN DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS IN 1774-5.—FREEHOLD LEADS THE STATE.—COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.—AN ADMIRABLE DOCUMENT.—PATRIOTS APPEAL TO THEIR DESCENDANTS.—"A FAITHFUL RECORD" OF 1774.

Historians of other States have always conceded that the citizens of New Jersey were among the earliest and most active opponents of those tyrannical acts of Great Britain which brought on the war, and finally resulted in separation. Large and spirited public meetings were held in various parts of the State in 1774-5, to denounce the obnoxious laws, and to organize for counsel and defence.

At this stage of affairs, separation from England had not been proposed, and most of these meetings, while condemning the acts of the British Ministry and Parliament, still expressed decided loyalty to the King. Our ancestors warmly seconded the stand taken by the people of Boston, and freely forwarded contributions to the suffering inhabitants of that city.

We annex extracts from the proceedings of some of these meetings in Old Monmouth, as they exhibit the timely zeal and firm and decided spirit of its citizens, and

also furnish the names of some of the leading spirits who were prominent in the early stages of political movements which brought on the Revolution. The several counties of the State were requested to send delegates to meet at New Brunswick, July 21st, 1774, to consider what action should be taken by the citizens of the province of New Jersey. This convention was generally spoken of as the "Provincial Congress of New Jersey," and was a different body from the Legislature; in several instances, however, the same persons were members of both bodies. A number of persons named in these proceedings were afterwards, during the war, conspicuous in military or civil life, for their services in behalf of their country in legislative halls and on the field of battle.

For a year or two the citizens of the county appear to have been about unanimous in their sentiments, but when finally the subject of a separation from the mother country was boldly advocated, there was found to be a diversity of opinion, and some who were among the most active in the meetings of 1774-5, earnestly opposed the proposition, and eventually sided with England in the later years of that memorable struggle. The fearful consequences of this division, in which it would seem almost every man capable of bearing arms was compelled to take sides, we have endeavored to give in other chapters.

The citizens of Freehold had the honor, we believe, of holding the first meeting in New Jersey to denounce the tyrannical acts of Great Britain—of inaugurating the movements in our State which finally resulted in Independence. The date of their first meeting is June 6th, 1774; the earliest date of a meeting in any other place that we have met with, is of a meeting at Newark, June 11th, 1774.

The following is a copy of the Freehold Proceedings:

LOWER FREEHOLD RESOLUTIONS.

"FREEHOLD June 6th 1774.

"At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Lower Freehold in the county of

Monmouth in New Jersey, on Monday the 6th day of June, 1774, after notice given of the time, place and occasion of this meeting:

Resolved That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the cause in which the inhabitants of the town of *Boston* are now suffering is the common cause of the whole Continent of North America; and that unless some general spirited measures, for the public safety be speedily entered into there is just reason to fear that every Province may in turn share the same fate with them; and that therefore, it is highly incumbent on them all to unite in some effectual means to obtain a repeal of the Boston Port Bill and any other that may follow it, which shall be deemed subversive of the rights and privileges of free born Americans.

"And that it is the opinion of this meeting that in case it shall hereafter appear to be consistent with the general opinion of the trading towns and the commercial part of our countrymen, that an entire stoppage of importation and exportation from and to Great Britain and the West Indies, until the said Port Bill and other Acts be repealed, will be conducive to the safety and preservation of North America and her liberties, they will yield a cheerful acquiescence in the measure and earnestly recommend the same to all their brethren in this Province.

Resolved, moreover, That the inhabitants of this township will join in an Association with the several towns in the county and in conjunction with them, with the several counties in the Province (if, as we doubt not they see fit to accede to the proposal) in any measures that may appear best adapted to the weal and safety of North America and all her loyal sons.

Ordered That

JOHN ANDERSON ESQ

PETER FORMAN

HENDRICK SMOCK

JOHN FORMAN

ASHER HOLMES

Capt. JNO. COVENHOVEN

and Dr. NATHANIEL SCUDDER

be a committee for the township to join those who may

be elected for the neighboring townships or counties to constitute a General Committee for any purposes similar to those above mentioned; and that the gentlemen so appointed do immediately solicit a correspondence with the adjacent towns."

(Dr. Scudder subsequently was a Colonel in the First Regiment Monmouth Militia, and killed October 15th, 1781, as described elsewhere.)

The following week the citizens of Essex sent the following to the patriots of Monmouth:

ESSEX TO MONMOUTH.

"ELIZABETHTOWN June 13 1774

"Gentlemen: The alarming Measures which have been lately taken to deprive the Inhabitants of the American Colonies of their constitutional Rights and Privileges, together with the late violent attacks made upon the rights and liberties of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay (for asserting and endeavoring to maintain their rights) manifestly intended to crush them without Mercy and thereby disunite and weaken the Colonies, and at the same time dare them to assert or own their Constitutional Rights, Liberties or Properties, under the Penalty of the like, and if possible, worse treatment: and as the Assembly of New Jersey are not like to meet in time to answer the Design proposed, and the neighboring Colonies are devising and expecting the immediate union of this Colony with them.

"Sundry of the Inhabitants of the County of Essex by Advertisements, convened a general Meeting of said County at Newark on Saturday last, when the said inhabitants unanimously entered into certain Resolves and Declarations upon that occasion, a copy of which you have enclosed. We the Committee appointed by the said Meeting, do earnestly request that You will immediately by Advertisements or otherwise, call a general Meeting of your County for the purposes aforesaid as soon as possible, as we have intelligence that it is most probable the General Congress of the Colonies will be held the latter end of July next. We think New Brunswick the most

suitable place for the committee to meet, and with submission to them desire they will meet us at New Brunswick on Thursday, July 21st next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, unless some other time and place more suitable shall in the meantime be agreed upon.

"We earnestly request your answer as soon as possible.

"Letters of this Tenor and Date we now despatch to the other Counties in this Colony. We are, Gentlemen,

"your most ob't servants

STEPHEN CRANE, Chairman.

"By order;

"To Messrs. Edward Taylor, Richard Lawrence, Elisha Lawrence, John Taylor and Henry Waddell and other Inhabitants of the County of Monmouth, Friends to the Liberties and Privileges of the American Colonies."

(The above letter was directed to the above named gentlemen "or to any body else in Monmouth County.")

Delegates from the different townships in the county assembled at Freehold, July 19th, and the result of their decision is found in the following admirable document. It is lengthy, but will well repay perusal. In the closing paragraph they trust that some faithful record will transmit the reasons which actuated them, to their posterity to whom they make a brief but eloquent appeal. As they desired, this record has been preserved, and as they desired, we do what we can to place it before their descendants:

MONMOUTH COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

"On Tuesday, July 19th, 1774, a majority of the Committees from the several townships in the County of Monmouth of the Colony of New Jersey, met according to appointment at the Court House at Freehold in said county; and appearing to have been regularly chosen and constituted by their respective townships, they unanimously agreed upon the propriety and expediency of electing a committee to represent the whole county at the approaching Provincial Convention to be held at the

city of New Brunswick, for the necessary purpose of constituting delegates from this Province to the general Congress of the Colonies and for all other such important purposes as shall hereafter be found necessary.

“They at the same time also recorded the following Resolutions, Determinations and Opinions, which they wish to be transmitted to posterity as an ample testimony to their loyalty to his British Majesty, of their firm attachment to the principles of the glorious Revolution and their fixed and unalterable purpose, by every lawful means in their power, to maintain and defend themselves in the possession and enjoyment of those inestimable civil and religious privileges which their forefathers, at the expense of so much blood and treasure, have established and handed down to them.

“1st. In the names and behalf of their constituents, the good and loyal inhabitants of the county of Monmouth, in the colony of New Jersey, they do cheerfully and publicly proclaim their unshaken allegiance to the person and government of his most gracious Majesty, King George the Third, now on the British throne, and do acknowledge themselves bound at all times, and to the utmost exertion of their power to maintain his dignity and lawful sovereignty in and over all his colonies in America; and that it is their most fervent desire and constant prayer that in a Protestant succession, the descendants of the illustrious House of Hanover, may continue to sway the British sceptre to the latest posterity.

“2d. They do highly esteem and prize the happiness of being governed and having their liberty and property secured to them by so excellent a system of laws as that of Great Britain, the best doubtless in the universe; and they will at all times cheerfully obey and render every degree of assistance in their power to the full and just execution of them. But at the same time will, with the greatest alacrity and resolution oppose any unwarrantable innovations in them or any additions to or alterations in the grand system which may appear unconstitutional, and consequently inconsistent with the

liberties and privileges of the descendants of free born American Britons.

“3d. As there has been for ages past, a most happy union and uninterrupted connection between Great Britain and her colonies in America, they conceive their interests are now become so intimately blended together and their mutual dependence upon each other to be at this time so delicately great that they esteem everything which has a tendency to alienate affection or disunite them in any degree, highly injurious to their common happiness and directly calculated to produce a Revolution, likely in the end to prove destructive to both; they do therefore heartily disclaim every idea of that spirit of independence which has, of late, by some of our mistaken brethren on each side of the Atlantic, been so groundlessly and injuriously held up to the attention of the nation, as having through ambition, possessed the breasts of the Americans. And moreover they do devoutly beseech the Supreme Disposer of all events, graciously to incline the heart of our Sovereign and all his Ministers, to a kind and impartial investigation of the real sentiments and disposition of his truly loyal American subjects.

“4th. Notwithstanding many great men and able writers have employed their talents and pens in favor of the newly adopted mode of taxation in America, they are yet sensible of no convictive light being thrown upon the subject; and therefore, although so august a body as that of the British Parliament is now actually endeavoring to enforce in a military way, the execution of some distressing edicts upon the capital of the Massachusetts colony, they do freely and solemnly declare that in conscience they deem them, and all others that are, or ever may be framed upon the same principles, altogether unprecedented and unconstitutional, utterly inconsistent with the true original intention of Magna Charta, subversive of the just rights of free born Englishmen, agreeable and satisfactory only to the domestic and foreign enemies of our nation, and consequently pregnant with complicated

ruin, and tending directly to the dissolution and destruction of the British Empire.

"5th. As they, on the one hand firmly believe that the inhabitants of the Massachusetts colony in general, and those of the town of Boston in particular, are to all intents and purposes as loyal subjects as any in all his Majesty's widely extended dominions; and on the other, that (although the present coercive and oppressive measures against them may have taken rise in some part from the grossest and most cruel misrepresentation both of their disposition and conduct) the blockade of that town is principally designed to lead the way in an attempt to execute a dreadful deep laid plan for enslaving all America. They are therefore clearly of opinion, that the Bostonians are now eminently suffering in the common cause of American freedom, and that their fate may probably prove decisive to this very extensive continent and even to the whole British nation; and they do verily expect that unless some generous spirited measures for the public safety be speedily entered into and steadily prosecuted, every other colony will soon in turn feel the pernicious effects of the same detestable restrictions. Whence they earnestly entreat every rank, denomination, society and profession of their brethren, that, laying aside all bigotry and every party disposition, they do now universally concur in one generous and vigorous effort for the encouragement and support of their suffering friends, and in a resolute assertion of their birth-right, liberties and privileges, In consequence of which they may reasonably expect a speedy repeal of all the arbitrary edicts respecting the Massachusetts government, and at the same time an effectual preclusion of any future attempts of the kind from the enemies of our happy Constitution, either upon them or any of their American brethren.

"6th. In case it shall hereafter appear to be consistent with the result of the deliberation of the general Congress, that an interruption or entire cessation of commercial intercourse with Great Britain and even

(painful as it may be) with the West Indies, until such oppressive Acts be repealed and the liberties of America fully restored, stated and asserted, will on this deplorable emergency be really necessary and conducive to the public good, they promise a ready acquiescence in every measure and will recommend the same as far as their influence extends.

“7th. As a general Congress of Deputies from the several American Colonies is proposed to be held at Philadelphia soon in September next, they declare their entire approbation of the design and think it is the only rational method of evading those aggravated evils which threaten to involve the whole continent in one general calamitous catastrophe. They are therefore met this day, vested with due authority from their respective constituents, to elect a committee to represent this county of Monmouth in any future necessary transactions respecting the cause of liberty and especially to join the Provincial Convention soon to be held at New Brunswick, for the purpose of nominating and constituting a number of Delegates, who in behalf of this Colony may steadily attend to said general Congress and faithfully serve the laboring cause of freedom and they have consequently chosen and deputed the following gentlemen to that important trust viz:

Edward Taylor

John Taylor

John Burrowes

Joseph Holmes

Edward Williams

John Anderson

Dr. Nathaniel Scudder

John Covenhoven

Josiah Holmes

James Grover

John Lawrence.

“Edward Taylor being constituted chairman and any five of them a sufficient number to transact business. And they do beseech, entreat, instruct and enjoin them to give their voice at said Provincial Convention, for no persons but such as they in good conscience and from the best information shall verily believe to be amply qualified for so interesting a department; particularly that they be men highly approved for integrity, honesty

and uprightness, faithfully attached to his Majesty's person and lawful government, well skilled in the principles of our excellent constitution and steady assertors of all our civil and religious liberties.

"8th. As under the present operation of the Boston Port Bill, thousands of our respected brethren in that town must necessarily be reduced to great distress, they feel themselves affected with the sincerest sympathy and most cordial commiseration; and as they expect, under God, that the final deliverance of America will be owing, in a great degree, to a continuance of their virtuous struggle, they esteem themselves bound in duty and in interest to afford them every assistance and alleviation in their power; and they do now in belief of their constituents, declare their readiness to contribute to the relief of the suffering poor in that town; therefore they request the several committees of the country, when met, to take into serious consideration the necessity and expediency of forwarding under a sanction from them, subscriptions through every part of the Colony, for that truly humane and laudable purpose; and that a proper plan be concerted for laying out the product of such subscriptions to the best advantage, and afterwards transmitting it to Boston in the safest and least expensive way.

"9th. As we are now by our Committees in this, in conjunction with those of other colonies, about to delegate to a number of our countrymen a power equal to any wherewith human nature alone was ever invested; and as we firmly resolve to acquiesce in their deliberations, we do therefore earnestly entreat them, seriously and conscientiously to weigh the inexpressible importance of their arduous department, and fervently to solicit that direction and assistance in the discharge of their trust, which all the powers of humanity cannot afford them; and we do humbly and earnestly beseech that God, in whose hand are the hearts of all flesh and who ruleth them at his pleasure, graciously to infuse into the whole Congress a spirit of true wisdom, prudence and

just moderation ; and to direct them to such unanimous and happy conclusion as shall terminate in His own honor and glory, the establishment of the Protestant succession of the illustrious House of Hanover, the mutual weal and advantage of Great Britain and all her Dominions and a just and permanent confirmation of all the civil and religious liberties of America. And now lastly, under the consideration of the bare possibility that the enemies of our constitution will yet succeed in a desperate triumph over us in this age, we do earnestly (should this prove the case) call upon all future generations to renew the glorious struggle for liberty as often as Heaven shall afford them any probable means of success.

“May this notification, by some faithful record, be handed down to the yet unborn descendants of Americans, that nothing but the most fatal necessity could have wrested the present inestimable enjoyments from their ancestors. Let them universally inculcate upon their beloved offspring an investigation of those truths, respecting both civil and religious liberty, which have been so clearly and fully stated in this generation. May they be carefully taught in all their schools ; and may they never rest until, through Divine blessing upon their efforts, true freedom and liberty shall reign triumphant over the whole Globe.

“Signed by order of the Committees,

“EDWARD TAYLOR Chairman.”

BOSTON GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES MONMOUTH CONTRIBUTIONS.

The patriots of Monmouth promptly and freely contributed to the suffering inhabitants of Boston. In forwarding their first contribution “they entreated their brethren not to give up, and if they should want a further supply of bread to let them know it.”

On the 21st of October, 1774, a letter was written on behalf of the Bostonians, to the citizens of Monmouth, in which they say:

"The kind and generous donations of the County of Monmouth in the Jerseys we are now to acknowledge and with grateful hearts to thank you therefor, having received from the Committee of said county, per Captain Brown, eleven hundred and forty (1140) bushels of rye and fifty barrels of rye meal, for the suffering poor of this town, which shall be applied to the purpose intended by the donors; and what further cheers our hearts, is your kind assurances of a further supply, if necessary, to enable us to oppose the cruel Parliamentary Acts, levelled not only against this town, but our whole Constitution."

"COMMITTEES OF OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION."

"FREEHOLD December 10th 1774.

"In pursuance of the recommendation of the Continental Congress and for the preservation of American Freedom, a respectable body of the freeholders of Freehold township met at the Court House and unanimously elected the following gentlemen to act as a Committee of Observation and Inspection for said township:

John Anderson	Hendrick Smock
John Forman	John Covenhoven
Asher Holmes	Dr. Nath'l Scudder
Peter Forman	David Forman

Dr. T. Henderson.

"The committee were instructed by their constituents to carry into execution the several important and salutary measures pointed out to them by the Continental Congress and without favor or affection to make all such diligent inquiry as shall be found conducive to the accomplishment of the great necessary purposes held up to the attention of Americans."

Upper Freehold, Dover and Middletown formed similar committees, and notified the Freehold committee.

Shrewsbury however failed to appoint a committee. This may have been owing to the prevalence of Quaker principles in the township. An attempt by the patriots of Shrewsbury was made to have a Committee appointed,

as will be seen by the following copy of an advertisement put up in this township :

“ADVERTISEMENT.

“SHREWSBURY January 2nd 1775.

“Agreeable to the Resolutions of the late General Continental Congress—The Inhabitants of the town of Shrewsbury, more especially such as are properly qualified for choosing Representatives to serve in the General Assembly are hereby warned to meet at the house of Josiah Halstead, in said Shrewsbury, on Tuesday the 17th of this instant January at noon, in order to choose a Committee for the several purposes as directed by the said Congress.

“As the method ordered by the Congress seems to be the only peaceable method the case will admit of, on failure of which either confirmed Slavery or a civil war of course succeeds; the bare mention of either of the two last is shocking to human nature, more particularly so to all true friends of the English Constitution.

“Therefore it becomes the indispensable duty of all such to use their utmost endeavors in favor of the first or peaceable method, and suffer it not to miscarry or fail of its salutary and much desired effects by means of any sinister views or indolence of theirs. Surely expecting on the one hand to be loaded with the curses arising from slavery to the latest posterity, or on the other hand the guilt of blood of thousands of their brethren and fellow Christians to lay at their door and to be justly required at their hands.

“Think well of this before it be too late and let not the precious moments pass.”

A number of the citizens of Shrewsbury assembled at the time and place mentioned in the advertisement but they failed to appoint a committee. The following shows the conclusion to which the meeting came. It concludes more like a Quaker Meeting epistle than a town meeting resolve:

“Extract from a letter to a gentleman in New York dated Shrewsbury N. J. January 18th 1775.

"In consequence of an anonymous advertisement fixed up in this place, giving notice to freeholders and others, to meet on Tuesday the 17th inst. in order to choose a Committee of Inspection, etc., between thirty and forty of the most respectable freeholders accordingly met and after a few debates on the business of the day, which were carried on with great decency and moderation it was generally agreed (there being only four or five dissenting votes) that the appointment of a committee was not only useless, but they were apprehensive would prove a means of disturbing the peace and quietness which had hitherto existed in the township, and would continue to use their utmost endeavors to preserve and to guard against running upon that rock on which, with much concern, they beheld others, through an inattentive rashness, daily splitting."

The Freehold Committee of Observation and Inspection at a meeting held March 17th, 1775, took up the case of Shrewsbury township, and after stating the subject in a preamble they resolved that from and after that day they would esteem and treat the citizens of Shrewsbury as enemies to their King and country and deserters of the common cause of Freedom; and would break off all dealings and connections with them "unless they shall turn from the evil of their ways and testify their repentance by adopting the measures of Congress."

The New Jersey Provincial Legislature, in May following, authorized other townships to appoint delegates for Shrewsbury, but the same month the refractory township, as will be seen by the following, chose delegates and also a committee of Observation, and so the unpleasantness ended.

SHREWSBURY FALLS INTO LINE.

"At a meeting of Freeholders and Inhabitants of the township of Shrewsbury this 27th day of May 1775, the following persons were by a great majority, chosen a committee of observation for the said town agreeable to

the direction of the General Continental Congress held at Philadelphia September 5th, 1774 viz.

Josiah Holmes	John Little
Jos. Throckmorton	Samuel Longstreet
Nicholas Van Brunt	David Knott
Cor. Vanderveer	Benjamin Dennis
Daniel Hendrickson	Samuel Breese
Thomas Morford	Garret Longstreet

Cornelius Lane.

“Ordered: That Daniel Hendrickson and Nicholas Van Brunt, or either of them, do attend the Provincial Congress now setting at Trenton, with full power to represent there, this town of Shrewsbury. And that Josiah Holmes, David Knott and Samuel Breese be a sub-committee to prepare instructions for the Deputy or Deputies who are to attend the Congress at Trenton.

“Josiah Holmes was unanimously chosen chairman.

JOSIAH HOLMES.

“Chairman and Town Clerk.”

FREEHOLD PATRIOTS INDIGNANT.—NOVEL PROCEEDINGS.

MARCH 6th, 1775.

A Tory pamphlet entitled “*Free Thoughts on the Resolves of Congress by A. W. Farmer*,” was handed to the Freehold Committee of Observation and Inspection for their opinion. The committee declared it to be most pernicious and malignant in its tendencies and calculated to sap the foundation of American liberty. The pamphlet was handed back to their constituents who gave it a coat of tar and turkey buzzard’s feathers, one person remarking that “although the feathers were plucked from the most stinking of fowls, he thought it fell far short of being a proper emblem of the author’s odiousness to the friends of freedom and he wished he had the pleasure of giving the author a coat of the same material.”

The pamphlet in its gorgeous attire was then nailed to the pillory post.

The same committee severely denounced a Tory pamphlet written by James Rivington, editor of Riving-

ton's Royal Gazette, the Tory paper, printed in New York.

By the following resolves it will be seen that the citizens of Upper Freehold favored arming the people if necessary, to oppose the tyrannical acts of Great Britain. A striking illustration of the stirring events of that perilous time is found in the fact that before a year had elapsed some of the prominent men in this meeting were aiding Great Britain to the best of their ability by voice, pen, or sword :

UPPER FREEHOLD RESOLUTIONS.

"May 4th 1775. This day, agreeable to previous notice a very considerable number of the principal inhabitants of this township met at Imlaystown.

"John Lawrence Esq. in the chair: When the following resolves were unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved, That it is our first wish to live in unison with Great Britain, agreeable to the principles of the Constitution; that we consider the unnatural civil war which we are about to be forced into, with anxiety and distress but that we are determined to oppose the novel claim of the Parliament of Great Britain to raise a revenue in America and risk every possible consequence rather than to submit to it.

"Resolved. That it appears to this meeting that there are a sufficient number of arms for the people.

"Resolved. That a sum of money be now raised to purchase what further quantity of Powder and Ball may be necessary; and it is recommended that every man capable of bearing arms enter into Companies to train, and be prepared to march at a minute's warning; and it is further recommended to the people that they do not waste their powder in fowling and hunting.

"A subscription was opened and one hundred and sixty pounds instantly paid into the hands of a person appointed for that purpose. The officers of four companies were then chosen and the meeting broke up in perfect unanimity.

"ELISHA LAWRENCE, Clerk."

INDIAN CLAIMS IN MONMOUTH, OCEAN AND VICINITY.

The last lands in Old Monmouth claimed by the Indians were described in certain papers, powers of attorney, &c., presented to a conference between the whites and Indians held at Crosswicks, N. J., in February, 1758. For several years previous the Indians had expressed much dissatisfaction because they had not received pay for several tracts of land, some of them of considerable extent in Monmouth and other counties. When the ill feeling of the Indians became apparent, the Legislature appointed commissioners to examine into the causes of dissatisfaction. Several conferences were held at Crosswicks, Burlington, Easton, Pa., &c., between the commissioners and the representatives of several Indian tribes with reference to the lands, and satisfactory settlements made.

In the year 1678, a claim was brought by the Indians against Richard Hartshorne, an early settler of old Monmouth, who had previously bought of them Sandy Hook, and lands around the Highlands. In that year, to prevent their trespassing upon his lands, he had to pay them to relinquish their claims to hunt, fish, fowl, and gather beach plums. The following is a copy of the agreement:

“The 8th of August, 1678. Whereas the Indians pretend that formerly, when they sold all the land upon Sandy Hook, they did not sell, or did except liberty to plums, or to say the Indians should have liberty to go on Sandy Hook, to get plums when they please, and to hunt upon the land, and fish, and to take dry trees that suited them for cannows. Now know all men by these presents, that I, Richard Hartshorne, of Portland, in the county of Monmouth, in East Jersey, for peace and quietness sake, and to the end there may be no cause of trouble with the Indians and that I may not for the future have any trouble with them as formerly I had, in their dogs killing my sheep, and their hunting on my lands, and their fishing, I have agreed as followeth :

"These presents witnesseth, that I, Vowavapon, Hendricks, the Indians sonn, having all the liberty and privileges of pluming on Sandy Hook, hunting, fishing, fowling, getting cannows &c., by these presents, give grant, bargain, sell, unto Richard Hartshorne, his heirs and assigns forever, all the liberty and privilege of pluming, fishing, fowling, and hunting, and howsoever reserved and excepted by the Indians for him, the said Richard Hartshorne, his heirs and assigns, to have, hold, possess, and enjoy forever, to say that no Indian, or Indians, shall or hath no pretense to lands or timber, or liberty, privileges on no pretense whatsoever on any part a parcell of land, belonging to the said Richard Hartshorne, to say Sandy Hook or land adjoining to it, in consideration the said Hartshorne, hath paid unto the said Vowavapon, thirteen shillings money; and I the said Vowavapon, do acknowledge to have received thirteen shillings by these presents. Witness my hand and seal.

"VOWAVAPON X his mark

"TOCUS X his mark.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
JOHN STOUT."

Having delivered their claims to the Commissioners, the Indians present executed a power of attorney to Tom Store, Moses Totamy, Stephen Calvin, Isaac Still and John Pompshire, or the major part of them, to transact all future business with the state government respecting lands.

In 1757 the government had appropriated £1,600 to purchase a release of Indian claims; one-half to be laid out in purchasing a settlement for the Indians on the south side of the Raritan, whereon they might reside; the other half to purchase latent claims of back Indians not resident in the province. At the conference at Easton, in October, 1758, it was decided to purchase a tract of land in Evesham township, Burlington, containing over 3,000 acres, for the Indians to locate upon. There was there a sawmill and cedar swamp and satisfactory hunting

ground. The Indians soon removed to this reservation, named Brotherton; in removing their buildings they were assisted by government. A house of worship and several dwellings were soon put up.

In 1765, it is said, there were about sixty persons settled there.

About the last remnant of Indians remaining in our state, sold their lands to the whites about 1801, and the year following removed to New Stockbridge, near Oneida Lake, New York, from whence, about 1824, they removed to Michigan, where they purchased a tract of land of the Menomonie Indians, on both sides of the Fox river near Green Bay.

In 1832, the New Jersey tribe, reduced to less than forty souls, delegated one of their number named Bartholomew S. Calvin, to visit Trenton and apply to our Legislature for remuneration for hunting and fishing privileges on unenclosed lands, which they alleged had not been sold with the land. Calvin was an aged man who had been educated at Princeton, where he was at the breaking out of the Revolution when he joined the American army. The claim, so unusual, was met in a spirit of kindness by our Legislature, who directed the State Treasurer to pay to the agent of the Indians, the sum of two thousand dollars, thus satisfactorily and honorably extinguishing the last claim the Indians brought against our state. Hon. Samuel L. Southard, at the close of a speech made at the time, said: "It was a proud fact in the history of New Jersey, that every foot of her soil had been obtained from the Indians by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer, a fact that no other state of the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn, can boast."

MEMBERS OF THE NEW JERSEY PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY FROM MONMOUTH COUNTY.

FROM THEIR FIRST SESSION BEGAN NOVEMBER 10TH, 1703, AT
PERTH AMBOY, TO THE REVOLUTION.

In the list of members of the Assembly, or "House

of Representatives of the Province of Nova Cesarea or New Jersey," from 1703 to 1709, during which time there were four sessions, the names of the counties to which they severally belonged are not given. The records simply mention that they are from East or West Jersey as the case may be. Among the members from East Jersey it is probable that the following are from Monmouth County:

1st Assembly,	1703,	Obadiah Bowne, Richard Hartshorne.
2d	"	1704, { Richard Hartshorne, John Bowne, Richard Salter, Obadiah Bowne.
3d	"	1707, { John Bowne, William Lawrence, Lewis Morris.
4th	"	1708-9, Gershom Mott, Elisha Lawrence.

After this session the names of the counties to which the members belonged are given.

5th Assembly,	1709,	Elisha Lawrence, Gersham Mott.
6th	"	1710, Gershom Mott, William Lawrence,
7th,	"	1716, William Lawrence, Elisha Lawrence.
8th,	"	1721, William Lawrence, Garret Schenck.
9th,	"	1727, John Eaton, James Grover.
10th,	"	1730, John Eaton, James Grover.
11th,	"	1738, John Eaton, Cornelius Vandervere.
12th,	"	1740, John Eaton, Cornelius Vandervere.
13th,	"	1743, John Eaton, Robert Lawrence.
14th,	"	1744, John Eaton, Robert Lawrence.
15th,	"	1745, John Eaton, Robert Lawrence.
16th,	"	1746, John Eaton, Robert Lawrence.
17th,	"	1749, John Eaton, Robert Lawrence.
18th,	"	1751, Robert Lawrence, James Holmes.
19th,	"	1754, Robert Lawrence, James Holmes.
20th,	"	1761, James Holmes,* Richard Lawrence.
21st,	"	1769, Robert Hartshorne, Edward Taylor.
23d	"	1772, Edward Taylor, Richard Lawrence.

Robert Lawrence was speaker of the Assembly in 1746-7, and again from 1754-1758.

THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW JERSEY.

The delegates appointed by the several counties to take action in regard to the tyrannical acts of Great Britain, assembled at New Brunswick, July 21st, 1774,

*James Holmes died and John Anderson was chosen in his place.

and continued in session three days. Seventy-two delegates were present. The following had been elected from Monmouth county by a meeting held at Freehold Court House, July 19th, viz:

Edward Taylor,	John Anderson,	John Taylor,
James Grover,	John Lawrence,	Dr. Nath'l Scudder,
John Burrowes,	Joseph Holmes,	Josiah Holmes,
	Edward Williams.	

Edward Taylor was appointed chairman of the delegation. The Provincial Congress elected Stephen Crane, of Essex, Chairman, and Jonathan D. Sargent, of Somerset, clerk. Resolutions were passed similar in character to those adopted by the Monmouth meeting.

EARLY HISTORY OF OLD MONMOUTH.

TRAVELING TWO CENTURIES AGO—CROSSING THE STATE IN ANCIENT TIMES—PERILOUS TRAVELING—INDIAN HOTELS AND HOSPITALITIES, &c.

It is doubtful if any more ancient accounts of traveling across New Jersey can be found than the following, extracted from the journals of John Burnyeate and George Fox, distinguished members of the Society of Friends; in company with them were Robert Withers, George Patison and others, some of whom returned by the same route a few months afterwards. These noted Quaker preachers left Maryland in the latter part of February, 1672, and arrived at New Castle, Delaware, about the first of March. From thence Burnyeate gives the following account of their journey across the State to Middletown:

“We staid there (New Castle) that night, and the next day we got over the river (Delaware). When we got over we could not get an Indian for a guide, and the Dutchman we had hired would not go without an Indian, so we were forced to stay there that day. The next day we rode about to seek an Indian, but could get none to go; but late in the evening there came some from the other side of the town, and we hired one, and so began our journeying early the next morning to travel through

the country, which is now called New Jersey; and we travelled we supposed nearly 40 miles. In the evening we got to a few Indian wigwams, which are their houses; we saw no man, nor woman, house nor dwelling, that day, for there dwelt no English in that country then.

“We lodged that night in an Indian wigwam, and lay upon the ground as the Indians themselves did, and the next day we travelled through several of their towns, and they were kind to us, and helped us over the creeks with their canoes; we made our horses swim at the sides of the canoes, and so travelled on. Towards evening we got to an Indian town, and when we had put our horses out to grass we went to the Indian King’s house, who received us kindly, and showed us very civil respect. But alas! he was so poorly provided, having got so little that day, that most of us could neither get to eat or drink in his wigwam; but it was because he had it not—so we lay as well as he, upon the ground—only a mat under us, and a piece of wood or any such thing under our heads. Next morning early we took horse and travelled through several Indian towns, and that night we lodged in the woods; and the next morning got to an English plantation, a town called Middletown, in East Jersey, where there was a plantation of English and several Friends, and we came down with a Friend to his house near the water-side, and he carried us over in his boat and our horses to Long Island.”

It is impossible to read the accounts of travelling at this early period without being forcibly reminded of the contrast in traveling then and now. Many of the Quaker preachers speak of crossing streams in frail Indian canoes, with their horses swimming by their side; and one, the fearless, zealous John Richardson, (so noted among other things for his controversies with “the apostate George Keith”) in substance recommends, in traveling across New Jersey, “for *safety*, travellers’ horses should have long tails.” The reason for this singular suggestion was that in crossing streams the frail canoes were often capsized, and if the traveller could not swim, he

might probably preserve his life by grasping his horse's tail. Mr. Richardson describes how one man's life was preserved by this novel life preserver; in this case the life-preserver being the long tail of Mr. R.'s own horse; and in commenting upon it he quaintly observes "that he always approved horses' tails being long in crossing rivers."

Long before Fox and Burnyeate crossed the state, the whites, particularly the Dutch, frequently crossed our state by Indian paths, in going to and fro between the settlements on the Delaware and New Amsterdam (New York), though they have left but meagre accounts of their journeyings, and there are strong probabilities that the Dutch from New Amsterdam, after furs and searching for minerals, crossed the state as far as Burlington Island, Trenton, and points far up the Delaware from forty to fifty years before the trip of these Quaker preachers.

That their journeyings were not always safe, is shown in the following extract of a letter written by Jacob Alricks, September 20th, 1669:

"The Indians have again killed three or four Dutchmen, and no person can go through; one messenger who was eight days out returned without accomplishing his purpose."

The next day he writes:

I have sent off messenger after messenger to the Mannhattans overland, but no one can get through, as the Indians there have again killed four Dutchmen.

At the time of writing these letters Alricks resided in Delaware, and they were addressed to the Dutch authorities at New York.

TRADITIONARY STORIES OF THE INDIANS.

Of the different accounts by ancient writers of the manners and customs of the Indians of our part of the State and West Jersey, about the clearest and most readable is by the celebrated Swedish traveller, Professor

Kalm, who visited our State in 1748, and from whose writings the following extracts are taken :

INDIAN MODE OF FELLING TREES.

When the Indians intended to fall a thick, strong tree, they could not make use of their clumsy stone hatchets, and for want of proper instruments, employed fire. They set fire to a great quantity of wood at the root of the tree, and made it fall by that means. But that the fire might not reach higher than they would have it, they fastened some rags on a pole, dipped them in water, and kept constantly wetting the tree a little above the fire.

MAKING CANOES—A SERIOUS TASK.

Whenever the Indians intend to hollow out a thick tree for a canoe, they lay dry branches all along the stem of the trees as far as it must be hollowed out. Then they put fire to these dry branches, and as soon as they are burned out, they are replaced by others. While these branches are burning, the Indians are very busy with wet rags and pouring water upon the tree to prevent the fire from spreading too far in at the sides and at the ends. The tree being burnt hollow as far as they found it sufficient, or as far as it could without damaging the canoe, they took their stone hatchets, or sharp flints, or sharp shells, and scraped off the burnt part of the wood, and smoothed the boat within. By this means they likewise gave it what shape they pleased ; instead of using a hatchet they shaped it by fire. A good sized canoe was commonly thirty or forty feet long.

PREPARING LAND FOR CORN—RUDE FARMING.

The chief use of their hatchets was to make fields for maize plantations ; for if the ground where they intended to make corn fields was covered with trees, they cut off the bark all around the trees with their hatchets, especially at a time when they lose their sap. By that means, the trees became dry and could not partake any more nourishment, and the leaves could no longer obstruct the rays of the sun. The small trees were pulled

out by force, and the ground was a little turned up with crooked or sharp branches.

MAKING FLOUR—INDIANS ASTONISHED.

They had stone pestles about a foot long and as thick as a man's arm, for pounding maize, which was their chief and only corn. They pounded all their corn in hollow trees; some Indians had only wooden pestles. They had neither wind mills, water mills, nor hand mills to grind it, and did not so much as know a mill before the Europeans came to this country. I have spoken with old Frenchmen in Canada, who told me the Indians had been astonished beyond expression, when the French set up the first wind mill. They came in numbers even from the most distant parts to view this wonder, and were not tired with sitting near it for several days together, in order to observe it; they were long of opinion that it was not driven by wind, but by spirits who lived within it. They were partly under the same astonishment when the first water mill was built.

TOOLS OF THE INDIANS.

Before the coming of the Europeans, the Indians were entirely unacquainted with the use of iron. They were obliged to supply the want with sharp stones, shells, claws of birds and wild beasts, pieces of bone and other things of that kind, whenever they intended to make hatchets, knives and such like instruments. From whence it appears they must have led a very wretched life. Their hatches were made of stone, in shape similar to that of wedges used to cleave wood, about half a foot long, and broad in proportion; they are rather blunter than our wedges. As this hatchet must be fixed with a handle, there was a notch made all around the thick end. To fasten it, they split a stick at one end, and put the stone between it, so that the two halves of the stick came into the notches of the stone; then they tied the two split ends together with a rope or something like it, almost in the same way as smiths fasten the instruments with which they cut off iron, to a split stick. Some of

these stone hatchets were not notched or furrowed at the upper end, and it seems that they only held these in their hands to hew or strike with them, and did not make handles to them. Some were made of hard rock or stone. Fish hooks were made of bones or birds' claws.

INDIAN WILL.

AN ECCENTRIC ABORIGINAL OF THE SHORE.

In days gone by, the singular character and eccentric acts of the noted Indian Will formed the theme of many a fireside story among our ancestors, many of which are still remembered by older citizens. Some of the traditionary incidents given below differ in some particulars, but we give them as related to us many years ago by old residents. Indian Will was evidently quite a traveler, and well known from Barnegat almost to the Highlands. At Forked River, it is said he often visited Samuel Chamberlain on the neck of land between the north and middle branches, and was generally followed by a pack of lean, hungry dogs which he kept to defend himself from his Indian enemies. The following tradition was published in 1842, by Howe, in *Historical Collections of New Jersey*:

"About the year 1670, the Indians sold out the section of country near Eatontown to Lewis Morris for a barrel of cider, and emigrated to Crosswicks and Cranbury. One of them, called Indian Will, remained, and dwelt in a wigwam between Tinton Falls and Swimming River. His tribe were in consequence exasperated, and at various times sent messengers to kill him in single combat; but, being a brave, athletic man, he always came off conqueror. One day while partaking of a breakfast of suppawn and milk with a silver spoon at Mr. Eaton's, he casually remarked that he knew where there were plenty of such. They promised that if he would bring them, they would give him a red coat and cocked hat. In a short time he was arrayed in that dress, and it is said the Eatons suddenly became wealthy. About

80 years since, in pulling down an old mansion in Shrewsbury, in which a maiden member of this family in her lifetime had resided, a quantity of *cob* dollars, supposed by the superstitious to have been Kidd's money, was found concealed in the cellar wall. This coin was generally of a square or oblong shape, the corners of which wore out the pockets."

A somewhat similar, or perhaps a variation of the same tradition, we have frequently heard from old residents of Ocean county, as follows :

"Indian Will often visited the family of Derrick Longstreet at Manasquan, and one time showed them some silver money which excited their surprise. They wished to know where he got it and wanted Will to let them have it. Will refused to part with it, but told them he had found it in a trunk along the beach, and there was plenty of yellow money beside ; but as the yellow money was not as pretty as the white, he did not want it, and Longstreet might have it. So Longstreet went with him, and found the money in a trunk, covered over with a tarpaulin and buried in the sand. Will kept the white money, and Longstreet the yellow (gold), and this satisfactory division made the Longstreets wealthy.

It is probable that Will found money along the beach ; but whether it had been buried by pirates, or was from some shipwrecked vessel, is another question. However, the connection of Kidd's name with the money would indicate that Will lived long after the year named in the first quoted tradition (1670). Kidd did not sail on his piratical cruises until 1696, and, from the traditional information the writer has been enabled to obtain, Will must have lived many years subsequent. The late John Tilton, a prominent, much-respected citizen of Barnegat, in early years lived at Squan, and he was quite confident that aged citizens who related to him stories of Will, knew him personally. They described him as stout, broad-shouldered, with prominent Indian features, and rings in his ears, and a good-sized one in his nose.

The following are some of the stories related of him : Among other things which Will had done to excite the ill-will of other Indians, he was charged with having killed his wife. Her brother, named Jacob, determined on revenge. He pursued him, and, finding him unarmed undertook to march him off captive. As they were going along, Will espied a pine knot on the ground, managed to pick it up, and suddenly dealt Jacob a fatal blow. As he dropped to the ground, Will tauntingly exclaimed, "Jacob, look up at the sun—you'll never see it again!" Most of the old residents who related traditions of Will, spoke of his finding honey at one time on the dead body of an Indian he had killed ; but whether it was Jacob's or some other, was not mentioned.

At one time to make sure of killing Will, four or five Indians started in pursuit of him, and they succeeded in surprising him so suddenly that he had no chance for defence or flight. His captors told him they were about to kill him, and he must at once prepare to die. He heard his doom with Indian stoicism, and he had only one favor to ask before he was killed and that was to be allowed to take a drink out of his jug of liquor which had just been filled. So small a favor the captors could not refuse. As Will's jug was full, it was only common politeness to ask them to drink also. Now, if his captors had any weakness it was for rum, so they gratefully accepted his invitation. The drink rendered them talkative, and they commenced reasoning with him upon the enormity of his offences. The condemned man admitted the justness of their reproaches and begged to be allowed to take another drink to drown the stings of conscience ; the captors consented to join him again—indeed it would have been cruel to refuse to drink with a man so soon to die. This gone through with, they persuaded Will to make a full confession of his misdeeds, and their magnitude so aroused the indignation of his captors that they had to take another drink to enable them to do their duty becomingly ; in fact they took divers drinks, so overcome were they by his harrowing tale, and then they

were so completely unmanned that they had to try to recuperate by sleep. Then crafty Will, who had really drank but little, softly arose, found his hatchet, and soon dispatched his would-be captors.

It was a rule with Will not to waste any ammunition, and therefore he was bound to eat whatever game he killed, but a buzzard which he once shot, sorely tried him, and it took two or three days' starving before he could stomach it. One time when he was alone on the beach he was seized with a fit of sickness and thought he was about to die, and not wishing his body to lie exposed, he succeeded in digging a shallow grave in the sand in which he lay for a while, but the sickness passed off and he crept out and went on his way rejoicing. In the latter part of his life he would never kill a willet, as he said a willet once saved his life. He said he was in a canoe one dark stormy night crossing the bay, and somewhat the worse for liquor, and unconsciously about to drift out of the Inlet into the ocean, when a willet screamed and the peculiar cry of this bird seemed to him to say "This way, Will! this way, Will!" and that way Will went, and reached the beach just in time to save himself from certain death in the breakers. When after wild fowl he would sometimes talk to them in a low tone: "Come this way, my nice bird, Will won't hurt you!" If he succeeded in killing one he would say: "You fool, you believed me, eh? Ah, Will been so much with white men he learned to lie like a white man!"

Near the mouth of Squan river is a deep place known as "Will's Hole." There are two versions of the origin of the name, but both connecting Indian Will's name with it. Esquire Benjamin Pearce, an aged, intelligent gentleman, residing in the vicinity, informed the writer that he understood it was so called because Will himself was drowned in it. The other version, related by the late well remembered Thomas Cook, of Point Pleasant, is as follows:

Indian Will lived in a cabin in the woods near Cook's place; one day he brought home a muskrat which he or-

dered his wife to cook for dinner ; she obeyed, but when it was placed upon the table she refused to partake of it. "Very well," said he, "if you are too good to eat muskrat you are too good to live with me." And thereupon he took her down to the place or hole in the river spoken of, and drowned her. Mr. Cook gave another tradition as follows : Indian Will had three brothers-in-law, two of whom resided on Long Island, and when, in course of time, word reached them that their sister had been drowned, they crossed over to Jersey to avenge her death. When they reached Will's cabin, he was inside eating clam soup. Knowing their errand, he invited them to dinner, telling them he would fight it out with them afterward. They sat down to eat, but before concluding their dinner Will pretended he heard some one coming, and hurried to the door, outside of which the visitors had left their guns, one of which Will caught up and fired and killed one Indian and then shot the other as he rushed to close in. In those days the Indians held yearly councils about where Burrsville now is. At one of these councils Will met the third brother-in-law, and when it was over they started home together carrying a jug of whiskey between them. On the way, inflamed with liquor, this Indian told Will he meant to kill him for drowning his sister. They closed in a deadly fight, and Will killed his antagonist with a pine knot.

Mr. Cook said, Indian Will finally died in his cabin above mentioned. From the traditions related to us many years ago by Eli and John Collins and John Tilton of Barnegat, Reuben Williams of Forked River, and others, and from Thomas Cook's statements, it is evident Indian Will must have lived until about a century ago, and if he protested against any sale of land, it must have been against the titles ceded about 1758. At the treaties then, an Indian called Captain John, claimed the lands from Metedeconk to Toms River, but other Indians said they were also concerned.

INDIAN PETER.

A TRADITION OF IMLAYSTOWN.

About a century ago an Indian named Peter, said to have been connected by relationship and in business with the noted Indian Tom, after whom some, we think erroneously, considered Toms River to be named, resided at Toms River, but owing to an unfortunate habit of mixing too much whisky with his water, he became unfortunate, and about the time of the war removed with his family to the vicinity of Imlaystown, where he built a wigwam by a pond not far from the village.

Shortly after he located here his wife sickened and died. Peter dearly loved his squaw, and was almost heart-broken on account of the unlucky event. He could not bear the idea of parting with his wife, of putting her under ground out of sight. For a day or two he was inconsolable and knew not what to do; at length a lucky idea occurred to him; instead of burying her where he never more could see her, he would put a rope about her neck and place her in the pond and daily visit her. This idea he at once put into execution, and as he daily visited her, it somewhat assuaged his poignant grief. On one of his melancholy visits to the departed partner of his bosom, he noticed in the water around her a large number of eels. To turn these eels to account was a matter of importance to Peter, for though he loved his wife, yet he loved money, too. So he caught the eels daily, and for a week or so visited the village regularly and found a ready sale for them among the villagers.

But at length the supply failed—his novel eel trap gave out. A few days thereafter he was in the village and numerous were the inquiries why he did not bring any more of those good eels.

“Ah,” said Peter very innocently, drawing a long sigh, “me catch no more eels—me squaw all gone—boo—hoo!”

His grief and singular reply called for an explanation, and he, thinking nothing wrong, gave it.

The result was a general casting up of accounts among the villagers, terrible anathemas upon the Indian, and a holy horror of eels among that generation of Imlaystown citizens, and even to this day it is said some of their descendants would as soon eat a snake as an eel.

(The above tradition we have no doubt is substantially correct; we derived it from Hon. Charles Parker, for many years State Treasurer, father of Gov. Parker, who some sixty years ago, while at Toms River, met with some of the disgusted purchasers of Indian Peter's eels.)

AN INDIAN DINNER—A SAVORY DISH.

BETHSHEBA, THE INDIAN QUEEN.

The last remnant of the Indians who frequented the lower part of old Monmouth, had their principal settlement at a place called Edgepelick or Edge Pillock, about three miles from Atsion in Burlington county, from whence they removed to Oneida Lake, New York, 1802. Before their removal, members of this tribe with their families would visit the shore once a year and spend some time fishing, oystering, making baskets, &c. The most noted among the last Indians who regularly visited the shore were Charles Moluss, his wife, and wife's sister, who bore the euphonious names of Bash and Suke, among the ancient residents of old Stafford township, but in Little Egg Harbor, Burlington county, where they also were frequent visitors, Moluss' wife was known as Bathsheba, and considered as a kind of Indian Queen, on account of the great respect shown to her by her people and by the Quakers of Burlington, because of her possessing more intelligence, and having a more prepossessing personal appearance than the rest of her tribe. At Tuckerton, when her company visited there and put up their tents, Bathsheba was generally invited to make her home with some one of the principal inhabitants of the place. At Barnegat, her company generally camped on the place lately owned by Captain Timothy Falkinburgh, where they were on friendly terms with the whites and quite disposed to be hospitable, but Bathsheba, Indian

Queen though she may have been, occasionally prepared Indian delicacies for the table which the whites seldom appreciated. Some thirty years ago Eli Collins, a well remembered aged citizen of Barnegat, told the writer of this, that when he was a young man, one time he had been out from home all day, and on his way back, stopped at the hut of Moluss. His wife Bash, or Bathsheba, was boiling something in a pot which sent forth a most delightful odor to a hungry man, and he was cordially invited to dine. As he had been without anything to eat all day he willingly accepted the invitation; but he soon changed his determination when he found the savory smelling dish was *hop tead soup*.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TOM.

A WEST JERSEY PIONEER—AFTER WHOM WAS TOMS RIVER NAMED?—THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH—INDIAN JUSTICE—DISCOVERY OF TOMS RIVER.

In regard to the origin of the name of Toms River, we have two distinct traditions; one alleging that it was named after a somewhat noted Indian, who once lived in its vicinity; the other attributes it to a certain Captain William Tom, who resided on the Delaware two hundred years ago, and who it is said penetrated through the wilderness to the seashore, on an exploring expedition, where he discovered the stream now known as Toms River; upon his return he made such favorable representations of the land in its vicinity, that settlers were induced to come here and locate, and these settlers named it Toms River, after Mr. Tom, because he first brought it to the notice of the whites.

While the writer of this, after patient investigation, acknowledges that he can find nothing that *conclusively* settles the question, yet he is strong in the belief that the place derives its name from Mr. Tom, for the following reasons: First—Though there was a noted Indian residing at Toms River a century ago, known as “Indian Tom,” yet the place is known to have borne the name of

Toms River when he was quite a young man; it is not reasonable to suppose the place was named after him when he was scarce out of his teens. Second The position and business of Captain William Tom, was such as to render it extremely probable that the tradition relating to him is correct. Much difficulty has been found in making researches in this matter, as Capt. Tom was an active man among our first settlers before our West Jersey records begin, and information regarding him has to be sought for in the older records of New York and New Castle, Delaware. In his day Southern and Western Jersey were under control of officials whose headquarters were at New Castle, Del.; these officials were appointed by the authorities at New York. In his time Capt. John Carr appears to have been the highest official among the settlers on both sides of the Delaware, acting as Commissioner, &c. But at times it would seem that Capt. Tom was more relied upon in managing public affairs by both the Governors at New York and the early settlers, than any other man among them. In the various positions which he held, he appears to have unselfishly and untiringly exerted himself for the best interests of the settlers and the government.

He held at different times the positions of Commissary, Justice, Judge, Town Clerk and Keeper of Official Records relating to the settlements on both sides of the Delaware, Collector of Quit Rents, &c. As collector of Quit Rents and agent to sell lands, his duties called him throughout the Southern half of our State, wherever settlers were found, and in search of eligible places for settlers to locate. We find that Capt. Tom was continually traveling to and fro in the performance of his duties, was among the first white men to cross the State to New York, was on good terms with the Indians, with whom he continually must have mingled, and it is not at all unlikely in the performance of his duties, he crossed to the shore by Indian paths, so numerous and so frequented by the red men in his time, and thus visited the stream now known as Toms River.

As no outline of Capt. Tom's life and services has ever been published, we give the substance of the facts found relating to him, not only because of its probable bearing on the history of old Monmouth, and that our citizens may know who he was, but also because it gives an interesting chapter in the history of our State. It will be seen that he was a prominent, trusted and influential man before the founding of Philadelphia, Salem or Burlington, or before any considerable settlements existed in New Jersey. In looking back to the past, it seems a long while to Indian Tom's day, but Capt. William Tom lived nearly a century before him. The following items are collected from New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware records:

CAPT. WILLIAM TOM came to this country with the English expedition under Sir Robert Carre and Col. Richard Nicholls which conquered the Dutch at New Amsterdam, (New York) August, 1664. Immediately after the English had taken formal possession of New York, two vessels, the "Guinea" and the "William and Nicholas," under command of Sir Robert Carre were despatched to attack the Dutch settlements on the Delaware river. After a feeble resistance the Dutch surrendered about the first of October of the same year, (1664). Capt. Tom accompanied this expedition, and that he rendered valuable service there is evidenced by an order issued by Gov. Nicholls, June 30, 1665, which states that for William Tom's "good services at Delaware," there shall be granted to him the lands of Peter Alricks, confiscated for hostility to the English. Capt. Tom remained in his majesty's service until August 27, 1668; during the last two years of this time he was Commissary on the Delaware. He was discharged from his majesty's service on the ground as is alleged "of good behaviour."

In 1673 Capt. Tom was appointed one of four appraisers to set a value on Tinicum Island in the Delaware. In 1674 he was appointed secretary or *clerk* for the town of New Castle, and he appears to have had

charge of the public records for several years. In 1673 the Dutch regained their power in New York, New Jersey and Delaware, but retained it only a few months; after they were again displaced in 1674, Gov. Andross appointed Captains Cantwell and Tom to take possession for the King's use, of the fort at New Castle, with the public stores. They were authorized to provide for the settlement and repose of the inhabitants at New Castle, Whorekills (Lewes) and other places."

In 1675 some settlers complained against Capt. Tom, for molesting them in the enjoyment of meadow lands which adjoined their plantations. The settlers probably supposed because they owned uplands, they should also have the same use of meadow land without paying for the same. The Governor ordered a compromise. In 1676 he was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace and a Judge of the court. He sat as one of the Judges in an important suit in which the defendant was John Fenwick, the Salem Proprietor. Judgment was given against Fenwick, and a warrant issued to take him dead or alive. Fenwick finding it useless to resist, gave himself up, and was sent prisoner to New York.

Capt. Tom was reappointed justice and judge in 1677. Towards the latter part of this year complaint was made that the town records of New Castle were in confusion, and Mr. Tom was ordered to arrange and attest them. It is not improbable that ill health prevented him from completing this task, as we find his death announced January 12, 1678, coupled with the simple remark that, "his papers were in confusion."

From the foregoing and other facts that are preserved, it would appear that William Tom was about the most prominent, useful and trustworthy man among the settlers from the time of the coming of the English to his decease, that he enjoyed the confidence of Governors Nicholls, Lovelace and Andross, that his varied duties were performed with general satisfaction to settlers, Indians and officials, and we may safely infer that he did as much or more than any man in his day "towards the

settlement and repose of the inhabitants" on both sides of the Delaware. It is no discredit to the name of Toms River that it should be derived from such a man.

In speaking of Capt. Tom's discovering Toms River, we do not refer to its original discovery, nor wish to convey the idea that he was the first white man who visited it. The stream was discovered by navigators fifty years before Capt. Tom came to America. They simply marked the stream on their charts without naming it. The fact that this river had been previously visited by the Dutch, was probably not known to Capt. Tom and the English in this day.

PRIVATEERING.

CAPTAIN STORER.

The following is from an ancient paper published in 1782, just previous to the close of the war.

"We learn that the brave Captain Storer, commissioned as a private boat-of-war under the State, and who promises to be the genuine successor of the late Captain Hyler, has given a recent instance of his valor and conduct in capturing one of the enemy's vessels. He went in two boats through the British fleet in the Narrows and boarded a vessel under the flag staff battery. He captured the vessel without alarm. She was a sloop in the Engineers' department of H. B. M. service, and was carried away safely."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MARRINER.

Captain Marriner lived in New Brunswick during the war. From notice of him in ancient papers, we find he was another brave enterprising partisan, as the following extracts will show. The first is from a letter dated June 17th, 1778.

"William Marriner, a volunteer, with eleven men and Lieutenant John Schenck, of our militia, went last Saturday evening from Middletown Point to Long Island, in order to take a few prisoners from Flatbush, and returned with Major Moncrieff and Mr. Theophilus Bacho (the worshipful Mayor and Tormentor-General, David

Matthews, Esq., who has inflicted on our prisoners the most unheard of cruelties, and who was the principal object of the expedition, being unfortunately in the city,) with four slaves, and brought them to Princeton, to be delivered to his excellency the Governor. Mr. Marriner with his party left Middletown Point on Saturday evening, and returned at six o'clock next morning, having traveled by land and water above fifty miles, and behaved with greatest prudence and bravery."

The following is from an official naval work in the Library of Congress :

"The privateer *Blacksnake* was captured by the British, but in April, 1780, Captain William Marriner, with nine men in a whale boat, retook her. Captain Marriner then put to sea in his prize, and captured the *Morning Star*, of 6 swivels and 33 men, after a sharp resistance, in which she lost three killed and five wounded ; he carried both prizes into Egg Harbor."

After the war Captain Marriner removed to Harlem, where he lived many years.

The Daniel Matthews above spoken of was the Tory Mayor of New York, during the Revolution, and noted for his enmity to all favoring the Americans.

CAPTAIN JACKSON.

"December 18th, 1782.—Capt. Jackson of the *Greyhound*, in the evening of Sunday, last week, with much address, captured within the Hook, the schooner *Dolphin* and sloop *Diamond*, bound from New York to Halifax, and brought them into Egg Harbor. These vessels were both condemned to the claimants, and the sales amounted to £10,200.

SUCCESSFUL EXPLOIT.

In the following item from the *Packet* Jan. 1779, no names are mentioned.

"Some Jerseymen went in row boats to Sandy Hook and took four sloops, one of which was armed. They burned three and took one ; also nineteen prisoners.

The share of prize money per man, was £400."

PRIVATEERING ON OUR COAST—TOMS RIVER DURING THE REVOLUTION.

PRIZES TAKEN—AMERICANS CAPTURED—AN ENEMY SEARCHING
FOR WATER LOSES HIS RUM—OLD CRANBERRY INLET, &c.

Toms River appears to have been occupied by the Americans as a military post during the greater part of the Revolution. The soldiers stationed here were generally twelve months men, commanded by different officers, among whom may be mentioned, Captains Bigelow, Ephraim Jenkins, James Mott, John Stout and Joshua Huddy. Captain Mott had command of a company called the "Sixth Company" of Dover, and Captain Stout of the Seventh Company. The Fifth Company was from Stafford, and commanded by Capt. Reuben F. Randolph. These companies all belonged to the militia organization of old Monmouth.

The duties of the militia stationed at Toms River, appear to have been to guard the inhabitants against depredations from the refugees; to check contraband trade by way of old Cranberry Inlet to New York, and to aid our privateers who brought prizes into the Inlet, which was a favorite resort for New Jersey, New England and other American privateers.

By the following extracts, it will be seen that old Dover township was the scene of many stirring incidents during the war.

About the 1st of April, 1778, the government salt works near Toms River, were destroyed by a detachment of British under Captain Robertson. One building they alleged belonged to Congress and cost £6,000. The salt works on our coast at Manasquan, Shark River, Toms River, Barnegat and other places, were so important to the Americans during the war that we propose to notice them in a separate article.

May 22d, 1778, it is announced that a British vessel with a cargo of fresh beef and pork, was taken by Captain Anderson and sixteen men in an armed boat, and brought into Toms River.

In the early part of August following, the British ship "Love and Unity," with a valuable cargo was brought into the Inlet; the cargo was saved but the ship was subsequently retaken by a large British force; the particulars of the capture and recapture are as follows from ancient letters:

"August 12th, 1778. We learn that on Thursday night, the British ship "Love and Unity" from Bristol, with 80 hhds of loaf sugar, several thousand bottles London porter, and a large quantity of Bristol beer and ale, besides many other valuable articles, was designedly run ashore near Toms River. Since which, by the assistance of some of our militia, she has been brought into a safe port and her cargo properly taken care of."

The cargo of this ship was advertised to be sold at Manasquan, on the 26th of August, by John Stokes, U. S. Marshal. The articles enumerated in the advertisement show that the cargo must have been a very valuable one. The Americans were not quite so lucky with the ship as with the cargo, as will be seen by the following extract:

"Friday, September 18th, 1778. Two British armed ships and two brigs, came close to the bar off Toms River (Cranbury) Inlet, where they lay all night. Next morning between seven and eight o'clock, they sent seven armed boats into the Inlet, and re-took the ship Washington formerly "Love and Unity" which had been taken by the Americans; they also took two sloops near the bar and captured most of the crews.

The captain of the ship and most of his officers escaped to the main land in one of the ship's boats. After they got ashore a man named Robert McMullen, who had been condemned to death at Freehold but afterwards pardoned, jumped into the boat, hurrahing for the British, and rowed off and joined them. Another refugee named William Dillon, who had also been sentenced to death at Freehold and pardoned, joined this party of British as pilot."

By the following extract it will be seen that the ren-

egades McMullen and Dillon, had been out of jail but a very few weeks, when they aided the British in this expedition :

“July 22d, 1778. We learn that at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Monmouth in June last, the following parties were tried and found guilty of burglary, viz: Thomas Emmons alias Burke, John Wood, Michael Millery, William Dillon and Robert McMullen. The two former were executed on Friday last, and the other three reprieved.”

McMullen probably had some connection with the expedition, perhaps to spy out the whereabouts of the captured cargo, as he would not have been in that vicinity unless assured that a British force was at hand.

One tradition states that when he jumped into the boat he was flying for his life—“that he was pursued by the Americans and escaped by swimming his horse across the river near its mouth to a point which he called *Good-luck* Point to commemorate his escape.”

Goodluck Point near the mouth of Toms River, undoubtedly received its name from some person flying for his life in the above manner, and it is possible that it might have been McMullen.

“On the 9th of December, 1778, it is announced that a British armed vessel, bound from Halifax to New York, and richly laden, came ashore near Barnegat. The crew about sixty in number, surrendered themselves prisoners to our militia. Goods to the amount of five thousand pounds sterling were taken out of her by our citizens, and a number of prisoners sent to Bordentown, at which place the balance of prisoners were expected. About March, 1779, the sloop *Success*, came ashore in a snow storm, at Barnegat. She had been taken by the British brig *Diligence*, and was on her way to New York. She had a valuable cargo of rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa, &c., on board. The prize master and three hands were made prisoners and sent to Princeton. In the case of this vessel and the one previously mentioned, it is probable the Toms River militia aided, as the name of Barnegat was

frequently applied to the shore north of the inlet, both on the beach and on the main land.

Feb. 8th, 1779, the sloop *Fancy* and schooner *Hope*, with cargoes of pitch, tar and salt are advertised for sale at Toms River by the J. S. Marshal. They were probably prizes. The Major Van Emburg mentioned in the following, belonged to the 2d Reg. Middlesex militia; he was taken May 14, 1780.

On the 5th of June, 1780, an ancient paper says: "On Sunday morning, Major Van Emburg and eight or nine men from West Jersey, on a fishing party, were surprised in bed at Toms River by the Refugees, and put on board a vessel to be sent prisoners to New York, but before the vessel sailed they fortunately managed to escape."

Toms River then did not seem quite as desirable a place for pleasure resort as it is in the present day. History does not tell us whether the Major was successful in catching fish: all we know is that he got caught himself.

About the middle of December, 1780, a British brig in the West India trade, was captured and brought into Toms River. This brig was short of water and provisions and mistaking the land for Long Island, sent a boat and four men ashore to obtain supplies. The militia hearing of it manned two boats and went out and took her. She had on board 150 hhds of rum and spirits, which our ancestors pronounced "excellent," by which we conclude they must have considered themselves competent judges of the article! With the British, rum must have been a necessity, as in every prize taken from them rum was an important part of the cargo.

The British brig *Molly*, was driven ashore in a snow storm near Barnegat; her prize crew were taken prisoners by the militia and sent to Philadelphia.

In December, 1780, Lieut. Joshua Studson of Toms River, was shot by the refugee Bacon, inside of Cranberry inlet. The particulars of this affair are given in a

notice of Bacon's career, and therefore it is unnecessary to repeat them.

March 19, 1782. The privateer Dart, Capt. Wm. Gray, of Salem Mass., arrived at Toms River with a prize sloop, taken from the British galley, Black Jack. The next day he went with his boat and seven men in pursuit of a British brig near the bar. Unfortunately for Capt. Gray, instead of taking a prize he was taken himself. For a long time after, the Toms River people wondered what had become of him. In August following they heard from him. After getting outside the bar he was taken prisoner, and carried to Halifax, and subsequently released on parole. He stated he was well treated while a prisoner.

A few days after Capt. Gray was taken, the British attacked and burned Toms River. This was the last affair of any importance occurring in the immediate vicinity of Toms River during the war. But south of Toms River, several noted affairs afterwards occurred. Davenport burned the salt works at Forked River, and was himself killed in June; in October, Bacon attacked and killed several men on the beach south of Barnegat lighthouse; in December, occurred the skirmish at Cedar Creek, where young Cooke was killed; on the 3d of April following, (1783,) Bacon was killed near West Creek.

A RHODE ISLAND PRIZE.

The original and following certificate is in possession of Ephraim P. Empson, Esq., of Collier's Mills:

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21, 1777.

This may certify that Messrs. Clark and Nightingale and Captain William Rhodes have purchased here at vendue, the schooner *Pope's Head*, which was taken by the privateers Sally and Joseph (under our command) and carried into Cranberry Inlet, in the Jersies, and there delivered to the care of Mr. James Randolph by our prize masters.

JAMES MARO.
JOHN FISH.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

During the war there were interesting events occurring at Toms River, outside of military and naval matters.

In January, 1778, the sloop, *Two Friends*, Capt. Alex. Bonnett of Hispaniola, was cast away near Barnegat, with 1,600 bags of salt, 49 hhds. molasses, also a lot of rum, sugar, &c. Only 160 galls. rum saved. The shore people went to their assistance, but one man was lost. The Capt. of the *Two Friends*, Alex. Bonnet, then shipped as a passenger in the sloop *Endeavor* of Toms River, for New York, but sad to relate, while she lay at anchor in the inlet, a storm at night parted the cable and all on board were drowned in the bay.

In December, 1778, Capt Alexander of the sloop *Elizabeth* of Baltimore, was taken by the British, but he was permitted to leave in his small boat, and landed in Toms River inlet.

It was during the war, in the year 1777, that Rev. Benjamin Abbott, expounded the then new principles of Methodism, to the people of Toms River, first at the house of Esquire Abiel Aikens, and then at another place when "a Frenchman fell to the floor, and never rose until the Lord converted his soul. Here (at Toms River), we had a happy time," so says Abbott in his journal.

During the war there was of course no communication with New York, but the people of Toms River had considerable overland intercourse with West Jersey, Philadelphia and Freehold.

OLD MONMOUTH DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Historians generally concede that no state among the old thirteen suffered during the war more than did New Jersey; and it is generally admitted that no county in our state suffered more than did old Monmouth. In addition to the outrages to which the citizens were subjected from the British army, they were continually harassed by depredations committed by regularly organized bands of Refugees, and also by the still more lawless

acts of a set of outcasts known as the Pine Woods Robbers, who, though pretending to be Tories, yet if opportunity offered, robbed Tories as well as Whigs.

The Refugees, or Loyalists as they called themselves, were generally native born Americans who sided with the British regularly organized, with officers commissioned by the Board of Associated Loyalists at New York, of which body the President was William Franklin, the last Tory governor of New Jersey, an illegitimate son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. The Refugees had a strongly fortified settlement at Sandy Hook, the lighthouse there defended with cannon and British vessels of war always lying in the vicinity. From this settlement or "Refugees' town," as it was sometimes called, these marauders would sally forth to plunder and murder in the adjoining county. To show the perils by which the citizens of old Monmouth were surrounded and the outrages to which they were subjected, we append some extracts chiefly from ancient papers, which though plain and unvarnished, yet will give a vivid idea of life and times in this county in the dark days of the Revolution.

REFUGEE RAIDS IN OLD MONMOUTH—PROMINENT PATRIOTS
ROBBED, CAPTURED AND MURDERED.

"June 3d, 1778. We are informed that on Wednesday morning last, a party of about seventy of the Greens from Sandy Hook, landed near Major Kearney's (near Keyport,) headed for Mill Creek, Middletown Point, and marched to Mr. John Burrows, made him prisoner, burnt his mills and both his storehouses—all valuable buildings, besides a great deal of his furniture. They also took prisoners Lieutenant Colonel Smock, Captain Christopher Little, Mr. Joseph Wall, Captain Joseph Covenhoven (Conover) and several other persons, and killed Messrs. Pearce and Van Brockle and wounded another man mortally. Having completed this and several other barbarities they precipitately returned the same morning to give an account of their abominable deeds to their bloody employers. A number of these gentry, we learn, were formerly inhabitants of that neighborhood."

The "Greens" above mentioned, it is said, were Refugee or Loyalist Jerseymen who joined the British. Their organization was sometimes called "the New Jersey Royal Volunteers," under command of General Cortlandt Skinner.

"April 26th, 1779. An expedition consisting of seven or eight hundred men under Col. Hyde went to Middletown, Red Bank, Tinton Falls, Shrewsbury and other places, robbing and burning as they went. They took Justice Covenhoven and others prisoners. Captain Burrows and Colonel Holmes assembled our militia and killed three and wounded fifteen of the enemy. The enemy however succeeded in carrying off horses, cattle and other plunder."

In the above extract the name of Justice "Covenhoven" is mentioned. The names of different members of the Covenhoven family are frequently met with in ancient papers and records among those who favored the patriot cause. Since that time the name has gradually changed from Covenhoven to Conover.

In May, two or three weeks after the above affair, some two or three hundred Tories landed at Middletown, on what was then termed a "picarooning" expedition. The term "picaroon" originally meaning a plunderer or pirate, seems to have been used in that day to convey about the same idea that "raider" did in the late Rebellion.

"June 9th, 1779. A party of about fifty Refugees landed in Monmouth and marched to Tinton Falls undiscovered, where they surprised and carried off Colonel Hendrickson, Colonel Wyckoff, Captain Chadwick and Captain McKnight, with several privates of the militia, and drove off sheep and horned cattle. About thirty of our militia hastily collected, made some resistance but were repulsed with the loss of two men killed and ten wounded, the enemy's loss unknown.

April 1st, 1780. About this time, the Tories made another raid to Tinton Falls, and took off seven prisoners. Another party took Mr. Bowne prisoner at Middle-

town, who, but three days before had been exchanged, and had just got home.

About the last of April, the Refugees attacked the house of John Holmes, Upper Freehold, and robbed him of a large amount of continental money, a silver watch, gold ring, silver buckles, pistols, clothing, &c.

June 1st, 1780. The noted Colonel Tye, (a mulatto formerly a slave in Monmouth Co.) with his motley company of about twenty blacks and whites, carried off prisoners Capt. Barney Smock, and Gilbert Van Mater, spiked an iron cannon and took four horses. Their rendezvous was at Sandy Hook.

Shortly after this, Colonel Tye aided in the attack on Capt. Joshua Huddy, at his house at Colts Neck. Colonel Tye, (or Titus, formerly a slave belonging to John Corlies,) though guilty of having a skin darker than our own, yet was generally acknowledged to be about the most honorable, brave, generous and determined of the Refugee leaders. Like our forefathers, he fought for his liberty, which our ancestors unfortunately refused to give him.

October 15, 1781. A party of Refugees from Sandy Hook landed at night, at Shrewsbury, and marched undiscovered to Colt's Neck, and took six prisoners. The alarm reached the Court House about four or five o'clock P. M., and a number of inhabitants, among whom was Dr. Nathaniel Scudder, went in pursuit. They rode to Black Point to try to recapture the six Americans, and while firing from the bank, Dr. Scudder was killed. Dr. Scudder was one of the most prominent, active and useful patriots of Monmouth, and his death was a serious loss to the Americans.

About the beginning of August, 1782, Richard Wilgus, an American, was shot below Allentown, while on guard to prevent contraband trade with the British.

February 8th, 1782. About forty refugees under Lient. Steelman, came via Sandy Hook to Pleasant Valley. They took twenty horses and five sleighs, which they loaded with plunder; they also took several pris-

oners, viz: Hendrick Hendrickson and his two sons, Peter Covenhoven, or Conover as the name is now called, was made prisoner once before in 1779, as before related, Garret Hendrickson, Samuel Bowne and son, and James Denise. At Garret Hendrickson's a young man named William Thompson, got up slyly and went off and informed Capt. John Schenck, of Col. Holmes' regiment, who collected all the men he could to pursue. They overtook and attacked the refugees, and the before mentioned William Thompson was killed and Mr. Cottrel wounded. They however took twelve refugees prisoners, three of whom were wounded. But in returning, they unexpectedly fell in with a party of sixteen men under Stevenson, and a sudden firing caused eight of the prisoners to escape. But Capt. Schenck ordered his men to charge bayonet, and the tories surrendered. Capt. Schenck took nineteen horses and five sleighs, and took twenty-one prisoners.

The first of the foregoing extracts, relating to a raid of the British in Middletown township, in 1778, and landing near Major Kearney's, in the vicinity of Keyport, is probably the affair referred to in a tradition given in Howe's collections, which we give below, as it explains why the Refugees fled so precipitately. It will be noticed, however, that the tradition does not agree with extract quoted as to damage done; but we have no doubt but that the statement copied from the ancient paper (Collins' Gazette) is correct, as it was written but a few days after the affair took place.

“The proximity of this part of Monmouth county to New York rendered it, in the war of the Revolution, peculiarly liable to the incursions of the British troops. Many of the inhabitants, although secretly favorable to the American cause, were obliged to feign allegiance to the crown, or lose their property by marauding parties of the refugees, from vessels generally lying off Sandy Hook. Among those of this description was Major Kearney, a resident near the present site of Keyport. On one occasion a party of thirty or forty refugees stopped

at his dwelling on their way to Middletown Point, where they intended to burn a dwelling and some mills. Kearney feigned gratification at their visit, and falsely informed them there were probably some rebel troops at the Point, in which case it would be dangerous for them to march thither. He ordered his negro servant, Jube, thither to make inquiry, at the same time secretly giving him the cue how to act. In due length of time Jube, who had gone but a short distance, returned and hastily entered the room where Kearney and the Refugees were, and exclaimed: "Oh Massa! Massa! the rebels are at the Point thick as blackberries! They have just come down from the Court House and say they are going to march down here to-night." The ruse succeeded; the Refugees, alarmed, precipitately retreated to their boats, leaving the Major to rejoice at the stratagem which had saved the property of his friends from destruction."

The probability is that the ruse prevented the Refugees from doing as much damage as they had intended, although they remained long enough to inflict considerable injury, as has been related.

FREEHOLD IN THE REVOLUTION.

A few days previous to the battle of Monmouth, the prisoners in Freehold jail, six of whom were under sentence of death, were removed to the jail at Morristown, under charge of Nicholas Van Brunt, who was at the time Sheriff of Monmouth County. The following is an extract from the minutes of the State Council of Safety, under date of September 28, 1778:

"Agreed that there be paid to Mr. Schenck for the use of Nicholas Van Brunt, Sheriff of Monmouth, for his expenses in removing the prisoners from the gaol in Monmouth Co. to that of Morris, at the time of the enemy's march through Monmouth & in fetching back to Monmouth those who were there to be executed, as per his account, the sum of £48 6s."

It will be remembered that the corpse of Captain Joshua Huddy, after his murder, was brought to the

house of Captain James Green, at Freehold. Captain Green's house seems to have been the principal place, for a time, in Freehold, for meetings to transact public business. A number of trials were held there, notably Courts of Admiralty to try claims for prizes captured by the Americans. Esquire Abiel Aiken, of Toms River, had one here the week before Huddy was taken, to try the claims for the prize "Lucy," of which William Dillon had been master. Dillon was one of the eight men in Freehold jail under sentence of death, to whom Rev. Abel Morgan preached in June, 1778, but he somehow escaped death. The next week after Esquire Aiken had the examination at Captain Green's house, at Freehold, for claims against Dillon's vessel. Dillon piloted the British expedition into Toms River, which destroyed the block house, captured Huddy and others, and burned the village and Esquire Aiken's house among the rest.

Captain James Green may have been a seafaring man previous to the war. At a Court of Admiralty he at one time had claim on the *Betty*, a captured prize.

It will be remembered that one of Captain Huddy's daughters married a Green and the other a Piatt. This last was a Middlesex County name. John Piatt was sheriff of Middlesex in 1779 and thereabouts. John Van Kirk was sheriff before him, and John Conway followed him.

In Monmouth, during the war, Nicholas VanBrunt was sheriff, then David Forman, and the last year of the war John Burrows, Jr.

In 1780, sales were advertised to take place at the house of Daniel Randolph, Freehold. A very prominent man at Toms River in the early part of the war was James Randolph, extensively engaged in saw mills and other business. He died about 1781, and Daniel Randolph's appearance, then, at Toms River, suggests that he might have gone there to manage the estate. An executor named Benjamin Randolph then lived in Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

James Wall is named as an innkeeper, at Freehold,

in 1778, and William Snyder, innkeeper, is named 1779.

The only paper published in New Jersey then was the *New Jersey Gazette*, of which Isaac Collins was publisher. There were no post offices then in Monmouth. The nearest one was at Trenton, of which B. Smith was Post-Master. The *New Jersey Gazette* had many subscribers in Monmouth, to whom papers were delivered by post riders who undertook such business on their own account.

UPPER FREEHOLD.

GETTING READY TO TAR AND FEATHER THE KING'S LAWYER—
MONEY PANIC AMONG "THE MONMOUTH PEOPLE," 1769.

By the courtesy of C. D. Deshler, Esq., of the New Brunswick Historical Club, the Editor of the *Monmouth Democrat*, Mr. James S. Yard, was given permission to publish the following interesting paper communicated by Mr. Deshler to the Club, from which paper it is copied:

Bernardus Legrange, an attorney living at New Brunswick in 1769, was complained of to the Assembly for having taken exorbitant fees. For this he was reprimanded by the Council, but this punishment was mitigated by their publishing, subsequently, letters from Chief Justice Smith, and Second Justice Read, which stated that his charges were only such as were customarily made.

Shortly after, a singular letter was addressed to Legrange. It was anonymous, and was thought to be of sufficient importance to be inserted in the Minutes of the Assembly. It was as follows:

To Bernardus Legrange, Esq., Attorney at Law in New Brunswick:

FRIEND LEGRANGE—As I am a lover of peace and concord, there is nothing gives me greater pleasure than beholding the same having a subsistence among mankind. And on the other hand there is nothing can give me so much pain as to see any of the human species become a Nuisance to the commonalty of mankind. Whether they become such thro' an act of inadvertence

or from a selfish ambition. As for the 1st I heartily bemoan and bewail them (as it may flow from some natural passion) and I think so ought all considerate men rather than ridicule 'em; for my own part I am always led to pity & lament the condition of that man I see act against his own peace & well-being here. And if it is Ambition, that has made him such to his fellow creatures, Oh! Wretch indeed! that Satan shou'd lift up his mind, that he shou'd become the cause of his own ruin, and the derision and hissing of the general part of his acquaintance. What has begotten you the hatred & aversion of the public in these parts are best known to thyself, & whether deservedly or undeservedly I shall not determine; but one thing I can assure you, that thou hast accrued it to the highest degree. And, if thou comest this way, may God Almighty have Mercy on thee, for I am convinced the people have none, if the Lord does not turn their hearts from their present resolutions.

I will let thee know what I heard the other day among a parcel of people, having met accidentally with 'em at the Mill at English town concerning you and some more of your brethren; thee especially they seemed to have the greatest grudge against: One of them said, He wished that fellow Legrange would come to Court this month, he should not escape from out of a back window as he did before; another of the company makes answer Damn him, I hear he is to come and act as King's Attorney; but that shall not screen the rascal, says he; Aye, says he, the lawyers has done that a purpose, that we might not disturb the villain; but if we catch him, we will Legrange him!

I hearing the people expressing themselves in this manner I began to examine them what you had done unto them that enraged them so against you. Why, says one, he will bring down our heads & humble us. They say you egged up their Creditors to put their bonds in suit saying Monmouth people are all like to fail, and much more of the like nature. And, I inquired, if they cou'd prove their assertions against you, they say, yes they can, by some of their creditors; and will if you carry some action; but I could not learn against whom, or where the person lived.

Yesterday I was in Upper Freehold among some Company, where I heard them resolve concerning you, much the same as above; wishing you might come to Court, for there were between seven and eight hundred of them ready to receive you. Nay, I have heard some

of them declare solemnly they would use you as the informers were used at New York and Philadelphia. I know, they collected some money to purchase two barrels of Tar and have agreed with a man to haul it a Monday. And as far as I can learn it is for you. They intend to tar & feather you, and to cart you from the Court house to Vankirk's Mill & back again. In imitation of the Oister-man in New York.

I shou'd have taken the trouble to come to your house and informed you of the plotters against your person ere now, only, as I have some considerable property in this County, I know they would utterly ruin me if they knew I divulged to you the least matter.

Friend Lefrange, you can act as you think will best suit you. Only I would advise you as a friend, to consider seriously the fury of an enraged mob; mad with oppression; and think deliberately with yourself how you expect to escape their hands: O, I beseech You! to ponder well in your own breast, the fate of many Kings & Princes, when they become obnoxious or hateful to the people. And the spirit of rioting seems to increase in our day; think of the fate of Major James Ogden, and many of the custom house officers. Nay, we have daily instances of one or another falling a sacrifice to the people when provoked. And I can positively affirm if thou hadst dwelt in this County there would not been left one stone on another of your house ere now.

Raro antecedentem scelestum desiruit pede pœna-ceaudo.

I ordered my young man to leave this for you, at your house or Duff's for thee.

This letter was thought of sufficient importance by the House of Assembly to be made the subject of its action, and the following additional record is to be found concerning it in the Minutes of Assembly:

“On the question

“Resolved that the said letter is scandalous and unwarrantable: and that this house look upon the same as manifestly tending to a breach of the public peace. The voices being equal the Speaker decided in the Affirmative.”

On the vote the members from Middlesex voted in the negative, and those from Monmouth and Somerset were divided.

OLD TIMES.

AN ANCIENT TAVERN BOOK.

Certainly the tavern accounts of a New Jersey Country Inn, of over an hundred years old, would be a curiosity. The kindness of a friend has placed before us just such a document. It is a home-made book of the ancient ribbed and unruled fools-cap paper. The book is made by folding each leaf down the middle, lengthwise, so that each sheet makes four leaves or eight pages. The length is thirteen inches, and the width is nearly four and one-half inches. The cover is also home-made, being of a coarse, thin paste-board, made by pasting together several sheets of paper, and then pasting a strip of thin paper a quarter of an inch wide round the border. The opening is made on the inside of the cover, where the owner writes: "His Book of Tavern Accompts November 14 1766 the Money prock." The abbreviated word "prock" needs explanation, which has been kindly furnished by Mr. C. D. Desbler, of the New Brunswick Historical Club. It alludes to the official and legislative proclamations regulating the currency as to its value. The accounts, however, are kept (though not very artistically, yet with care,) in pounds, shillings and pence.

A private note accompanying the book informs us that it is "the account of a hotel in Somerset county." However that may be, the names found in the entries are the family names of nearly all the old families of Monmouth county, and the adjoining county of Middlesex. There are accounts with one hundred and forty persons. Very numerous among these are the Cowenhovens. Of these one is entered with strict formality as "Wm. Cowenhoven Pt S." and another as "Court house William Cowenhoven." We have also the Buckelews, Carliles, Combses, Claytons, Cassleers, Campbells, Clarks, Craigs, Millers, Coopers, Disborrows, Dorsets, Englishes, Emleys, Erricksons, Formans, Gastons, Pages, Herberts, Hagemans, Loyds, Lairds, Murrays, Moxols, Morfords, Newells, Perines, Patersons, Rue, Reed, Smalley, Smith,

Scobey, Polhamicees, Tilton, Wooley, Winerite, White, &c. It is seen that these names are spelled differently now. And very curious are the entries in this old book. Doubtless the following customer was a hard working, sturdy woman of those times. We copy the whole entry:

1767.	DOLLEY HAGEMAN.	Dr.
January 2	To 1 mug of Cider & 1-2 Dram	6.
	To 1 mug of Beer	6.
	To 1-2 Dram	2.
	To 2 mugs of Beer	1—.
April 8	To 1 Dram	4.
	To 1-2 Dram	2.

0. 2. 8.

So Dolley's "account" was 0£. 2s. 8d. She paid the account, as it is cancelled by two lines drawn diagonally across the page. She is the only lady customer this trusting publican had. A customer named Rogers has a long and varied account. "To 1 mug of Cider 4d" occurs often. We find him on New Year's day taking "1 mug of Cider at 4d.," and again on the same day indulging in two mugs, for which he is charged 8d. The next day we find him charged with "2 Pints of Cider 4d. (Query: did a mug of cider contain two pints, as it is charged 4d., also? If so, on New Year's he must have taken three quarts of apple juice.) This same day he is charged "to Victuals 5d. To 1 Dram 4d. To Supper 10d. To Hot Rum 1s. 2d." As a dram was a gill, and cost 4d., this hot rum at 14 pence must have been a pretty heavy night-cap after supper. But this customer was generous, as we find him charged "To liquor in Company (that is, to treating round) 1s. 7d." Other entries against him are in March, "1 mug of Beer 6d." Next month occurs an entry "2 mugs of beer 6d." (Query: did they have different sized mugs?) The entries occur "To Beer and egg rum 9d. To liquor & Bread & Cheese 1s. 11d. To Beer & Egg Rum 9d. April 9. To 1 Dram & Pint of Beer 7. To Cash 2s. To 1 Egg Dram 6. On this date is an entry to his favor: "Cr. By

Cash 7s. 6d." Two days after, another fit of good nature comes on, so he is charged "To Dinner & Liquor in Comp. 1s. 8d.," and the same day he borrows of the landlord 1s. On the 27th he stands charged "To 2 Drams 8d. To Egg Rum & Wine 1s. 4d."

In an account running against one William Orchard through several months, we find among many entries for drinks certain items that would indicate him to be a peddler, and which afford some insight into traveling expenses: "To Victual & mug of Cider 1s. 6d. To Lodging 4d. To hay & oats for horses 1s. To breakfast and dram 1s. To hay 1 day & 1 Night 1s. To 2 Quarts of oats 4d. To Breakfast & mug Cider 1s. 2d. To Dinner 1s. To hay for your horse 1s." &c.

A curious account is one that shows a bad debt brought from the day book, and the landlord's shrewdness in his further dealing. The account is as follows:

1766.	MATTHEW RUE, Blacksmith	Dr.
Dec 16.	Brought from the Day Book	4. 6.
Jan 30.	To mug of Beer on a ship in pawn	6.

So the poor blacksmith had to pawn a miniature ship in order to get his drink. As to how the affair ended, there is no clue.

Among a good many entries, William Carlile is charged "To 1 Sling 6d. To 1-2 Bowle of Punch 9. To 1 Pint of Beer 3d. To 1 mug of Beer 6d." It would seem, then, that the mug was of the capacity of a quart.

In the account of David Welch, January 12, 1767, is the entry: "To mug of Beer Wagered on Carlisle's Wedding 6." The same day Welch is charged "To Stewed & Rum 5d." What cookery may be implied in the word "stewed" is not clear, as the price does not permit the following to explain it: "To Cider, Quaker & Beer 1s. 3d. To mug of Stewed Quaker 1s." This "Stewed Quaker" consisted of cider with some cider oil in it, and a hot roasted apple floating on top. This whim of the frequenters of our ancient American Tavern was really only a refinement on the luxury indulged in by the evening patrons of the old English hostelry, when a roasted or

wild apple was floated on the mugs of ale. David Welch's account runs through four months, and foots up 0 15s. 2d. At the bottom is written: "The above acc. is paid."

One Peter Yatsman runs an account in the years 1766--67--68. From the nature of the entries it would seem that he is a traveler—likely a peddler—as among similar entries is found this one: "To hay Stabling, Supper, Lodging & Rum 2s. 8d." The heaviest single entry in the book occurs in his account. "To liquor & Victuals in Com. 6s. 3d." He is also charged "To 1 Bole of Toddy 1s.," and to "a pound and a half of Tobacco 11d." We suspect a half pound was meant. Peter is credited by "31s. york," which is entered as "1£. 9s. 6d.," and finally (a rare case, certainly), the landlord makes a closing entry of 7s. 2d. in Yatsman's favor.

One David Wilson seems remarkably free, as in a short account he is charged seven times liquoring and victualing the company. This Mr. Wilson stands, in one entry, credited with "two turkeys, total 5s. 6d."

A John Cowenhoven stands charged "To 1 mug of Swezel." What that is, does not appear; but it cost 10d., and as a mug of cider cost but 4, and a mug of beer but 6, it was rather costly.

Charles Scobey gets credit "By soaling 2 pairs of Shoes, 4s.

Jonathan Forman gets credit for "two bushels of Corn, 6s."

In settling one account certain differences are struck between York money and Prock (proclamation) money, and an allowance is made for what is called "light money."

This short sketch from this curious old book, is given to show the prices of some things at that time. It would be interesting to get at the old time talks, when the old folks gathered at this hostelry to hear the news and discuss the scandals. The book shows vividly the social status of the alcohol question then. Among the names is one Gilbert Tennent—we dare not say it was

the minister, because we are not sure. But this is certain, that since then the change in sentiment has been stupendous. It was then no disgrace to sit in the tavern and indulge—the wedding, the funeral, the ministers' gathering, all saw the social cup pass freely. Verily, temperance men have wrought wonders: and the world moves for the better, as is testified to by this old witness of the days of 1766.

OLD TIMES IN OCEAN COUNTY.

REMINISCENCES OF ITS DISCOVERY—SETTLEMENT—CHURCH HISTORY—REVOLUTIONARY AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—SCENES ON THE COAST—FISHING AND WHALING—RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, &c.

The first mention by Europeans of that portion of our State now comprised within the limits of the county of Ocean is contained in the following extract from the journal kept by Robert Juet mate of the "Half Moon," of which ship Sir Henry Hudson was commander. Sir Henry Hudson himself has given us no account of his discoveries on this trip in 1609. The Half Moon left Delaware Bay and was proceeding northerly along our coast when Juet wrote as follows:

"Sept. 2nd 1609. The course along the land we found to be N. E. by N. from the land which we first had sight of until we came to a great lake of water as we could judge it to be, being drowned land which made it rise like islands, was in length ten leagues. The mouth of the lake has many shoals and the sea breaks upon them as it is cast out of the mouth of it. And from that lake or bay the land lays N. by E. and we had a great stream out of the bay, and from thence our soundings was ten fathoms two leagues from land. At five o'clock we anchored in eight fathoms water, wind light. Far to the northward we saw high hills."

The next morning the Half Moon proceeded on towards the Highlands.

Juet's description of the coast, its two courses, one

above and the other below Barnegat gives it as it still is ; the soundings are about as he describes, and the inlet and bay still present the same appearance.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS IN ANCIENT TIMES—FORD, FERRY, ETC.

AT TOMS RIVER.

Among the sawmills first erected in Ocean county may be mentioned the following :

John Eastwood had a sawmill on Cedar Creek previous to 1740.

Edward Beak's, sawmill, Kettle Creek, 1742.

Van Hook's sawmill, Dry Cedar Swamp Brook, 1749.

Everingham's sawmill, north branch Toms River, 1750.

Van Horn's sawmill, Van Horn's brook, Toms River, 1759.

Coward's sawmill, north branch Toms River, 1762.

In the *New York Gazette*, April, 1768, appears an advertisement offering for sale a tract of land of 1,000 acres at Toms River ; also a sawmill four miles from the bay, renting for 82,000 feet good inch boards a year. The advertisement is signed by Paul and Abraham Schenck, and reference given to John Williams, Tiniconk Bridge.

Jackson's Mills and Schenck's Mills, Jackson township, Willett's Mills, Stafford, Kimmons' Mills, New Egypt and mills on Forked River (upper mill), Waretown and Oyster Creeks, were also built at an early date. The saw and grist mill at Toms River (where the village now is) were burnt by the British, March, 1782.

We find that some of these mills were established farther up some of these streams than many now would suppose would be the case ; the lumber would be made into small narrow rafts and floated down towards the bay, where vessels would be in readiness to carry it to market. Old Cranberry Inlet being then open it was much more convenient to get to New York than at the present day.

In 1748 we find in ancient records mention of Marcus Hedden's dam at Toms River called "The old

giving over place;" other writings speak of "The old riding overplace," which was near the present bridge. In 1749 we find mention of A. Luker's Ferry at Toms River.

The first land taken up at Toms River appears to have been a small tract of 17 1-2 acres along the river near Messrs. Aumack's store Nov. 14th, 1741; and same date a tract 75 acres back of Cowdrick's Hotel—by James Alexander, Surveyor General.

ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICATION OF SOME OF THE NAMES IN OCEAN COUNTY, HISTORICAL, TRADITIONAL AND CONJECTURAL.

Mannahawkin: This name is from the original Indian designation of the place and signifies "good corn land."

Barneygat: From the Dutch and signifies "Breakers Inlet," or an inlet with breakers. It was first written "Bar-ende-gat," then "Barndegat" and finally the present orthography was adopted.

Waretown: So called from an early settler named Abraham Waeir who died in that village March 24th, 1768, aged 85 years.

Toms River: So called from a noted Indian living there previous to the Revolution. It is said he held some office under the British Government, but proving a defaulter was deprived of it and disgraced.

New Egypt: One tradition says this place was formerly called "Kimmons Mills" a man named Kimmons owning the mills there; and from the amount of corn raised and sold in the vicinity, people at a distance used to speak jokingly of "going to Egypt to buy corn," and hence the name.

Goodluck: There is a tradition to the effect that a man on horseback being pursued by some enemies intent on taking his life, rode his horse into the bay and swam him across to the point of land near the mouth of Toms River now known as Goodluck Point by which means he escaped and to commemorate his deliverance he called it "Goodluck Point." In regard to the name of Goodluck applied to the village, another tradition says it

was given by Rev. John Murray on account of the good luck which he seemed to meet with there. As Murray must have originally landed near Goodluck Point, it is not improbable that fancying the name as applied to the Point he might under the circumstances have bestowed it upon the village.

Barend-gat: The name Barend-gat in Dutch signifies *Breakers inlet* or an inlet with breakers; it appears to have been applied to the inlet, not as a permanent name, but only as one *descriptive* of the inlet, by the first discoverers along our coast; the same name is found upon some ancient maps applied both to Absecon and Barnegat.

The name Barnegat in ancient times was not only applied to the inlet and bay but to much or most of the land bordering on the bay.

EMPLOYMENT OF OCEAN COUNTY VESSELS.

The establishment of saw mills rendered it necessary to have vessels to carry lumber to market; these vessels were generally sloops. This was about the beginning of the coasting trade for which Ocean county has since been so noted. After a time these first vessels found additional employment in carrying cedar rails to market; after a time this trade began to fail but about the time it failed the invention of *steamboats* caused a demand for pine wood. Since then a large number of vessels owned and manned by citizens of this county have been steadily engaged in the wood trade; when the supply of pine wood failed in the county, larger vessels were built and proceeded to Maryland and Virginia to obtain it.

When the largest of the timber—such as was fit for marketable wood, was cut off, the charcoal trade next furnished employment for many of the smaller class coasting vessels. The charcoal trade was commenced about forty years ago.

At the present time most of the coasting vessels (generally schooners—two or three masted) are too large to enter our bay loaded; they are engaged in the coasting trade from New York to Southern and Eastern ports. A

large amount of capital is invested by our citizens in these vessels, much larger than Custom House records would show, as most of them take out papers at New York, Perth Amboy, Little Egg Harbor and other places out of the county or out of the Custom House district. It is difficult now to give the precise amount of capital invested, but it is probable that between half a million and a million dollars is now invested in vessel property by Ocean county citizens. Most of these vessels are built in the county, but some have been built on the North River, at Allowaystown, N. J., and other places.

(As there is no Custom House in Ocean county, my impression is that much of the vessel property owned here is credited to other places; for instance, if three-fourths of a vessel is owned here and one-fourth in New York, the vessel will be enrolled in New York, as it is convenient to renew papers there.)

CAPT. HENDRICKSON AND THE "ONREST."

The first Europeans who ever landed within the limits of our county, it is probable, were Capt. Hendrickson and his companions in the celebrated yacht "Onrest" (Restless), although we have no positive information to settle the point. The evidence, though circumstantial, is strong. It will be remembered that Mr. Brodhead, the Historian of N. Y., discovered a map in Holland supposed to have been published or made about October, 1614. This map gives so correct a representation of Barnegat Bay and the various streams running into it that it bears upon its face evidence of having been made from actual exploration. In regard to the authorship of this map of 1614, I am unaware of its being attributed to any one; but it will be remembered that the little "Onrest," after returning from her cruise in the Spring of that year under Adrien Block (from the Eastward), was taken in charge by Capt. Hendrickson who sailed out of Sandy Hook southerly for the express purpose of making discoveries and exploring the coast. Most maps made during the succeeding fifty or seventy-five years give so incorrect representations of Barnegat

Bay and the streams emptying into it that they doubtless were made by persons who never entered the bay at all, but only sailed along outside the beach. Navigators in vessels outside could easily determine the length, and quite accurately the width, also, but could see no streams. It is true that in the noted "Figurative" map of 1616, of Capt. Hendrickson's, we find nothing to justify the supposition that he entered this bay, but that map does not appear to have been made to give exact particulars of discoveries, but only to give general outlines of the coast for an especial and different purpose, viz: to illustrate and explain his demands for certain special trading privileges. From the object he had in view in cruising along our coast in 1614: from the size of his little vessels so well adapted for coming in our inlet which the larger Dutch vessels could not do: from the improbability of any other navigator cruising along here that year: from the date of the map corresponding so nearly to the time of his trip: from the probabilities that he must have made a more minute map of the coast than his figurative one—from all these circumstances combined, it seems reasonable to suppose that the "Onrest," the first vessel ever built in America, was the first that ever entered Barnegat Bay.

FISHING AND WHALING.

The fishing privileges afforded in the vicinity of Barnegat Bay were frequently enlarged upon by the Proprietors and others, to induce persons to settle along the bay and even whaling was expected to prove quite profitable. The celebrated navigator De Vries tells us that on the 15th of April, 1633, he was off "Barendegat, where in two hours he took upwards of eighty codfish better than those of New Foundland. Samuel Groome in order to effect the establishment of this branch of commerce was very anxious for a speedy arrangement with the Indians whereby lands near Barnegat might be secured."

The work of Scott, 1685, before alluded to, says:

"Bornogate, or Burning Hole, is said to be a very

good place for fishing and there are some desiring to take up land there who inform us that it is good land and abundance of meadow lying in it."

Though whaling turned out generally unprofitable, yet our first settlers found inducements enough to locate here in other fisheries, the abundance of oysters, wild fowl, etc.; these, together with the meadow and farm land adjacent to the bay, rendered the necessities of life easily obtainable. These first settlers, locating themselves along the bay or upon streams near the bay, do not appear to have taken up land; the presumption is, that the Proprietors persuaded them to come and locate upon their lands or were anxious to have them do so as a means of drawing other settlers here. A few families appear to have been in the county scattered at various points as early as about 1700, and slowly increased in numbers until from 1735 to 1749, about which time (as far as I have been able to ascertain) settlers first began to take up land. Then (1735-49) we find the next inducement to locate here was the valuable sites for *mills* afforded by the numerous streams and the facilities for the lumber trade: some of the first mills established in Ocean county it may be proper to mention.

SETTLERS FROM LONG ISLAND.

It is said* that the Dutch, after displacing the Swedes along the Delaware in 1655, and while under the Governorship of Peter Alricks and others, acquired large tracts of country upon the eastern side of New Jersey. According to some traditionary accounts, persons, either Swedes or Dutch, from along the Delaware about this time visited Ocean county and endeavored to induce persons to settle along Toms River, but this point is not as yet conclusively settled.

Besides the reasons offered by the Proprietors to induce persons to settle here we have other causes which actuated many of the first settlers to locate here and in other parts of East Jersey, given in the following extract

* Hist. Coll. N. J.

from a letter of Lord Cornbury's to the Board of Trade, dated July 1st, 1708.

"Two sorts of people remove out of this Government (New York) to neighboring provinces; the first are trading men; of these but few have removed since I came hither. The other sort are husbandmen. Of this sort many are removed lately, especially from Kings county, Long Island. Many of our early settlers along shore came from Long Island about the time referred to by Lord Cornbury—those on the lower part of our county chiefly by way of Egg Harbor. And the reasons they remove are of two kinds, namely: The first is because Kings county is small and full of people, so as the young grow up they are forced to seek land farther off to settle on. The land in the Eastern Division of New Jersey is good and not very far from Kings county; there is only a bay to cross. The other reason that induces them to move into New Jersey is because they pay no taxes; no, nor no duties."

Lord Cornbury then proceeds to propose plans to check this emigration, but we find that Gov. Robt. Hunter, (April 30th, 1716,) still complains of "the great numbers of the younger sort who leave Long Island yearly to plant in New Jersey and Pennsylvania."

EARLY SETTLERS OF OCEAN.

As before stated, many of the early settlers of Ocean county came from Long Island, probably a majority of those in the lower part of the county. Many of these, perhaps most of them, came by the way of Little Egg Harbor.

From Long Island tax rates 1675, to 1683, are gathered the following among other familiar Ocean county names:

Oyster Bay: Birdsalls, Willetts, Horners, Townsends, Andrews.

Gravesend: Tiltens, Davis, Woolleys, Johnsons, Stillwells, Wilkins.

Brookhaven: Salmons, Rogers, Platts, Jones, Coxes, Hulses.

Southampton : Roses, Mills, Cooks, Komptons.

Southold : Baileys, Salmons.

East Hampton : Osbornes.

Newtown : Lawrences, Pangborns, Moores, Smiths, Southards, Salmons, Whites, Williams, Formans, Bird-salls, Burchams.

In several Long Island towns are the Lawrences, Conklins, Williams, Rogers, etc.

From Burlington county came the Pharos, Ridgways, Imlays, Jennings, Mills, etc.

Among families supposed to have come from Middlesex are the Parkers,* Gulicks, Randolphs, Predmores, etc.

A large number of early settlers came from Monmouth: the Stouts, Holmes, Conovers, Lawrences, Russells, Herberts, and others too numerous to mention.

Many families of the same name appear to have come, in different parts of the county, from different places, as Mills, Cooks, Johnsons, etc.

Among early settlers who are referred to in ancient deeds but of whom little is known as to their origin, we find Wm. Chamberlain whose house stood on the north side of Oyster Creek, 1739; Robert Hewlett's dwelling, Goodluck, 1748, and Nicholas Brown, Mannahawkin.

Mem : The county was so sparsely populated a century ago that I doubt if it contained over twelve or fifteen hundred people, though so large in territory.

OLD SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP—THE DUTCH IN NEW JERSEY.

Ocean it will be remembered was once a part of Monmouth, and Monmouth was formerly divided into Middletown and Shrewsbury. Shrewsbury then extended to the most southerly point of the present county of Ocean; it is therefore proper to make some reference to old Shrewsbury.

The celebrated Stout manuscript says that in 1648 there were only six white families in Middletown. It is doubtful if there were any then in Shrewsbury. Shrews-

* For Parker family see "Contributions to E. J. Hist. by W. A. Whitehead "

bury was first settled by emigrants from Connecticut in 1664.

The following items relating not only to Shrewsbury, but to other parts of East Jersey, may be new to some; they are from the Dutch records during their brief sway in 1673.

After displacing the English, the Dutch sent officers into East Jersey to administer to the inhabitants:

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

"Aug. 12th, 1673. The inhabitants of Middletown and Shrewsbury are required and charged to send their deputies unto us on Tuesday morning next to treat upon surrendering their said towns to the Dutch.

(Signed)

CORNELIUS EVERTIE,
JACOB BENCKES.

"14th 7ber 1673. Capt. Knyff and Lieut. Snell returned yesterday morning from Aghter Coll* and reported that pursuant to their commissions they had administered the oath of allegiance to the inhabitants of the undernamed towns, who are found to number as in the lists herewith delivered to Council:"

Elizabethtown, 80 men, 76 took oath—rest absent.

New Wark, 86 " 75 " " " "

Woodbridge, 54 " 53 " " one absent.

Piscataway, 43 " 43 " "

Middletown, 60 " 52 " "

Shrewsbury, 68 " 38 " " 18 Quakers

promised allegiance—rest absent."

By the foregoing census it appears that the men in East Jersey that year numbered 391. Allowing the population to have been four times as many as the population of East Jersey that year (1673) would have been 1564, and of Shrewsbury 272.

Many original Monmouth settlers were Dutch from Holland. The Holland Dutch origin is still preserved by many familiar names as shown elsewhere.

The Holland Dutch (or Low Dutch,) are proverbially

*Aghter Coll, or Achter Coll, meaning "beyond the hills"—beyond Bergen Hills—the name applied to East Jersey

a remarkably cleanly and neat people—so much so, that we hardly dare call in question the truth of the story of one of our very neat, tidy Monmouth Dutch Grandmothers who scrubbed her floor so thoroughly and so often, that one day she scrubbed through and fell into the cellar and broke her neck.

The following item also relates to Shrewsbury :

“Whereas the late chosen Magistrates of Shrewsbury are found to be persons whose religion will not suffer them to take an oath, it was ordered that a new nomination of four persons of true Protestant Christian religion out of which I shall elect two and continue one of the former Magistrates.

ANTHONY COLVE, Gov.

29th 7th ber 1673.

Magistrates of Shrewsbury, sworn Sept. 1st, 1673 :

John Hance, Eleakim Wardil, Hugh Dyckman.

Capt. Knyff and Lieut. Snell reported also that they had sworn in certain officers of the militia in said towns. For Middletown and Shrewsbury were the following :

Middletown — Jonathan Holmes, Captain; John Smith, Lieut.; Thomas Whitlock, Ensign.

Shrewsbury — William Newman, Captain; John Williamson, Lieut.; Niele Brown, Ensign.

In 1682 the population of Shrewsbury was estimated at 400, and several thousand acres of land were under cultivation.

PROPRIETORS' DIVISION OF LANDS.

The first mention that I now remember to have met with of any part of the present county of Ocean in any official *public English records* is in the grant of the Duke of York to Berkely and Carteret July 29th, 1674. In giving the bounds of territory it is described as extending “as far southward as a certain creek called *Barnegat*, being about the middle point between Sandy Hook and Cape May, and bounded on the west in a strait line from said creek called *Barnegat* to a certain creek in Delaware river next adjoining to and below a certain creek in Delaware river called Renkokus.” (Leaming & Spicer, p. 46.)

The above quotation is repeated in Carteret's instructions to planters and settlers, (Leaming and Spicer, p. 50.)

In the Proprietors' Instructions to the Deputy Governor, July 3d, 1685, it is ordered :

" That whenever there is a convenient Plott of land lying together, containing twenty-four thousand acres as we are informed will more especially be the case at *Barnegatte*, it be divided and marked into twenty-four parts, a thousand acres to each Proprietary and the parts being made as equal as can be for quality and situation, the first comers settling to have the choice of the Divisions and where several stand equal in that respect upon equal Terms and Time of settling it be determined by lot," etc.

(The sections proceed to give farther directions in regard to dividing the lands which are to be found in Leaming and Spicer, pages 210-211.)

TRAVELING IN ANCIENT TIMES.

Although the majority of persons who earliest visited Ocean county travelled along the shore, yet it is probable that the north-westerly and northerly portions of the county were occasionally traversed by travelers crossing our State long before there were any settlements of whites in the central portion of New Jersey. These travelers crossed the State for various reasons, some for curiosity, perhaps, or to explore it ; some on public or private business between the early settlements in New York and East Jersey, adjacent and the settlements on the Delaware, as in the case of Capt. William Tom and Peter Alricks, 1671 ; others as missionaries or traveling preachers between settlements in this and other States.

I know of no account which gives the precise route usually travelled then, but it would be reasonable to suppose they followed the usual Indian trails or paths. Among these paths we find occasional mention in ancient Monmouth and Ocean records of " Burlington old path," among other places referred to in 1767 in the act creating the township of Dover now in Ocean.

THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN.

WHAT THE INDIANS THOUGHT OF THE WHITES AND THEIR SHIPS.—THE NATIVES ASTONISHED.—THE MAN IN RED AND THE RED MAN.—FIRE WATER AND ITS FIRST INDIAN VICTIM.—THE FIRST INDIANS DRUNK, &c.

After Sir Henry Hudson's departure from the shores of Monmouth he proceeded towards Manhattan Island and thence up the river now bearing his name. The following traditionary account, the coming of the Whites according to Heckwelder, was handed down among both Delaware and Iroquois Indians. It is not often we meet in fact or fiction a more interesting story than this plain, simple Indian tradition. After explaining that the Indian chiefs of old Monmouth County notified the chiefs on York or Manhattan Island, and that the chiefs of the surrounding country finally gathered at the last named place to give a formal reception, the tradition says :

A long time ago before men with a white skin had ever been seen, some Indians fishing at a place where the sea widens, espied something at a distance moving upon the water. They hurried ashore, collected their neighbors, who together returned and viewed intently this astonishing phenomenon. What it could be, baffled conjecture. Some supposed it to be a large fish or other animal, others that it was a large house floating upon the sea. Perceiving it moving towards the land, the spectators concluded that it would be proper to send runners in different directions to carry the news to their scattered chiefs, that they might send off for the immediate attendance of their warriors.—These arrived in numbers to behold the sight, and perceiving that it was actually moving towards them, that it was coming into the river or bay, they conjectured that it must be a remarkably large house in which the *Manitto* or Great Spirit was coming to visit them. They were much afraid and yet under no apprehension that the Great Spirit would injure them. They worshipped him. The chiefs now assembled at New York Island and consulted in what manner they

should receive their Manitto: meat was prepared for a sacrifice. The women were directed to prepare their best victuals. Idols or images were examined and put in order. A grand dance they thought would be pleasing, and in addition to the sacrifice might appease him if hungry. The conjurers were also set to work to determine what this phenomenon portended and what the result would be. To the conjurers, men, women and children looked for protection. Utterly at a loss what to do, and distracted alternately between hope and fear, in the confusion a grand dance commenced. Meantime fresh runners arrived, declaring it to be a great house of various colors and full of living creatures. It now appeared that it was their Manitto, probably bringing some new kind of game. Others arriving declared it positively full of people of different color and dress from theirs, and that one appeared altogether in *red*. (This was supposed to be Sir Henry Hudson.) This then must be the Manitto. They were lost in admiration, could not imagine what the vessel was, whence it came, or what all this portended. They are now hailed from the vessel in a language they could not understand. They answered by a shout or yell in their way. The house or large canoe as some call it, stops. A smaller canoe comes on shore with the red man in it: some stay by the canoe to guard it. The chief and wise men form a circle into which the red man and two attendants enter. He salutes them with friendly countenance, and they return the salute after their manner. They are amazed at their color and dress, particularly with him, who glittering in red, wore something, perhaps lace and buttons, they could not comprehend. He must be the great Manitto, they thought, but why should he have a white skin?

A large elegant *Houckhack* (gourd, *i. e.* bottle, decanter, &c.,) is brought by one of the supposed Manitto's servants, from which a substance is placed into smaller cups or glasses and handed to the Manitto. He drinks, has the glasses refilled and handed to the chief near him. He takes it, smells it, and passes it to the next,

who does the same. The glass in this manner is passed around the circle and is about to be returned to the red clothes man, when one of the Indians, a great warrior, harangues them on the impropriety of returning the cup unemptied. It was handed to them, he said, by the Manitto, to drink out of as he had. To follow his example would please him—to reject, might provoke his wrath; and if no one else would, he would drink it himself, let what would follow, for it were better for one man to die, than a whole nation to be destroyed. He then took the glass, smelled it, again addressed them, bidding adieu, and drank its contents. All eyes are now fixed upon the first Indian in New York, who had tasted the poison, which has since effected so signal a revolution in the condition of the native Americans. He soon began to stagger. The women cried, supposing him in fits. He rolled on the ground; they bemoan his fate; they thought him dying; he fell asleep; they at first thought he had expired, but soon perceived he still breathed; he awoke, jumped up, and declared he never felt more happy. He asked for more, and the whole assembly imitating him became intoxicated. While this intoxication lasted, the whites confined themselves to their vessels; after it ceased, the man with the red clothes returned and distributed beads, axes, hoes and stockings. They soon became familiar, and conversed by signs. The whites made them understand that they would now return home, but the next year they would visit them again with presents, and stay with them awhile; but as that they could not live without eating, they should then want a little land to sow seeds, in order to raise herbs to put in their broth.

Accordingly a vessel arrived the season following, when they were much rejoiced to see each other; but the whites laughed when they saw axes and hoes hanging as ornaments to their breasts; and the stockings used as tobacco pouches. The whites now put handles in the axes and hoes and cut down trees before their eyes, dug the ground, and showed them the use of stock-

ings. Here, say the Indians, a general laugh ensued—to think they had remained ignorant of the use of these things, and had borne so long such heavy metals suspended around their necks. Familiarity daily increasing between them and the whites—the latter prepared to stay with them—asking them only for so much land as the hide of a bullock spread before them would cover; they granted the request. The whites then took a knife, and, beginning at a place on the hide, cut it up into a rope not thicker than the finger of a little child. They then took the rope and drew it gently along in a circular form, and took in a large piece of ground; the Indians were surprised at their superior wit, but they did not contend with them for a little ground, as they had enough. They lived contentedly together for a long time, but the new comers from time to time asked for more land, which was readily obtained, and thus gradually proceeded higher up the *Mahicannittuck* (*Hudson River*), until they began to believe they would want all their country, which proved eventually to be the case.

The name which the Indians first gave to the whites was *Woapsiel Lennape*, which signified white people. But in process of time, when disagreeable events occurred between them, the Indians laid aside this name and called them *Schwonnack*—the salt people—because they came across the salt water; and this name was always after applied to the whites.

The foregoing traditions are said to have been handed down among both Delaware and Iroquois.

The Delawares owned and were spread over the whole country, from New York Island to the Potomac. They say they had a great many towns, among other places a number on the Lennapewihittack or Delaware river, and a great many in *Sheyichbi* on that part of the country now named Jersey. That a place named *Chichohaci*, now Trenton, on the Lannapewihittuck a large Indian town had been for many years together, where their great chief resided. The Delawares say Chickohacki is a place on the east side of the Delaware river

above Philadelphia, at or near a great bend where the white people have since built a town which they call Trenton. Their old town was on a high bluff which was always tumbling down, wherefore the town was called Chiehoacki, which is *tumbling* banks, or *falling* banks.

When the Europeans first arrived at York Island the Great Unami chief of the Turtle tribe resided southward across a large stream, or where Amboy now is. That from this town a very long sand bar (Sandy Hook) extended far into the sea. That at Amboy and all the way up and down their large rivers and bays and on great islands they had towns when the Europeans first arrived, and that it was their forefathers who first discovered the Europeans on their travel, and who met them on York Island after they landed.

TOWNSHIPS IN OCEAN COUNTY.

The present county of Ocean, as before stated, was once a part of Shrewsbury. This was the case until 1749 when a portion of the lower part of Shrewsbury was set off and formed into the township of Stafford.

The patent creating the township of Stafford is dated March 3d, 1749, and was issued in the reign of George II, and is signed by Gov. Belcher. As this is probably the first *official public* document relating to any portion of the present county of Ocean it is a matter of gratification to know that this patent is still in existence in good preservation. It is, as was usual, upon parchment, with the great seal of the province of New Jersey attached, the impression of which still shows to good advantage.

(This patent at present writing is in the care of the author hereof.)

The next division of Shrewsbury affecting the county of Ocean, was the creation of the township of Dover June 24th, 1767, when Wm. Franklin was Governor. In the recital of the boundaries of Dover, mention is made of "Burlington old path" where it crosses

the north branch of Toms River, &c." (This "Barlington old path" is the one before referred to as having been probably traversed by early travelers.)

The other townships in Ocean have been set off within late years.

Jackson was originally set off in 1844; *Plumsted* in 1845; *Union* in 1846; *Brick* in 1850.

Plumsted, it is said, was named in honor of Clement Plumsted one of the early Proprietors; *Brick* after Joseph W. Brick, a prominent citizen of the township; *Jackson*, probably after General Andrew Jackson, but some contend it was also after the proprietor of "Jackson's Mills," who was an early and prominent settler in the township; perhaps the township received its name on account of both.

When application was made to have "Union" set off it was proposed at first to call it "Stratton," after Gov. Charles Stratton, but the proposition failed.

POPULATION OF EAST JERSEY, SHREWSBURY, &C.

It may not be amiss to introduce some brief items relative to and showing the increase of population in this section of the State and also of the State at large, as possessing some general interest; though some, perhaps all of them, may be familiar to those well versed in our early history, yet they may contain something not generally known to the public.

In 1648 the celebrated Stout manuscript says there were only six white families in Middletown.

In 1673 Capt. Knyff and Lieut. Snell's report shows there were 391 male adults in East New Jersey.

In 1682 the population of Shrewsbury township was estimated at 400, and Middletown 100 families.

In 1702 the population of the whole State was estimated at about 20,000. (Vide Hist. Coll. N. J.)

In 1703 Col. Lewis Morris estimates the population of East Jersey at 8,000.

(Historical Collections of N. J. page 29, says the population of New Jersey in 1702 was supposed to be about 20,000, of which 12,000 belonged to East Jersey

and 8,000 to West Jersey, and Militia 1,400; but Col. Morris estimates as above only 8,000 in East Jersey the following year.)

In 1726 the population of the whole State was 32,442. As these appear to have been the first nearest approach which I have met with to a complete census of the State this year (1726) I append the table herewith as I notice that it appears to have escaped the attention of some writers well versed in the early history of our State. It will be noticed that there were only ten counties then.

(See census table accompanying.)

In 1738 the population of New Jersey was	47,369	slaves	3,981.
1745 " " " "	61,403	slaves	4,603.

The last two are given on authority of Morse's Geography (old Ed.)

1765. The New York "Post Boy," December 1765, estimates the number of whites and blacks capable of bearing arms in New Jersey then, at 20,000. The British authorities appear to have kept account of the men capable of bearing arms about this period, as they occasionally made calls or drafts for men. For instance, in 1757-8 during the old French war, in our State, soldiers *were raised by draft* to go North to meet the French. This draft operated with severity among Quakers, especially; many were forced into the ranks and marched North, but fortunately got into no battles.

OUR COAST.

DR. KOHL'S RESEARCHES. .

There are many interesting items relating not only to Ocean county but to the State at large to be collected from ancient maps and charts. And I will here take the liberty of calling attention to that portion of the Report of the Superintendent United States Coast Survey for 1856 which refers to the labors of Dr. J. G. Kohl. By the sketch given of Dr. Kohl's report to the United States Superintendent it appears that he has examined

about five hundred charts, maps and works relating to our coast from 1497 to 1855. These were found in this country and Europe, and his researches for information relative to the American coast were probably the most thorough ever made, and it is a great misfortune that his report has never been published, but yet lies buried in the archives of the Superintendent's office at Washington. As the United States Superintendent's report for 1856 is easily to be obtained for reference, it is unnecessary here to give a full description of Dr. Kohl's report; it will suffice to state that, among other matters, it contains:

A history of the Dutch discoveries and of expeditions to the regions between Virginia and New England executed during the first quarter of the 17th century by Navigators Hudson, Black, Hendrickson, Christiansen, May, Vries, and others. (Part 1st, Chap. 10.) The first part has also a map tracing the routes of the principal discoverers, and to all the principal bays, harbors, &c., on the coast is appended the names of the principal explorers.

The *Second* part of Dr. Kohl's report contains a *review of the names* on the Atlantic coast; to every name is added an essay or note giving the origin and changes of name, its history, &c. Part 1st, Chap. 13, gives New Jersey coast from Shrewsbury inlet to Cape May; chapter 14 gives Delaware bay and river.

The *Third* part contains among other matter a list of the titles of books which treat on the history, geography, &c., of our coast, with critical notices; also lists of maps and surveys; and has copies of 40 principal maps having especial historical interest.

A copy of so much of Dr. Kohl's report as relates to New Jersey would prove a valuable acquisition to our Historical Collections. Inasmuch as our Government has *paid* for his report it should be published.

SCENES ON THE COAST.

August 5th, 1778. "Lately retaken and brought into Little Egg Harbor by two New England privateers in company with Capt. John Rice, a brig and a sloop

loaded. Several at the same time taken into Great Egg Harbor by the privateer sloop *Cornet*, Capt. Yelverton Taylor and others." (*N. J. Gazette*.)

"By a gentleman from Egg Harbor we learn that a few days since a sloop from Jamaica bound to New York was brought in there. It seems that a number of Americans captured at sea and carried to that island had been put on board in order to be sent to New York, and on their passage rose and secured the master and hands and brought the vessel into the above port. She was loaded with rum, sugar, etc."

In November, 1780, several persons were apprehended in Philadelphia, for carrying on a contraband trade with the enemy by way of Egg Harbor vessels. Their vessels would clear for Boston but had British passports. Among those taken were Capt. James Steelman, John Shaw, ——— Black; a man named Atkinson concerned with them escaped.

CAPT. WM. MARRINER.

"June 17th, 1778. Wm. Marriner a volunteer with eleven men and Lieut. John Schenck of our militia went last Saturday evening from Middletown Point to Long Island in order to take a few prisoners from Flatbush, and returned with Major Moncrieff and Mr. Theophilus Bache (the worshipful Mayor and Tormentor-General, David Mathews, Esq., who has inflicted on our prisoners the most unheard of cruelties and who was the principal object of the expedition being unfortunately in the city,) with four slaves and brought them to Princeton to be delivered to his Excellency the Governor. Mr. Marriner with his party left Middletown Point on Saturday evening and returned at six o'clock the next morning having traveled by land and water above fifty miles and behaved with the greatest bravery and prudence." (*Gazette*.)

SCENES ON THE COAST DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The sloop *Susannah*, Capt. Stoeker of eight guns and thirty-five men, fitted out at Egg Harbor. On the 29th of August, 1778, off that port fell in with the "*Emerald*" man of war tender, a sloop of 10 guns, when a severe en-

engagement ensued in which the Lieutenant who commanded the tender with several of the crew fell and the vessel was only saved by flight. Two vessels under convoy of the tender in the beginning of the action stood to the northward and also escaped. Capt. Stoecker during the engagement showed the greatest bravery and has gained the esteem and confidence of his crew; he had one man killed and six wounded.

The privateer General Lee came around from Egg Harbor on Saturday last. (Packet, Sept. 1778.)

About the last of September, 1778, a fleet of thirty British vessels, and the next day fifty more, sailed southward along our coast.

August 25th, 1779. The Schooner Mars, Capt. Taylor, took a *snow* (3 masted vessel) the "Falmouth" (see Hist. Coll. p. 66,) a packet and forty-five prisoners; but the prize was retaken by the British; Capt. Taylor got safe into Egg Harbor. In September, 1779, Capt Taylor took a prize into Egg Harbor, containing a Hessian colonel and 214 privates, also dry goods, etc.

In June, 1779, some Jersey men went in rowboats to Sandy Hook, and took from the British four sloops, one of which was armed; they burned three and took one, also nineteen prisoners; the share of prize money was £400, per man.

About December 1st, 1778, Capt. Stevens, in a privateer belonging to Egg Harbor, took the schooner Two Friends, Capt. Sion of New York; the Two Friends had six carriage and twelve swivel guns, and twenty-two men.

About September 1st, 1782, Capt. Douglas with some Gloucester County militia attacked a Refugee boat at Egg Harbor with eighteen Refugees on board, fourteen of whom were shot or drowned, and four escaped. This was supposed to be the band that robbed Mr. Fennemore, Collector of Burlington County.

Mem.—Very many exploits on our coast have been published in Modern works and are here omitted.

SCENES IN OLD MONMOUTH.

August 7th, 1782. About this time an American named Richard Wilgus was shot while keeping guard below Allentown to prevent contraband goods being taken to the British.

In regard to the attack on Capt. Huddy's house the *Philadelphia Packet* contains some items not mentioned in other accounts. The *Packet's* statements are as related by Capt. Huddy himself. It says there were seventy-two men attacked him under Lieut. Joseph Parker and William Hewlett about an hour before day. They commenced stoning a window to pieces which aroused Capt. Huddy; the girl helped defend. Mrs. Huddy and another woman tried to induce him to surrender, as they thought defence was useless. Tye who is here called "one of Lord Dunmore's crew," received a wound. After Huddy surrendered, they plundered the house. They were *two hours in taking him*. Six militia came near and fired and killed their commander. Ensign Vincent and sixteen men of the State regiment attacked them as they embarked and accidentally wounded Huddy; the firing made confusion in the boats and one upset and Huddy swam ashore. This paper says the Refugees "made a silent and shameful retreat with disgrace—two hours for seventy-two men to take one man."

The Refugee town at Sandy Hook was not allowed to remain unmolested by the Americans. Capt. Adam Hyler was continually on the alert seizing their vessels there and taking prisoners, &c.

Of the Pine Robbers such as Fenton, Burke, Fagan, and others, it is not necessary here to speak. Accounts of them are already published in modern works.

April, 1870. About the last of April the Refugees attacked the house of John Holmes, Upper Freehold, and robbed him of a very large amount of Continental money, a silver watch, gold ring, silver buckles, pistols, clothing, &c.

June 1st, 1780. Colonel Tye (Mulatto) with his

motley company, twenty blacks and whites, carried off as prisoners, Captain Barney Smock and Gilbert Van Mater, spiked an iron cannon and took four horses. Their rendezvous was said to be Sandy Hook.

About this time Colonel Tye with sixty Refugees attacked Captain Huddy's dwelling at Colt's Neck. (See Hist. Coll. p. 365.)

(The Refugees had a settlement or "town" as it was often called at Sandy Hook.)

October 15th, 1781. A party of Refugees from Sandy Hook landed at night at Shrewsbury and marched undiscovered to Colt's Neck and took six prisoners. The alarm reached the Court House about 4 or 5 o'clock, P. M., and a number of inhabitants, among whom was Dr. Nathaniel Scudder, went in pursuit. They rode to Black Point to try to recapture the six Americans, and while firing from the bank Dr. Scudder was killed.

February 8th, 1782. About forty Refugees under one Lieut. Steelman came *via* Sandy Hook to Pleasant Valley. They took twenty horses and five sleighs, which they loaded with plunder; they also took several prisoners, viz: Hendrick Hendrickson and his two sons, Peter Covenhoven, Esq., Garret Hendrickson, Samuel Bowne and son, and Jacques Denise. At Garret Hendrickson's a young man named William Thompson got up slyly and went off and informed Captain John Schenck of Colonel Holmes' regiment, who collected all the men he could, to pursue. They overtook and attacked them, and the before mentioned William Thompson was killed, and a Mr. Cottrell wounded. They, however, took twelve Refugees prisoners, three of whom were wounded. But in returning they unexpectedly fell in with a party of sixteen men under one Stevenson, and a sudden firing caused eight of the prisoners to escape. But Captain Schenck ordered his men to charge bayonets and this party of Tories surrendered. Captain Schenck retook nineteen horses and five sleighs, and took twenty-one prisoners; among the latter were several well known atrocious villains.—(*Packet.*)

COURT HOUSE IN MONMOUTH.

Gov. Robert Hunter, in a letter to the Board of Trade, dated New York, May 7th, 1711, says :

“I am directed by your Lordships to send you my observations on the past in New Jersey during Col. Ingholdsby's administration.” After alluding to other matters he refers to an act for building and repairing gaols, and says “by virtue of this act they have designed a Court House in the remotest corner of the county of Monmouth which will be a great tax upon the people of that county and was *meer* party pique.” (Was this at Freehold?)

OLD SHREWSBURY—FREEHOLD.

About the year 1703 Col. Lewis Morris sent a memorial to England for a missionary to be sent to East Jersey, particularly to Shrewsbury. This memorial contained the following items relating to Middletown and Shrewsbury.

“The population of New Jersey (East Jersey?) is about 8,000. Freehold was settled by emigrants from Scotland. Mr. Keith (George), began the first settlement there and made a fine plantation. One-half of the people were Scotch Presbyterians. There is in town a Quaker meeting house but most of the Quakers had seceded with Keith. Shrewsbury, he says, was settled by emigrants from New England and New York. There is in it about thirty Quakers of both sexes and they have a meeting house.”

Oldmixon in 1708 says :

“Shrewsbury is the most southern town of the province and reckoned the chief town of the shire. It contains about 160 families; and 30,000 acres of out plantations belong to its division. There is a new town in the county called Freehold, which has not been laid out and inhabited long. It does not contain as yet above forty families.”

ANCIENT MAPS AND CHARTS.

On ancient maps and charts, which I have had opportunity of examining, the following items have seemed to me worthy of note :

1614. The map found by Brodhead in Holland, supposed to have been made October 17th, 1614, has upon it Eyre Haven, (Egg Harbor,) and north of it an inlet not named, meant for Barnegat. The bay now known as Barnegat Bay is laid down with islands, rivers, &c. ; so fair a representation of Toms River, Forked River, Oyster Creek and other streams running into it is given that it is evident the map was made by actual exploration.

1616. Capt. Hendrickson's celebrated Figurative 1616 has but one inlet on our coast, probably meant for Egg Harbor and one river.

1614-21. On a map in the Library of the New Jersey Historical Society, 1614-21, Barnegat Inlet is given as Barendegat.

1656. A map of 1656 (Visschers?) has Barnegat Inlet, called Barndegat and Absecon Inlet also called Barndegat.

1656. Vanderdonck's map, 1656, has only river running into Barnegat Bay, and its course southerly ; this river is evidently marked at random, not from actual exploration. On this map is named a tribe of Indians about the lower part of Ocean and Burlington ; this tribe is here called "Ermomex;" near the line of Ocean and Monmouth is another tribe called the "Aquanachoques." Two Indian villages are also laid down, apparently not far from the lines of this county ; the northerly village is called "Amacaronck;" the southerly one "Meotam Karonck." The tribe of Indians on this map called Ermomex in other places is called Armeomexs, Erwomee, Arwomawex, Arwaymons, Arwamex, Armeomeks, &c. (See also Barker's Prim. Settlements on Del.)

1698. Gabriel Thomas' map, 1698, locates the above mentioned Indian village of Amacaronck about (I should

supposed the head of Toms River, and Meotam Karonck probably in the vicinity of Maurice River.

One or two writers I notice have doubted whether there ever were such villages; as far as the existence of Indian villages is concerned, the travels of Burneyute alone settle that point; it is immaterial whether or not the names are correctly given, though my impression is they could not be far from correct, as the last syllable of each name, "onck," is a word signifying "place," in the dialect of the Indians in this section.

"In Memory of
ABRAHAM WEAIR,
Died March 24th, 1768.
Aged 85 years.
Whose innocent life
Adorned true light."

Tradition says that Abraham Waeir came from the vicinity of the Hurl Gate, where he had a mill washed away in a storm, and then came and settled at this place, where one or two mills were standing in his time; and that he belonged to a singular religious society of which notice is given elsewhere.

Oyster Creek. From the quantity of oysters in its vicinity. In old deeds this creek is sometimes called "McCoys" Creek and "McCays" Creek.

Forked River. From its branches, three in number, shaped somewhat like a fork.

Cedar Creek. From the cedar along its banks.

Potters Creek. The family of the Potters were among the first and principal settlers in its vicinity. The father of Thomas Potter, the founder of the Goodluck Universalist Church, was probably the first.

Toms River. One tradition, quite generally accepted in the vicinity, says that it was named after a noted Indian named Tom who resided on an island near its mouth, and whose name was said to be Thomas Pumha. A map or sketch made in 1740 of Mosquito Cove and mouth of Toms River (probably by Surveyor Lawrence), has marked on it "Barnegatt Tom's Wigwam," located upon north point of Mosquito Cove. (This map is in pos-

session of S. H. Shreve, Esq., Toms River.) Indian Tom, it is stated on seemingly good authority, resided on Dillon's Island, near the mouth of Toms River, during the Revolution. As the name "Toms River," is found about fifty years before (1727,) it throws some doubt upon the statement that the name was derived from him.

Another tradition, and a more reasonable one, says that the place was named after Captain William Tom, a noted man along the Delaware from 1664 to 1674. A manuscript in the Library of the New Jersey Historical Society—I believe the author's name is Henry—says the stream was named after Captain William Tom. One or two aged citizens who spent much time about Toms River about fifty years ago, inform me they saw it also stated in old publications at Toms River or vicinity when they were there. The manuscript above referred to gives a quotation (elsewhere given) from Delaware records which, however, is not conclusive. I do not consider the facts *yet* presented on either side give satisfactory reasons for deciding either way upon the origin of the name. I will append some few brief items relating to Captain Tom, which show that he was a prominent, trustworthy man, at least, whether the place was named after him or not.

Toms River, as has elsewhere been stated, was often called Goose Creek. The first time it is called Goose Creek (as far as I have been able to find) is in a patent to Robert Barclay and also one to Dr. Johnson, 1699. The last time I have noticed it so called is on Carey's map, 1814, where it is called "Goose or Toms Creek." Toms River was also sometimes called the "Town of Dover"—as in Rivington's Royal Gazette when describing Block House affairs.

Metedeunk. Brick Township. Sometimes called Metedeconk, of Indian derivation, probably from the words "Mittig-Conck—a place where there is good, or thrifty, or living timber."

New Egypt. A highly esteemed citizen of this vicinity gives the following and only account I have heard

of the origin of the name of this place. A man named Cowperthwaite Kimmons, formerly owned a mill here, and the place was called "Kimmons' Mills." From the amount of corn raised and sold in this vicinity, people at a distance used to speak jokingly of "going to Egypt for corn," and this name thus applied, finally became generally adopted as appropriate for a place so noted for corn.

Collier's Mills. So called after a late proprietor, John Collier. Before him the mills were owned by a man named Shreves, and then called Shreves' Mills.

Cassville. After Lewis Cass. This place was formerly called Goshen—(sometimes still called so.)

Downsville. After Samuel Downs, a resident.

Goodluck. Goodluck Point at the mouth of Toms River, it is said, was so named by some man in ancient times who was pursued by an enemy seeking his life and who escaped by swimming his horse across the river; as he landed he called the place "Goodluck," on account of his good luck in escaping. The village of Goodluck probably derives its name from Goodluck Point.

Double Creek. This Creek upon which Barnegat village is situated derives its name from its double mouth—having two mouths about half a mile apart.

Manchester. After Manchester in England, probably so named by Wm. Torrey, principal proprietor of the village.

Burrsville. After Barzilla Burr, a prominent citizen there many years ago.

In regard to the origin of the Indian names in Ocean county I do not place much reliance upon the definitions given in the before-mentioned manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Library. I have given the meaning after careful examination of authorities, the most satisfactory of which I have found to be Schoolcraft in one of the volumes of the Smithsonian Institute.

In regard to the Indian word answering to our word "place," or locality, I find it variously given in names derived from the Indians as, *conck*, *konck*, *conk*, *cunk*, *cnck*,

con, on, un, ong, onk (Algonquin, Sankikan and Mohican.)

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING EARLY HISTORY OF OCEAN COUNTY—
“GOING OUT WEST.”

About fifty or sixty years ago a large number of families from some of the villages along the bay, particularly from Goodluck, Cedar Creek, and thereabout, removed to Redstone, Pennsylvania, then called “the Redstone country,” considered and called at that day “Out West.”

Among the families who then went were David Woodmansee, William Paul, Samuel Pierce, Abel and Jonathan Platt, John Smith, &c.

About forty years ago a large number of families removed from various places in our county to Genesee, New York, to Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and other States.

The number of “old residents” now living in our county is unusually small in proportion to the population; the reasons are chiefly the removals out of the county of one class, and the attention given by so many of the remainder to coasting affairs which so notoriously shortens life.

It is stated by Societies in New York and other places devoted to benevolent efforts among seamen, that the average life of a sailor is but *twelve* years, from the time he commences following the sea.

In our county it is a striking fact that out of the large proportion of our population engaged in marine affairs that it is almost impossible to meet with an old sailor or sea captain; I can hardly recall *one* such, who has followed the sea steadily. Accidents and disasters at sea, and fevers contracted in Southern ports are the occasion of this.

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING HISTORICAL INFORMATION OF OCEAN
COUNTY.

Probably no county in the State presents greater obstacles in the way of collecting historical information than does Ocean county, for the following reasons:

Our ancient local records are at Freehold, Mon-

mouth county (43 miles from Barnegat) or at Perth Amboy some 80 or 90 miles distant; the distance of these places, the expensive traveling and other expenses, present one difficulty.

Public Libraries at New York, Newark, Trenton and other places so distant and inconvenient.

The county of Ocean being one of the largest in territory in the State, is one of the most difficult to travel, through want of public conveyances, heavy roads, &c., rendering it inconvenient to travel for local tradition, &c.

Probably fewer old persons, natives of the county, reside in Ocean in proportion to the population than in any other county in the State. This is owing to the extensive emigration twenty-five to fifty years ago of natives of the county to Western States; and to the fact that so many of our citizens are and have been engaged in the coasting trade, which so shortens life that it is almost impossible to find an old sailor.

(Many of the families removing West have carried family records, family history, &c., with them.)

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN OCEAN COUNTY.

The early settlers of Ocean county were chiefly Baptists, Quakers, and Presbyterians, or Congregationalists. Before any houses of worship were built in the county traveling preachers of various denominations would hold forth at private houses, as we find from the journals of some of these preachers and from other sources.

From the best information now to be obtained it appears that the *first* house of worship erected in the county was the church known as the Baptist Church at Mannahawkin. The deed for the land upon which this church is situated is dated August 24th, 1758, and from the deed it appears that the church was then already built.

The second church built in the county was probably the old "Potter Church" at Goodluck, now known as a Methodist church. This church was built by Thomas

Potter, originally as a free church, but subsequently given by him to the Universalists with the privilege to other societies to hold meetings in it.

(The history of this church, so remarkable, is given; though probably familiar to many, it should occupy a prominent place in the history of Ocean county. The exact year when it was built is not known, but it probably was from 1760 to 1765.)

The Quaker church at Barnegat comes next. The deed for this church is dated June 11th, 1770, and by it it appears that this church was also built when the deed was made.

Though these were the first houses of worship built in the county, yet there was a religious society at Waretown as early as 1746; of what denomination is now uncertain. A place of worship at Waretown, it is said, was standing about a century ago—probably used as a free church.

Though nearly a century ago we find as yet but four churches along shore, yet this speaks well for the people as we find that there were less than a thousand people, men, women, and children, to attend them.

(Thomas Potter tells Rev. Murray, 1770, that there were 700 within twenty miles.) Probably he meant from Toms River to Mannahawkin where these churches were.



THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

As, during the Revolution, Ocean County was a part of Monmouth, the patriots who served in the army from the present county of Ocean were enrolled among others of the old county.

The following is a list of officers and privates of Old Monmouth, as stated in General Stryker's Reports of Officers and Men of the Revolution:

OFFICERS.

DAVID FORMAN, Brigadier General, Jersey Militia.

COLONELS.

David Brearley, 2d Reg't, Monmouth.

Samuel Breese, 3d Reg't, Monmouth.

John Covenhoven.

Samuel Forman, 2d Reg't, Monmouth.

Daniel Hendrickson, 3d Reg't, Monmouth.

Asher Holmes, 1st Reg't, Monmouth, and State troops.

Elisha Lawrence, (and Quartermaster.)

Nathaniel Scudder, 1st Reg. Monmouth, killed October 15, 1781.

John Smock, 1st Regiment, Monmouth.

George Taylor, detached Militia.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Thomas Henderson, in Col. Forman's battalion.

Joseph Salter, 2d Regiment, Monmouth.

Elisha Lawrence, 2d Reg't, Monmouth.

Thomas Seabrook, Militia and State Troops.

MAJORS.

John Cook, 2d Reg't, killed at Toms River, March 24, 1782.

Dennis Denise, 3d Reg't.

Thomas Hunn, 1st Reg't.

James H. Imlay.

William Montgomery, 2d Reg't.

James Mott, 2d reg't.

Hendrick Van Brunt, 3d reg't.

Elisha Walton, 1st Reg't.

James Whitlock, 1st Reg't.

ADJUTANTS.

Anderson Kenneth, 1st reg't, Monmouth.

George Cook.

Nathan Crane.

David Rhea, Jr., 1st Reg't.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Richard Hartshorne, 1st Reg't.

David Rhea.

John Stillwell, 1st Reg't.

PAYMASTERS.

Peter Covenhoven.

David Forman.

SURGEONS.

Thomas Barber, 1st Reg't.

Jacob Hubbard, 1st Reg't.
John Scudder, surgeon's
mate, 1st Reg't.

CAPTAINS.

David Anderson.
George Anderson.
David Baird, 1st Reg't.
Joshua Bennett.
——— Brewer.
Andrew Brown.
James Bruere, 2d Reg't.
John Buckalew.
John Burrows, 1st Reg't.
John Burrows, Jr., 1st Reg't.
Samuel Carhart, 1st Reg't.
Thomas Chadwick, 3d Reg't.
John Colaton.
John Conover, Militia and
State troops.
Joseph Cowperthwaite, 1st
Reg't.
Jacob Covenhoven, Light
Horse, &c.
Benjamin Dennis,
John Dennis, 2d Reg't.
Samuel Dennis, 1st Reg't.
John Downie, 2d Reg't.
Stephen Fleming, 3d Reg't.
Jonathan Forman, 1st Reg't.
David Gordon, 1st Reg't.
Guisbert Guisbertsen, 2d
Reg't.
Kenneth Hankinson, 1st
Reg't.
John Henderson.
Daniel Hendrickson, Light
Horse.
Joshua Huddy, Artillery;
hung by Tories, April
12, 1782.
David Imlay, Col. Holmes'
Reg't., &c.
Ephraim Jenkins.
Christopher Little.
Theophilus Little.

Thomas Little, 3d Reg't.
Aaron Longstreet, Lieut.,
Monmouth, and Captain
in Middlesex Reg't.
Richard McKnight.
John Peairs.
Tobias Polhemus, 1st Reg't.
Nathaniel Polhemus,
Joseph F. Randolph.
Reuben F. Randolph.
William Remson, Light
Horse.
Robert Rhea, 1st Reg't.
William Schanck, 1st Reg't.
Moses Sheppard, 1st Reg't.
Nathan Sheppard, State
troops.
Barnes Smock, 1st Reg't.
Barnes Smock, Jr., Light
Horse.
Hendrick Smock, Minute
man and 1st Reg't.
Joseph Stillwell, Command-
ing Guard, Sandy Hook,
and in Detached Militia.
Michael Sweetman, 1st Reg't.
——— Sweetman, 3d Reg't.
Nicholas Van Brunt, 3d
Reg't.
John Van Cleaf.
William Van Cleaf, 1st Reg't.
Benjamin Van Cleve (or
Cleaf,) 1st Reg't.
William Van Cleve, 1st
Reg't.
Joseph Vandike.
Cornelius Van Mater.
Thomas Waddell.
Thomas Wainright.
Louis Walling.
Thomas Walling, 1st Reg't.
John Walton, Light Dra-
goons.
Peter Wyckoff, 2d Reg't.
Jaques Denise, Captain,
Lieutenant, Light Dra-
goons.

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas Anderson.
 Barnes Bennett.
 John Blake, 1st Regiment.
 John Brinley, Col. For-
 man's battalion.
 Ephraim Buck.
 Job Compton.
 Ruliff Conover.
 George Cook.
 Thomas Cook, Col. For-
 man's battalion.
 Ralph Covenhoven.
 Rulif Covenhoven.
 James Cox, 1st Reg., and
 State troops.
 John Davis, Capt. Carhart's
 Company.
 Moses Davis, Capt. Hankin-
 son's Company.
 Ezekiel Emley.
 Jacob Fleming.
 Samuel P. Forman.
 Ephraim Foster.
 David Hay.
 David Hendrickson.
 Abraham Lane.
 Gilbert Longstreet, capt.
 Wyckoff's co.
 Chas. McCoy, capt. Bruere's
 co.
 Abraham Osborn.
 John Quay.
 Anthony Reckless, sappers
 and miners, cont'l army.
 David Rhea, light horse.
 Ezekial Sayre.
 Samuel Sexton.
 Henry Smock.
 Henry Stryker, captain
 Smock's light dragoons.
 Joshua Studson, capt. Jen-
 kins' co., killed Dec. 1780.
 Jacob Ten Eyck, capt. Car-
 hart's co.
 Hendrick Van Brunt, Jr., 3d
 reg't.

Hendrick Vanderveer.
 James Wall, capt. Smock's
 light dragoons.
 John Whitlock, 1st reg't,
 killed Feb. 13, 1777.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jeremiah Chadwick, capt.
 Chadwick's co., 3d reg't.
 John Craig, capt. Elisha
 Walton's co.
 Auke Hendrickson, capt.
 Wyckoff's co.
 Garret Hendrickson, capt.
 Wm. Schenck's co.
 Isaac Imlay.
 Lawrence Taylor.
 Jacob Tice, capt. Hume and
 John Schenck's co's.
 John Walton, capt. Hankin-
 son's co.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Peter Conney.
 Joseph Cosgrave.
 Benja'n Covenhoven, capt.
 Hendrick Smock's co.
 John Conrad, capt. Wyck-
 off's co.
 Thomas Edwards.
 David Forman, capt. Elisha
 Walton's co.
 Jonathan Holmes, capt.
 Burrowes' co.
 James Wall, Wm. Schenck's
 co.

ENSEIGNS.

John Buckalew.
 James Craig, capt. Walton's
 light dragoons.
 Nathaniel Davidson, capt.
 Wyckoff's co.
 Morris DeHart, capt. Chad-
 wick's co.
 John Errickson, 1st reg't.
 William Hillyer.
 John Hutch, capt. Wyck-
 off's co.

Ezekiel Imlay, capt. Hankinson's co.
 William Imlay.
 Lambert Johnson, capt. Barnes Smock's co.
 Matthias Johnson, capt. Carhart's Co.
 Jesse Marsh, capt. Reuben Randolph's co.
 John Morris, capt. Walton's state troops.
 John G. Schenck, capt. Hunn's co.
 Peter Vanderhoof, capt. Samuel Carhart's co.
 Job Walton, capt. Hankinson's co.
 Ephraim Whitlock, Heard's brigade.
 Jonathan Forman, coronet, capt. Walton's co.

SERGEANTS.

Jacob Allen, capt. Carhart's co.
 Tunis Aumock, capt. Barnes Smock's co.
 John Brine, Lieut. Jacob Tice's co.
 John Chasey, capt. Walton's light dragoons.
 Geo. Collins, capt. Bruere's co.
 Joseph Combs, capt. Walton's light horse.
 Lewis Covenhoven, light horse.
 Theodorus Covenhoven, capt. Hankinson's co.
 David Craig, capt. Walton's light horse.
 John Emens (Emmols?) capt. Hunn's co.
 Tennis Forman.
 William Forman, capt. Hankinson's co.
 William Gradin, capt. Waddell's co.

James Herbert, capt. Hankinson's co.
 John Hoff, capt. Samuel Dennis' co.
 Robert James, capt. Waddell's co.
 Peter Johnson, capt. Walton's light horse.
 Richard Laird, capt. Walton's light horse.
 David Landen, capt. Hud-
 dy's artillery.
 Samuel Leonard, capt. Waddell's co.
 Wm. Lloyd, capt. Baird's co.
 Alexander Low.
 James Newell.

Rich'd Pittinger, capt. Walton's co.
 John Reid, capt. Hankinson's co.
 John Rhea, capt. Walton's troop.
 John Russell, capt. Walton's troop.
 Elisha Sheppard, capt. Hunn's co.
 Henry Stricker, capt. Walton's troop.
 Derrick Sutphen, captains Waddell and Smock.
 Sam'l Throckmorton, capt. Waddell's co.
 Hendrick Vanderbelt, capt. Samuel Dennis' co.
 Tunis Vanderveer, captain Barnes Smock's co.
 Cort. Van Koyor, captain Hunn's co.
 Wm. Walton, capt. Bruere's co.
 John Willett.
 Abraham Wolley, capt. Walton's troop.

CORPORALS.

Joseph Bowne, capt. Waddell's co.

Henry Frease, captain
Bréure's co.
William Hankinson, capt.
Hankinson's co.
Geo. Mount, capt. Bréure's
co.
Burns Morris, capt. Car-
hart's co.
Samuel Osborne, capt. Wad-
dell's co.
Derrick Sipphen (Sutphen),
capt. Hum's co.
John Throckmorton, capt.
Waddell's co.
Henry Vnuck.
Wm. Wickoff, capt. Wad-
dell's co.

MUSICIANS.

Jas. Kilpatrick, drummer,
2d reg't and cont'l army.
Samuel Smith, drummer,
capt. Carhart's co.
Aaron Forman, drummer,
capt. Waddell's co.
Joshua Solovan (Sullivan),
fifer, capt. Waddell's co.
Robert Dunn, bugler, capt.
Walton's co.

PRIVATES.

William Aikers, also cont'l
army.
David Allen.
John Allen, also cont'l army.
Judah Allen.
Nathan Allen.
David Amey, also conti-
nental army.
Elijah Anderson.
John Anderson.
John Anderson, capt. Wad-
dell's co., 1st reg't, Mon-
mouth.
Tunis Anderson, capt. Sam-
uel Dennis' co., 1st reg't,
Monmouth.
William Anderson.

Daniel Applegate, Matross,
capt. Huddy's co., art'y,
state troops, also cont'l
army.

John Applegate.

Robert Applegate, captain
Hankinson's co., 1st reg't,
Monmouth.

William Applegate.

James Arwin, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons, Monmouth.

John Arwin, capt. Walton's
troop, light dragoons,
Monmouth.

Robert Ashton, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons, Monmouth.

Jacob Atten.

Jno. Aumock, Matross, capt.
Barnes Smock's co. art'y,
Monmouth.

John Aumock.

William Aumock.

Richard Ayres.

Jonathan Bailey.

Obadiah Baird.

John Baley (or Bailly), 2d
reg't, Monmouth; also
continental army.

David Barkelow.

James Bates.

William Beck, 3d reg't.

Joel Beedle.

Thomas Beedle, 1st reg't,
Monmouth.

Richard Benham.

Edward Bennett.

Jacob Bennett.

Jeremiah Bennett, 2d reg't,
Monmouth; also, cont'l
army.

John Bennett, Lieut. Barnes
Smock's troop, light dra-
goons, Monmouth.

Walter Berdine, lieut. Tice's
co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.

- Henry Berry.
 John Berry.
 James Bird.
 William Bird.
 Walter Bodine, capt. Carhart's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 Samuel Bogart.
 Bedford Boltenhouse.
 Coleman Boman.
 Jesse Borden.
 John Borden.
 William Borden.
 Wm. Bostwick, capt. Waddell's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 John Baulser, also cont'l army.
 John Bowers.
 John Bowman, capt. Hunn's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 David Bowne.
 Elias Bowne.
 Joseph Bowne.
 Peter Bowne, capt. Waddell's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 Samuel Bowne.
 John Brand.
 Isaac Braisted, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons, Monmouth.
 John Brearley, 2d regiment, Monmouth.
 John Breese, also cont'l army.
 Jacob Brewer.
 John Brewer, capt. Hunn's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 George Brinley.
 Jacob Brinley, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons, Monmouth.
 William Brinley.
 Abraham Britton, capt. Jacob Tice's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 Israel Britton, capt. Waddell's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 Absalom Broderick.
 W'm Broderick, also cont'l army.
 Jonathan Brooks, captain Hankinson's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 Abraham Brewer.
 David Brown, capt. Bruere's co., Monmouth.
 John Brown.
 Samuel Brown, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons, Monmouth.
 William Brown, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons, Monmouth.
 John Bruer, capt. Hunn's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 William Bryant; also continental army.
 Samuel Buckalew, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons, Monmouth.
 Ramoth Bunting, 1st reg't, Monmouth; also cont'l army.
 Joseph Burd; also cont'l army.
 Richard Burd; also cont'l army.
 William Burden, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons, Monmouth.
 Samuel Burk.
 Joseph Camburn, captain Reuben Randolph's co., Monmouth.
 John Campbell, capt. Waddell's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 Thomas Carhart.
 Robert Carhart.
 Uriah Carl, lieut. J. Tice's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.

Adrian Carle.
 Francis Carlton.
 Daniel Carman.
 Elijah Carman.
 Nathaniel Carman.
 Ebenezer Carr, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons, Monmouth.
 Adrian Carroll, 1st reg't, Monmouth; also continental army.
 Wm. Case, Matross, capt. Huddy's co.
 John Cavana, also Continental army.
 Thomas Chaffey.
 Aaron Chamberlain.
 Henry Chamberlain.
 Thomas Chamberlain, capt. Reuben Randolph's co., Monmouth.
 James Chambers, also Continental army.
 John Chambers, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons, Monmouth.
 Robert Chambers, captain Bruere's co., Monmouth.
 William Chambers.
 William Cheeseman.
 John Childerhouse, also Continental army.
 Alexander Clark, captain Hunn's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth; killed at Middletown, Feb. 13th, 1777.
 Alexander Clark, lieu't J. Tice's co., 1st reg't, Monmouth.
 William Clark, capt. Bruere's co., Monmouth.
 Asher Clayton, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.
 Cornelius Covenhoven (1), capt. Carhart's co., 1st reg't.

Nicholas Clark.
 Cornelius Covenhoven (2), capt. Carhart's co., 1st reg't.
 Cornelius Covenhoven, captain Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 David Covenhoven.
 Garret Covenhoven, capt. Carhart's co., 1st reg't.
 Isaac Covenhoven, captain Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 Jacob Covenhoven, captain Hunn's co., 1st reg't.
 Job Covenhoven, capt. Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 John Covenhoven, captain Hunn's co., 1st reg't.
 John Covenhoven, captain Walton's troop, light dragoons, lieut. Smock's troop, light dragoons.
 Joseph Covenhoven.
 Matthias Covenhoven, capt. Samuel Dennis' co., 1st reg't.
 Ruliff Covenhoven, captain Walton's troop, light dragoons, capt. Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 Theodosius Covenhoven, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.
 William Covenhoven, lieut. Barnes Smock's troop, light dragoons.
 William Covenhoven, capt. Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 Adrian Covert, capt. Carhart's co., 1st reg't.
 Ben. Covert, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.
 Wm. Covert, capt. Hunn's co., 1st reg't.
 Wm. Covert, Matross, capt. Barnes Smock's co., artillery.

- Bunyan Covert.
 Joseph Coward, also, Continental army.
 Samuel Coward.
 Asher Cox.
 John Compton, 1st reg't, also Continental army.
 Joseph Compton.
 Lewis Compton, capt. Elisha Walton's co., 1st reg't.
 Thomas Coner, capt. Carhart's co., 1st reg't.
 Hendrick Conk.
 John Conk.
 John Connelly, 1st reg't, also Continental army.
 Matthew Connet, capt. Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 Elias Conover (1) capt. Waddell's co., 1st reg't.
 Elias Conover (2) captain Waddell's co., 1st reg't.
 John N. Conover.
 William Conover, captain Waddell's co., 1st reg't.
 Levi Conro.
 Thomas Couvey.
 George Cook, capt. Waddell's co., 1st reg't.
 George Cook, captain Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 George Cook, captain Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 Peter Cook, captain John Schenck's co., 1st reg't.
 Thomas Cook.
 William Cook.
 James W. Cooper, captain Samuel Dennis' co., 1st reg't.
 Joseph Coperat, capt. Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 David Coslick.
 Eleazer Cottrell.
 Thos. Cottrell, lieut. Jacob Tice's co., 1st reg't.
 Nicholas Cottrell.
 William Cottrell.
 Albert Covenhoven.
 Benjamin Covenhoven, capt. Hunn's co., 1st reg't, discharged.
 Asher Clayton, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.
 Elijah Clayton.
 John Clayton, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.
 Jonathan Clayton, captain Walton's troop, light dragoons.
 Jonathan Clayton, captain Waddell's co., 1st reg't.
 Joseph Clayton.
 John Clayton.
 Robert Clayton, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.
 Zebulon Clayton.
 George Clinton, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.
 Jacob Coral, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons, capt. Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 David Cook, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.
 William Colè, 1st reg't; died March 15th, 1778, while prisoner.
 John Collins, capt. Samuel Dennis' co., 1st reg't.
 James Colvin.
 James Colvin, capt. Bruere's co.
 Isaac Combs.
 John Combs, capt. Waddell's co., 1st reg't.
 Joseph Combs, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.

Robert Cummins, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.

George Compton, 1st reg't also State troops, also Continental army.

Jacob Compton.

James Compton, capt. Brure's co.

James Compton, 1st reg't, also State troops, also Continental army.

Job Compton.

John Compton, capt. Brure's co.

James Cox.

John Craig, capt. Walton's troops, light dragoons.

John Craig, capt. Waddell's co., 1st reg't.

Samuel Craig.

Seth Crane, captain Randolph's co.

Silas Crane, 2d reg't, also Continental army.

William Craven, 1st reg't, also Continental army.

James Crawford, capt. Carhart's co., 1st reg't, killed Feb. 13th, 1777, at Middleton.

Stephen Crawford.

William G. Crawford, capt. Waglum's co., 2d reg't, also Middlesex.

William Cuffey (Indian), 2d reg't, Continental army.

James Dane, Hunterdon.

Joseph Dane, 1st reg't, also Continental army.

John Davis.

Joseph Davis, 1st reg't, died while prisoner, M'ch 11, 1777.

James Davison, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.

Richard Cummins.

Robert Cummins.

John Davison, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.

William Davison, captain Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.

Matthew Dean, capt. Samuel Dennis' co., 1st reg't.

James Denight, also Continental army.

John Denight, also Continental army.

Daniel Denise, capt. Waddell's co., 1st reg't.

Joseph Dennis.

Phillip Dennis, capt. Brure's co.

John Dey.

Josiah Dey.

Cyrus Dey, capt. Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.

Samuel Disbrow, Middlesex.

John D. Disbrow, infantry and artillery.

David Dodge, Matross, captain Huddy's co., artillery State troops.

Cornelius Doren, capt. Carhart's co., 1st reg't.

Nicholas Doren, capt. Carhart's co., 1st reg't.

Benjamin Dorsett.

John Dorsett.

Joseph Dorsett, capt. Dennis' co., 1st reg't.

Samuel Dorsett.

James Dorsett.

Linton Doughty.

John Driskey, capt. Walton's troop, light dragoons.

John Driskell.

Andrew Drumn.

Christian Drumn, 3d regt., also Continental army.

- Manasah Dunham, captain
 Carhart's co., 1st regt.
 Samuel Dunlop, also Con-
 tinental army.
 William Duvinney.
 Peter Eakman.
 John Eaton.
 James Edsall, Matross, cap-
 tain Huddy's co.
 John Eldridge.
 Ezekiel Embley, capt. Han-
 kinson's co., 1st regt.
 Jonathan Emley, captain
 Walton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Joseph Emley, capt. Wal-
 toon's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Abraham Emmons, captain
 Hunn's co., 1st regt., also
 State troops, also Con-
 tinental army.
 Amos Emmons.
 Jesse Emmons.
 John Emmons, capt. Hunn's
 co., 1st reg't.
 Ezekiel Emmons.
 Peter Emmon's, captain
 Hunn's co., 1st regt.
 James English.
 Errick Errickson.
 Michael Errickson.
 Thomas Errickson.
 John Ervin.
 John Erwin, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 Stephen Essick, also Con-
 tinental army.
 William Evengew.
 John Everingham.
 Nathaniel Everingham.
 Thomas Everingham.
 John Farr, Matross, capt.
 Huddy's co., artillery,
 State troops; killed at
 Toms River, March 24,
 1782.
- William Fary, Continental
 army.
 George Fenton.
 Thomas Fenton.
 Nathaniel Ferris, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 William Ferris, capt. Wal-
 ton's troops, light dra-
 goons.
 Absalom Ferroll.
 Henry Fisher.
 James Fitzsimmons, capt.
 Walton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Jacob Fleming.
 Dennis Forman, capt. Car-
 hart's co., 1st regt.
 Jonathan Forman, captain
 Waddell's co., 1st regt.
 Samuel Forman, capt. Wad-
 dell's co., 1st regt.
 William Forman, capt. Wal-
 ton's light dragoons.
 John Freeman, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Phillip Freeman, capt. Car-
 hart's co., 1st regt.
 Hendrick Friend, 1st regt.
 James Frisalear.
 Thomas Gavan, capt. Car-
 hart's co., 1st regt.
 Garret Garrison, capt. Sam-
 uel Dennis' co., 1st regt.
 Daniel Gaston.
 William Gaston.
 Joseph Giberson, capt. B.
 Dennis' co.
 John Gill, 1st regt., also
 Continental army.
 Peter Gillidet, 1st regt., al-
 so Continental army.
 Charles Gillman, 1st regt.
 Charles Gilmore.
 Ebenezer Gollahar.
 Lewis Gollahar.

Peter Gordon.
 James Gore, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 Daniel Greenwood, also
 Continental army.
 John Gregory.
 Eddy Griffy, capt. Bruere's
 co.
 Matthew Griggs.
 Thomas Griggs, capt. Han-
 kinson's co., 1st reg.
 George Gromes, also Con-
 tinental army.
 Benjamin Guyneth, also Con-
 tinental army.
 Dollwyn Hagaman.
 John Hagerty.
 George Hailey.
 David Hall, capt. Bruere's
 co., also cont'l army.
 Jacob Hall, 1st reg't, also
 Cont'l army.
 John Hall, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 William Hall, 3d reg't, also
 State troops, wounded at
 Middletown, June 22d,
 1781, also cont'l army.
 Josiah Halstead, 3d reg't,
 also State troops, also
 cont'l army.
 James Hampton.
 John Hampton, 1st reg't,
 also cont'l army.
 John Handrix, capt. Wad-
 dell's co., 1st reg't.
 Daniel Hankins, 1st reg't,
 also State troops, also
 cont'l army.
 Joseph Hankins, 1st reg't,
 also cont'l army.
 Thomas Hankins.
 James Hankinson, capt.
 Walton's troop, light
 dragoons.
 John Hankinson, capt.
 Waddell's co., 1st reg't.

William Hankins.
 Reuben Hankinson, capt.
 Waddell's co., 1st reg't.
 William Hankinson, capt.
 Walton's troop, light
 dragoons.
 Samuel Hanzey.
 John Harber.
 James Harbert, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Daniel Harbert, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 John Harbert.
 William Harcourt.
 John Harker.
 Edmond Harris, capt. Wad-
 dell's co., 1st reg't.
 George Harrison.
 Job Harrison.
 Ebenezer Hart, Matross,
 capt. Barnes Smock's co.,
 artillery.
 Jesse Havens.
 Moses Havens.
 Daniel Hayes, capt. Han-
 kinson's co., 1st reg't.
 John Hayes.
 William Hays, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light horse.
 Joseph Heaviland, 1st reg't,
 also cont'l army.
 Job Heaviland, 1st reg't,
 also cont'l army.
 Samuel Heingey, Matross,
 capt. Barnes Smock's co.,
 artillery.
 David Hinderson.
 John Hinderson, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Abraham Hendrickson,
 capt. Hunn's co., 1st reg't.
 Abram Hendrickson, Ma-
 tross, Captain Barnes, B.
 Smock's co., artillery.

Cornelius Hendrickson.
Daniel Hendrickson, Capt.
Walton's troop light dra-
goons.

Elias Hendrickson, Captain
Walton's troop light dra-
goons.

Hendrick Hendrickson,
Capt. Carhart's co., 1st
reg't, also troop light
horse.

John Hendrickson, Matross
Capt. Barnes Smock's co.,
artillery.

William Hendrickson.

James Herbert, troop light
horse.

Thomas Herbert.

James Hibbetts, 1st reg't,
died while prisoner, June
1st, 1780.

William Hier.

John Hight, Capt. Walton's
troop light dragoons.

James Hill, also State
troops.

John Hill.

Jonathan Hillow, also Con-
tinental army.

William Hilsey.

John Hilyer.

Simon Hilyer.

John Hires, Capt. Hunn's
co., 1st regiment.

James Hoagland, Matross,
capt. B. Smock's co., ar-
tillery.

Anthony Holmes.

John Holmes.

Stout Holmes,

William Holmes.

Edward Hopkins.

Samuel Horner,

Benj. Horton.

Jacobus Hubbard.

David Hubbs, 1st reg't, also
Continental army.

John Huggins, capt. Bru-
ere's co.

Marties Hulebart, captain
Carhart's co., 1st regt.

Matthew Huhn.

William Huhn.

Benjamin Hulsart, 1st reg't.

Cornelius Hulsart.

Cornelius H. Hulsart, 1st
regiment.

Matthew Hulsart, Lieut.
Tice's co., 1st reg't.

William Hulsart.

Timothy Hulse, capt. Car-
hart's co., 1st reg't.

John S. Hunn.

William Hurley.

Jonathan Imlay.

Robert Imlay.

James Irons.

Jonathan Isleton, 1st reg't
also cont'l army.

Abel Ivins, also Continen-
tal army.

Solomon Ivins, 1st reg't,
State troops, Continental
army.

Hugh Jackson, capt. Bru-
ere's co.

William James.

Francis Jeffrey.

Humphrey Jeffrey, capt.
Walton's troop, light dra-
goons.

John Jemison, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons, also Continental
army.

John Jewell, capt. Walton's
troop, light dragoons.

John Jewell, capt. Hankin-
son's co., 1st reg't.

Robert Jobes, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons.

David Johnson, capt. R.
Randolph's co.

- Henry Johnson, 1st reg't.
 John Johnson, capt. Barnes
 Smock's co., 1st regiment,
 taken prisoner February
 13th, 1777; died while
 prisoner.
 Joseph Johnson, capt. S
 Dennis' co., 1st reg't.
 Peter Johnson, 1st reg't.
 William Johnson, (1) capt.
 Walton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 William Johnson, (2) capt.
 Walton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Abraham Johnson.
 Hendrick Johnston.
 John Johnston.
 Joseph Johnston.
 William Johnston.
 Henry Jones, 1st reg't, also
 State troops, also cont'l
 army.
 James Jones, capt. Jacob
 Ten Eyck's co., 1st reg't.
 Jonathan Jones, 1st reg't,
 also State troops, also
 cont'l army.
 Michael Jordan, 1st reg't,
 also cont'l army.
 John Kelsey.
 Ebenezar Kerr.
 Walter Kerr, also contin'l
 army.
 Watson Kerr, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 William Kerr, capt. Hank-
 inson's co., 1st regiment.
 William Kerrill.
 George Kincard, continent'l
 army.
 James Kinsley.
 James Kinsley, Matross,
 capt. Huddy's co. artil-
 lery, State troops; killed
 at Toms River, March
 24th, 1782.
 Joseph Knox, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 Robert Laird, lieut. Barnes
 Smock's co., light drag's.
 William Laird, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 John Lake, capt. Hunn's
 co., 1st reg't.
 Aaron Lane, 1st regiment,
 wounded July, 1778.
 Jacob Lane.
 William Lane.
 William Lard, capt. Wad-
 dell's co., 1st reg't.
 Daniel Lawrence, captain
 Waddell's co., 1st reg't.
 Richard Leard, capt. Hank-
 inson's co., 1st reg't.
 William Leard, capt. Hank-
 inson's co., 1st reg't.
 John Lee, 1st reg't, also
 cont'l army.
 John Leistel.
 Isaiah Lemon.
 Thomas Lemmon.
 William Lequear.
 Thomas Letson.
 John Letts, 1st reg't, also
 cont'l army.
 Nehemiah Letts.
 Richard Levings, lieutenant
 Tice's co.
 Ezekiel Lewis, Matross,
 capt. Barnes Smock's
 co., artillery.
 Thomas Linsey.
 Jacob Lippincott, captain
 Walton's troop, light dra-
 goons, also cont'l army.
 William Lippincott, capt.
 Walton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 David Lloyd, capt. Wad-
 dell's co., 1st reg't.
 Thomas Lloyd.
 Aaron Longstreet, captain
 Waddell's co., 1st reg't.

- John Longstreet, capt. Wad-
 dell's co., 1st reg't.
 Stoffel Logan.
 David Lord, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 John Luis, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 William Luis (or Lewis),
 capt. Hankinson's co., 1st
 reg't.
 Thomas Luker.
 John Magee, lieut. Tice's
 co., 1st reg't.
 Andrew Mains, 1st reg't,
 wounded at Germantown,
 Oct. 4th, 1777.
 William Mains.
 Andry Mans, capt. Hunn's
 co., 1st reg't.
 James Marsh, capt. Car-
 hart's co., 1st reg't.
 William Martin, continental
 army.
 Joseph Mason, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 Moses May.
 John McBride, cont'l army.
 James McChesney.
 Stephen McCormick, capt.
 Walton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Cornelius McDaniel, 1st
 reg't, also cont'l army.
 Benjamin McDonald, cont'l
 army.
 James McDuffee, Matross,
 capt. Barnes Smock's co.,
 artillery.
 Robert McDuffee.
 William McDougal.
 James McGee, 1st reg't,
 also capt. Wittall's co.,
 State troops; also cont'l
 army.
 Joseph McKnight.
 Daniel McLaughlin, cont'l
 army.
 John McMullen.
 Lewis McKnight, captain
 Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 Thomas Middleton, captain
 Walton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Thomas Middleton.
 Frederick Miller, captain
 Bruere's co.
 James Mitchell, Matross,
 capt. Huddy's co., artil-
 lery, State troops.
 Gideon Molatt, cont'l army.
 Caleb Moore, cont'l army.
 Edward Moore, capt. Sam-
 uel Dennis' co., 1st reg't.
 John Moore.
 Joseph Moore.
 Matthias Moore, 1st reg't,
 also continental army.
 Thomas Moore, 1st reg't,
 also State troops, also
 continental army.
 John Morford, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 John Morford, capt. Han-
 kinson's co., 1st reg't.
 Enoch Morgan, 1st reg't.
 Jas. Morgan, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 John Morris, Matross, capt.
 Huddy's co.
 Robert Morris, capt. Wad-
 dell's co., 1st reg't, also
 continental army.
 Daniel Morrison.
 William Morrison, captain
 Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 Jesse Mount, capt. Baird's
 co., 1st reg't.
 Moses Mount, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons, also infantry.
 John Mullen, 3d reg't, also
 State troops, also cont'l
 army.

Nathaniel Mount.

Joseph Murray, 3d reg't,
killed by Tories at Mid-
dletown, June 8th, 1780.

Christian Naberling, conti-
nental army.

John Nance, cont'l army.

John Nestor.

Hugh Newell, capt. Bruere's
co.

William Newman, 1st reg't,
also State troops, also
continental army.

John Niverson, capt. Bur-
rowes' co. 1st reg't; Ma-
tross, capt. Huddy's co.,
artillery State troops;
Matross, captain Barnes
Smock's co., artillery.

Nathan Nivison.

Burrows Norris.

John North.

William Ogborn, lieutenant
Barnes Smock's troop,
light dragoons.

Robert Oglesbie.

Henry O'Neal continental
army.

John O'Neal.

John Otson, 1st reg't, also
State troops, also conti-
nental army.

Conrad Overfelt, capt. Wad-
dell's co., 1st reg't.

Henry Overtour.

Timothy Page.

Samuel Pairs.

Philip Palmer, 2d reg't, also
continental army.

Limis Pangborn, killed at
Manahawken, New Jer-
sey, Dec. 30, 1781.

Nathaniel Pangborn.

Elisha Parker.

George Parker, Matross,
capt. Huddy's co., artil-
lery, State troops.

Joseph Parker.

John Parker, Matross, capt.
Huddy's co.

Mark Parker.

John Parrent, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons.

Robert Parrent, capt. Bru-
ere's co.

John Parse, 1st reg't.

Jonathan Parse, 1st reg't.

John Parsons, 2d reg't, also
continental army.

John Patton.

Benjamin Paul, Capt. Bur-
rows' co., 1st reg't, capt.
Wikoff's co., 2d reg't.

Wm. Paxon, capt. Bruere's
co.

Samuel Pearce, lieutenant
Barnes Smock's troop,
light horse.

William Pearce, 3d reg't,
also State troop, also con-
tinental army.

Samuel Pease.

Samuel Peep, capt. Walton's
troop, light dragoons.

Jonathan Peer, 1st reg't,
also Continental army.

Herm Peet.

Jonathan Peirce.

Samuel Peirce, capt. Car-
hart's co., 1st reg't.

Henry Perrine.

Job Perrine, capt. Hankin-
son's co., 1st reg't.

Lewis Perrine, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons.

Silas Perrine, capt. Han-
kinson's co., 1st reg't.

Samuel Perse, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons.

Robert Pette, capt. Nixon's
troops, light horse.

James Perrine.
 Jonathan Pettemore, capt.
 Huddy's co., State troops.
 Richard Pettenger.
 Joseph Pew.
 John Phillips, continental
 army.
 Joseph Phillips.
 David Philmelie.
 Abraham Philwell, captain
 Keen's co., State troops,
 also boatman.
 David Philwell, Matross,
 capt. Barnes Smock's co.,
 artillery.
 Isaac Pidgern, capt. Bru-
 ere's co.
 Jonathan Pierce, capt. Car-
 hart's co., 1st regt.
 Thomas M. Pike.
 Samuel Pittenger, captain
 Waddell's co., 1st reg't.
 Francis Platt.
 James Polhemus.
 Lefford Polhemus.
 Nathan Polhemus.
 Richard Poling.
 Samuel Poling.
 John Porter.
 George Post, 1st reg't.
 Chas. Pastens, State troops.
 Jacob Pastens, State troops,
 also, wagonmaster.
 Charles Paster, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Richard Pastley, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 Paul Potter.
 Reuben Potter.
 William Potts, cont'l army.
 John Preston.
 Joseph Preston, 1st reg't,
 also cont'l army.
 Adam Primmer.
 Richard Purdy, captain
 Bruere's co.

John Price.
 Peter Quackenbush, capt.
 Hunn's co., 1st reg't.
 David Queen, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 David Quin.
 James Randolph.
 Samuel Randolph.
 David Ray, capt. Waddell's
 co., 1st reg't.
 Robert Reckless, wounded
 at Cedar Creek, December
 27th, 1782.
 Aaron Reed, capt. Hankin-
 son's co., 1st reg't.
 Aaron Reed, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 Job Reed (or Reid), capt.
 Hankinson's co., 1st reg't.
 John Reed, infantry, light
 horse.
 Hosea Reeves.
 John Reid, Matross, capt.
 Barnes Smock's co., artil-
 lery.
 Jonathan Reid, Matross,
 capt. Barnes Smock's co.,
 artillery.
 James Reynolds.
 John Reynolds (substitute),
 1st reg't.
 Robert Rhea, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 William Ribeth, continental
 army.
 John Richardson.
 George Rivets.
 Joseph Robbins.
 Moses Robbins, Matross,
 capt. Huddy's co., artil-
 lery, State troops, wound-
 ed at Toms River, March
 24th, 1782; cont'l army.
 William Robbins.
 Matthew Roberts, captain
 Carhart's co., 1st reg't,
 State troops.

- Matthew Roberts, lieutenant
 Tice's co., 1st reg't.
 Thomas Roberts, capt. Car-
 hart's co., 1st reg't.
 Edmund Robinson.
 Samuel Rogers, lieutenant. Tice's
 co., 1st reg't.
 James Rogers.
 Richard Rogers.
 Philip Roler, 3d reg't, also
 State troops; also, cont'l
 army.
 William Rolls.
 William Rooler.
 Joseph Rose, capt. Walton's
 troop, light horse.
 Thomas Rostoinder, Ma-
 tross, capt. Huddy's co.,
 artillery, State troops.
 Henry Rue, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 Job Rue, capt. Hankinson's
 co., 1st reg't.
 Matthew Rue, capt. Hank-
 inson's co., 1st reg't.
 John Rue, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 Matthew Rue, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 Matthias Rue, ensign, Wal-
 ton's co., 1st reg't, died at
 New York, Feb. 28th,
 1777. while prisoner of
 war.
 William Rue, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 John Rue, captain Samuel
 Dennis' co., 1st reg't.
 John Ruff, captain Samuel
 Dennis' co., 1st reg't.
 Benjamin Salter, Eastern
 battalion; killed Septem-
 ber 6th, 1779.
 William Sanford,
 Cornelius Schanck, captain
 Hunn's co., 1st reg't.
 Rulief Schaner, captain
 Hunn's co., 1st reg't; dis-
 charged.
 Crineyonce Schenck.
 Cyrenus Schenck, lieutenant
 Jacob Tice's co., 1st reg't.
 Garret Schenck, lieutenant
 Barnes Smock's troop,
 light dragoons.
 Peter Schenck.
 William Schenck, lieuten-
 ant Jacob Tice's co., 1st
 reg't.
 Timothy Scoby, capt. Wad-
 dell's co., 1st reg't.
 Job Scudder, capt. Walton's
 troop, light dragoons.
 James Searbrook, captain
 Samuel Dennis' co., 1st
 reg't.
 Daniel Sexton.
 William Sexton.
 William Shafey, 1st reg't,
 also continental army.
 Robert Sharp, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Thomas Shaw, capt. Wad-
 dell's co., 1st reg't.
 Josiah Shearman.
 Thomas Shepherd, lieutenant.
 Tice's co., 1st reg't.
 Abbertus Shockalear.
 David Sickle (or Van Sickle)
 2d reg't, also continental
 army.
 James Sickles, lieutenant. Tice's
 co., 1st reg't, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons; Matross, captain
 Barnes Smock's co., ar-
 tillery.
 James Smalley, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 Benjamin Smith.

- George Smith, capt. Hunn's
co., 1st reg't.
 Gideon Smith.
 Jacob Smith, capt. Hankin-
son's co., 1st reg't.
 John Smith, capt. Hunn's
co., 1st reg't.
 Joseph Smith, Matross,
capt. Barnes Smock's co.,
artillery.
 Peter Smith.
 Samuel Smith, lieut. Tice's
co., 1st reg't.
 Thomas Smith, 1st reg't,
also State troops, also
cont'l army.
 William Smith, 1st reg't,
also State troops, also
cont'l army.
 Cornelius Smock.
 George Smock.
 Chris. Sneider, cont'l army.
 John Sneider.
 William Snewden.
 John Soloman, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons.
 John Soloman, 1st reg't,
also cont'l army.
 John Springstein.
 Isaac Staatser, capt. Barnes
Smock's co., artillery.
 Isaac Stalm, capt. Walton's
troop, light dragoons.
 Wm. Starkey, State troop,
also cont'l army.
 Isaac States, capt. Walton's
troop, light dragoons.
 Robert Steath.
 Alexander Stewart, 2d reg't,
also cont'l army.
 William Stewart.
 Elisha Still, capt. Bruere's
co.
 Jacob Stillwagon, Matross,
capt. Huddy's co., artil-
lery, State troop.
- Peter Stillwagon.
 Garret Stillwell, lieutenant
Barnes Smock's troop,
light dragoons.
 Gershom Stillwell.
 John Stillwell, capt. Samuel
Dennis' co., 1st reg't.
 Obediah Stillwell, 1st reg't,
died April 13, 1777, while
prisoner.
 Thomas Stillwell.
 Matthew Stiner.
 John Storer.
 Luke Storey.
 Seth Storey, Matross, capt.
Huddy's co., artillery,
State troops.
 James Stout.
 Jeremiah Stout.
 Jonathan Stout.
 Thomas Stout, capt. Sam'l
Dennis' co., 1st regt.
 Adam Striker, capt. Samuel
Dennis' co., 1st regt.
 John Stymits.
 Peter Stymits.
 David Sutfin, captain Wal-
ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 Job Sutfin, capt. Walton's
troop, light dragoons.
 John Sutfin, capt. Hankin-
son's co., 1st regt.
 Joseph Sutfin, captain Wal-
ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 Abram Sutphen.
 Court Sutphen, capt. Wad-
dell's co., 1st regt.
 John Sutphen, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 Peter Sutphen, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light drag'ns.
 Jonas Sutton, 2d regt., also
cont'l army.
 Richard Suydam.
 Jacobus Swangler, captain
Bruere's co.

Jesse Swem, 2d regt., also
cont'l army.

Obadiah Sylvester, captain
Walton's troop, light dra-
goons.

William Tallman, contin'l
army.

James Tapscott, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light drag'ns.

Charles Tatem, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light drag'ns.

Edward Taylor.

James Taylor, State troops.

John Taylor, captain Wad-
dell's co., 1st regt.

Joseph Taylor, 1st regt. ;
wounded at Germant'wn,
Oct. 4th, 1777.

John Test, capt. Walton's
troop, light dragoons.

Jonathan Thorpe.

Richard Thomas.

Robert Thomas.

Benjamin Thompson.

Lewis Thompson, captain
Waddell's co., 1st regt.

William Thompson, capt.
Samuel Dennis' co., 1st
regt.

David Thompson.

Benjamin Thorp, capt. Han-
kinson's co., 1st regt.

James Throckmorton, capt.
Waddell's co., 1st reg't. ;
also troop light horse ;
also cont'l army.

Richard Tice.

Benjamin Tilton.

Benjamin Tilton, Jr., Ma-
tross, captain Barnes
Smock's co., artillery.

Edward Tilton.

John Tilton, captain Wad-
dell's co., 1st regt.

John Thompson, captain
Waddell's co., 1st regt.

Isaac Tonson.

John Tribit.

Abraham Truax, capt. Han-
kinson's co., 1st regt.

Jacob Truax.

Samuel Truax, capt. Samuel
Dennis' co., 1st regt.

Samuel Truax, lieut. Tice's
co., 1st regt.

Cornelius Tunison, lieuten't
Barnes Smock's troop,
light dragoons.

John B. Turner.

John Tyson, 1st regt.

John Underwood.

Thomas Valentine, Matross,
capt. Huddy's co., State
troops.

William Valentine.

Jacob C. VanArtsdalen.

David Van Blarkin.

Stephen Van Brackley, capt.
Carhart's co., 1st regt.

John Van Cleave.

Joseph Van Cleave.

Peter Van Cleave.

John Van Court.

Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Jacob Vanderbilt.

Abraham Vanderhall, capt.
Waddell's co., 1st reg't. ;
also cont'l army.

Cornelius P. Vanderhoof,
capt. Carhart's co., 1st
regt.

John Vanderhoof.

Gershom Vanderhull, 1st
reg't ; died March 28th,
1778, of wounds received
at Germantown, Pa., Oct.
4th, 1777.

Abraham Vanderhull, State
troops.

Henry Vanderhull.

Cornelius Vanderveer, tr'p
light horse.

John Vanderveer.

- Jos. Vanderveer, Matross,
 capt. Barnes Smock's co.,
 artillery.
 Peter Vanderventer.
 Denise Vandine.
 Isaac Van Dorn, troop, light
 dragoons.
 Nicholas Van Dorn.
 Jemisen Vankirk, captain
 Hankinson's co., 1st regt.
 lieuten't Jacob Tice's co.,
 1st regt.
 Benjamin Van Mater, capt.
 Waddell's co., 1st regt.,
 captain Barnes Smock's
 co., artillery.
 Cyrionce Van Mater, capt.
 Waddell's co.
 Cyrinus Van Mater, capt.
 Waddell's co.
 James Van Norman, 1st
 reg't; also cont'l army.
 Martin Van Nortwick.
 Alexander Van Pelt, capt.
 Carhart's co.; also State
 troops.
 Christopher Van Pelt, capt.
 Carhart's co.
 Hendrick Van Pelt, captain
 Carhart's co.
 Jacob Van Pelt, capt. Car-
 hart's co.
 Johannes Van Pelt, captain
 Carhart's co.
 Tunis Van Pelt, capt. Car-
 hart's co.
 William Van Pelt, captain
 Carhart's co.
 William Van Pelt, captain
 Walton's troop, light
 dragoons.
 Court Van Schaick, Ma-
 tross, captain Barnes
 Smock's co., artillery.
 Benjamin J. Van Skoick.
 Jonah Van Skoick.
- John Vantwicke, continental
 army.
 Joseph Vantwicke, conti-
 nental army.
 Henry Voorhees, capt. Wad-
 dell's co.
 Lucas Voorhees.
 Tunis Voorhees, Matross,
 captain Barnes Smock's
 co., artillery.
 William Voorhees, captain
 Waddell's co.
 Jaques Voorhees.
 Vincent Wainwright.
 John Wainwright, captain
 Huddy's co.
 Forman Walker.
 George Walker, capt. Wad-
 dell's co.
 William Wallen.
 John Wiley, cont'l army.
 William Wilgus.
 James Wilkinson.
 Humphrey Willett, captain
 Samuel Dennis' co., 1st
 reg't.
 Arthur Williamson.
 William Williamson, capt.
 Hunn's co., 1st reg't.
 Henry Willin, cont'l army.
 Andrew Wilson, continental
 army.
 Benjamin Wilson, captain
 Samuel Dennis' co., 1st
 reg't.
 Jacob Wilson.
 James Wilson, capt. Wal-
 ton's troop, light dra-
 goons.
 John Wilson.
 Peter Wilson.
 James Winter, 1st reg't,
 died March 4th, 1777,
 while prisoner.
 Jacob Witchell, continental
 army.

Joseph Wollea, captain
Hunn's co., 1st battalion.

Benjamin Wood.

George Wood.

Mathias Wood.

James Woodmaney.

Abraham Wooley.

Stephen Wolverton.

Nicholas Worrel, captain
Barnes Smock's co., artil-
lery, Matross.

John Worth, capt. Walton's
troop, light dragoons.

William Worth, 1st reg't,
also State troops, cont'l
army.

John Yateman.

Benjamin Yates.

William Yates, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons.

Carhart Walling.

Daniel Walling.

James Walling.

John Walling.

Philip Walling, 1st reg't,
wounded at Middletown,
New Jersey, June 21st,
1780.

Carhart Walton, capt. Car-
hart's co., 1st reg't.

William Ward, 1st reg't,
also cont'l army.

George Warner.

John Warrick, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons.

William Watson, 2d reg't,
also cont'l army.

Arthur Weeks.

Valentine Wilet, capt. Wal-
ton's troop, light dra-
goons, capt. Hankinson's
co., 1st reg't.

Stephen West, capt. Wad-
dell's co., 1st reg't.

Thomas West, capt. Han-
kinson's co., 1st reg't.

Lewis White.

William White.

James Whitlock, capt. Car-
hart's co., 1st reg't.

Lockhart Whitlock.

Garret Wickoff.

Jacob Wickoff, capt. Han-
kinson's co., 1st reg't.

Samuel Wickoff.

William Wickoff, captain
Hunn's co., 1st reg't.

John Wilber, Matross, capt.
Huddy's co., artillery,
State troops.

William Wilber.

Steron Wilberson.

Richard Wilbur, captain
Bruere's co.



THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

COMPILED FROM CONTEMPORANEOUS HISTORY AND DESIGNED
TO INCLUDE EVERYTHING OF INTEREST RELATING TO
THAT EVENT.

(From Gordon's History of New Jersey.)*

About the time the command of the army devolved upon Sir Henry Clinton, orders were received for the evacuation of Philadelphia. The part which France was about to take in the war, with the naval force she had prepared, rendered this city a dangerous position, and determined the administration, entirely, to abandon the Delaware. Preparations to this end were actively pursued, but it was some time uncertain to what point the army was destined. At length the intention was apparent to reach New York through the Jerseys. Upon this presumption General Washington conducted his operations.

General Maxwell, with the Jersey Brigade, was ordered to take post about Mount Holly and to unite with Major-General Dickenson, who was assembling the militia for the purpose of breaking down bridges, falling trees in the roads, and otherwise embarrassing the march of the British General. Instructions were given to these officers to guard carefully against a *coup de main*, and to keep the militia in small, light parties on his flanks.

When Washington learned that the greater proportion of the British army had crossed the Delaware,[†] he convened a council of general officers to determine on his course. The force of the armies was nearly equal, the numerical advantage being with the Americans; the British having ten and the Americans between ten and eleven thousand. Of seventeen general officers, Wayne and Cadwalader alone were decidedly in favor of attacking the enemy. La Fayette inclined to that opinion

* The History of New Jersey from its Discovery by Europeans to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. By Thomas F. Gordon. Trenton Published by Daniel Fenton, 1844.

† June 18, 1778.

without openly embracing it. Consequently it was resolved not to risk a battle.

Sir Henry Clinton moved with great deliberation, seeming to await the approach of his adversary. He proceeded through Haddonfield,[‡] Mount Holly, Slabtown and Crosswicks to Allentown and Imlaystown, which he reached on the twenty-fourth.

Dickinson and Maxwell retired before him, unable to obstruct his march otherwise than by destroying the bridges. As his route, until he passed Crosswicks, lay directly up the Delaware, and at no great distance from it, General Washington found it necessary to make an extensive circuit to pass the river at Coryell's Ferry. Pursuant to the settled plan of avoiding an engagement he kept the high grounds, directing his army so as to cover the important passes of the Highlands. He crossed the river on the twenty-second, and remained the twenty-third at Hopewell, in elevated country, adjacent to the river.

General Arnold, whose wounds yet unfitted him for service, was directed to possess himself of Philadelphia, and to detach four hundred continental troops and such militia as could be collected, to harass the rear of the enemy.

This service, by the order of the commander-in-chief, was confided to General Cadwalader, who could only add to his continental force fifty volunteers and forty militia, commanded by General Lacy. From Hopewell, Morgan, with six hundred riflemen, was detached to annoy his right flank; Dickenson, with about one thousand Jersey militia, and Maxwell's brigade, hung on his left.

In this position of the armies General Washington, who had rather acquiesced in than approved the decision of the late council of war, and was disposed to seek battle, again submitted the proposal to the consideration of the general officers, by whom it was again negatived.

[‡] The night that the British encamped at Haddonfield, Captain McLane, by order from General Arnold, passed through their camp, and reported their situation to the General.

By their advice a chosen body of fifteen hundred men, under Brigadier-General Scott, was added to the corps on the left flank of the enemy. But Washington being supported by the wishes of some officers whom he highly valued, determined on his own responsibility, to bring on a general engagement. The enemy being on his March to Monmouth Court-House, he resolved to strengthen the force on his lines by despatching General Wayne with an additional corps of one thousand men. The Continental troops now thrown in front of the army amounted to four thousand men, a force sufficient to require the direction of a major-general. The tour of duty was General Lee's, but he having declared strongly against hazarding even a partial engagement, and supposing that in conformity with the advice signed by all the generals in camp, save one, nothing would be attempted beyond reconnoitering the enemy and restraining the plundering parties, showed no disposition to assert his claim, but yielded the command to General La-Fayette. All the continental parties on the lines were placed under his direction, with orders to take measures in concert with General Dickenson, to impede the march of the British and to occasion them the greatest loss. These measures demonstrated the wishes of the commander-in-chief, tending almost inevitably to a general battle. Wayne had earnestly advised it, and La Fayette inclined towards a partial engagement. Colonel Hamilton, who accompanied him, had the strongest desire to signalize the detachment, and to accomplish all the wishes of Washington. These dispositions having been made, the main army was moved to Cranberry on the twenty-sixth, to support the advance. The intense heat of the weather, a heavy storm, and a temporary want of provisions, prevented it from proceeding further next day. The advance corps had pressed forward and taken a position on the Monmouth road, about five miles in the rear of the enemy, with the intention of attacking him on the next morning. It was now, however, too remote and too far on the right to be supported in case of

action ; and, pursuant to orders, the Marquis filed off by his left towards Englishtown, early in the morning of the twenty-seventh.

General Lee had declined the command of the advance party, under the opinion that it was not designed for effective service ; but perceiving soon after its march that much importance was attached to it, and dreading lest his reputation might suffer, he earnestly solicited to be placed at its head. To relieve his feelings, without wounding those of La Fayette, Washington detached the former with two other brigades to support the Marquis. Lee would, of course, have the direction of the whole front division, amounting now to five thousand men ; but he stipulated that if any enterprise had been formed by La Fayette, it should be executed as if the commanding officer had not been changed.

Sir Henry Clinton had taken a strong position on the high grounds about Monmouth Court House ; having his right flank in the skirt of a small wood, his left secured by a thick one, and a morass toward his rear. His whole front was also covered by a wood, and for a considerable distance toward his left, by a morass, and he was within twelve miles of the high grounds about Middletown ; after reaching which he would be perfectly secure.

Under these circumstances, General Washington determined to attack their rear, the moment they should move from their ground. This determination was communicated to Lee, with orders to make his disposition and to keep his troops constantly lying on their arms, that he might be in readiness to take advantage of the first movement. Corresponding orders were also given to the rear division.

About five in the morning of the twenty-eighth, intelligence was received from General Dickenson, that the front of the enemy was in motion. The troops were immediately under arms, and Lee was directed to move on and attack the rear, "unless there should be powerful reasons to the contrary." He was at the same time in-

formed, that the main army would march to support him.

Sir Henry Clinton, perceiving that the Americans were in his neighborhood, changed the order of his march. The baggage was placed under the care of General Knyphausen, while the flower of this army, unincumbered, formed the rear division commanded by Lord Cornwallis; who, to avoid pressing upon Knyphausen, remained on his ground until about eight, and then descending from the heights of Freehold, into a plain of about three miles in extent, took up his line of march in rear of the front division.

General Lee made the dispositions necessary for executing his orders; and, soon after the rear of the enemy was in motion, prepared to attack it. General Dickenson had been directed to detach some of his best troops to co-operate with him, and Morgan to act on the enemy's right flank, but with so much caution as to be able readily to extricate himself and to form a junction with the main body.

Lee appeared on the heights of Freehold soon after the enemy had left them, and following the British into the plain gave orders to General Wayne to attack their covering party so as to halt them, but not to press them sufficiently to force them up to the main body, or to draw reinforcements from thence to their aid. In the meantime, he proposed to gain their front by a shorter road on their left, and entirely intercepting their communication with the line to bear them off before they could be assisted.

While in the execution of this design, a gentleman of General Washington's suite came up to gain intelligence, and to him Lee communicated his present object.

Sir Henry Clinton, soon after the rear division was in full march, observed a column of the Americans on his left flank. This being militia, was soon dispersed. When his rear guard had descended from the hill, it was followed by a corps; soon after which a cannonade upon it was commenced from some pieces commanded by Col-

onel Oswald, and at the same time he received intelligence that a respectable force had shown itself on both his flanks. Believing a design to have been formed on his baggage, which in the defiles would be exposed, he determined in order to secure it to attack the troops in his rear so vigorously as to compel them to call off those on his flanks. This induced him to march back his whole rear division, which movement was making as Lee advanced for the purpose of reconnoitering to the front of the wood adjoining the plain. He soon perceived himself to have mistaken the force which formed the rear of the British, but he yet proposed to engage on that ground, although his judgment, as was afterwards stated by himself, on an inquiry into his conduct, disapproved of it; there being a morass immediately in his rear, which could not be passed without difficulty, and which would necessarily impede the arrival of reinforcements to his aid and embarrass his retreat should he be finally overpowered.

This was about ten o'clock. While both armies were preparing for action, General Scott (as stated by General Lee), mistook an oblique march of an American column for a retreat, and in the apprehension of being abandoned left his position and repassed the ravine in his rear. Being himself of opinion that the ground on which the army was drawn up was by no means favorable to them, Lee did not correct the error Scott had committed, but directed the whole detachment to regain the heights they had passed. He was pressed by the enemy and the same slight skirmishing ensued during this retrograde movement, in which not much loss was sustained on either side.

When the first firing announced the commencement of the action, the rear division threw off their packs and advanced rapidly to support the front. As they approached the scene of action, Washington, who had received no intelligence from Lee notifying his retreat, rode forward, and about noon, after the army had marched five miles, to his utter astonishment and mortifi-

cation, met the advanced corps retiring before the enemy with but having made a single effort to maintain their ground. Those whom he first fell in with neither understood the motives which had governed General Lee nor his present design, and could give no other information than that by his orders they had fled without fighting.

Washington rode to the rear of the division, which was closely pressed. There he met Lee, to whom he spoke in terms of some warmth, implying disapprobation of his conduct. He also gave immediate orders to the regiments commanded by Colonel Stewart and Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay to form on a piece of ground which he deemed proper for the purpose of checking the enemy, who were advancing rapidly on them. General Lee was then directed to take proper measure with the residue of his force to stop the British column on that ground, and the Commander-in-chief rode back himself to arrange the rear division of the army. These orders were executed with firmness. A sharp conflict ensued, and when forced from the ground on which he had been placed, Lee brought off his troops in good order, and was then directed to form in the rear of Englishtown.

The check thus given the enemy, afforded time to draw up the left wing and second line of the American army on an eminence, partly in a wood, and partly in an open field, covered by a morass in front. Lord Sterling, who commanded the wing, brought up a detachment of artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carrington, with some field pieces, which played with considerable effect upon the enemy, who had passed the morass and were pressing on to the charge. The pieces, with the aid of several parties of infantry detached for the purpose, effectually put a stop to their advance.

The American artillery were drawn up in the open field, and maintained their ground with admirable firmness under a heavy and persevering fire from the British.

The right wing was for the day commanded by General Greene. To expedite the march, and to prevent the en-

emy from turning the right flank, he had been ordered to file off by the new church, two miles from Englishtown, and to fall into the Monmouth road a small distance in the rear of the court house, while the residue of the army proceeded directly to that place. He had advanced on this road considerably to the right of and rather beyond the ground on which the armies were now engaged, when he was informed of the retreat of Lee, and of the new disposition of the troops. He immediately changed his route and took an advantageous position on the right.

Warmly opposed in front the enemy attempted to turn the left flank of the American army, but were repulsed and driven back by parties of infantry. They then attempted the right with as little success. General Greene had advanced a body of troops, with artillery, to a commanding piece of ground in his front, which not only marred their design of turning the right, but severely enfiladed the party which yet remained in front of the left wing. At this moment, General Wayne advanced with a body of infantry in front, who kept up so hot and well directed a fire of musketry that the British soon gave way and withdrew behind the ravine to the ground on which the first halt had been made.

Here the British line was formed on very strong ground. Both flanks were secured by thick woods and morasses, while their front could be reached only through a narrow pass. The day had been intensely hot and the troops were much fatigued. Still, Washington resolved to renew the engagement. For this purpose Brigadier-General Poor, with his own and the Carolina brigade, gained the enemy's right flank, while Woodford, with his brigade, turned their left, and the artillery advanced on them in front. But the impediments on the flanks of the enemy were so considerable that before they could be overcome and the troops approach near enough to commence the attack it was nearly dark. Under these circumstances further operations were deferred until morning. The brigades on the flanks kept their

ground through the night and the other troops lay on their arms in the field of battle in order to be in perfect readiness to support them. General Washington, who had through the day been extremely active, passed the night in his cloak in the midst of his soldiers.

In the meantime, the British were employed in removing their wounded. About midnight they marched away in such silence that their retreat was without the knowledge of General Poor, who lay very near them.

As it was perfectly certain that he would gain the high grounds about Middletown before they could be overtaken, where they could not be attacked with advantage, as the face of the country afforded no prospect of opposing their embarkation; and as the battle, already fought, had terminated favorably to the reputation of the American arms, it was thought advisable to relinquish the pursuit. Leaving the Jersey brigade, Morgan's corps and M'Lane's command to hover about them, to countenance desertion, and protect the country from their depredations, it was resolved to move the main body of the army to the Hudson, and take a position which should effectually cover the important passes in the Highlands.

The loss of the Americans was eight officers and sixty-one privates killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded.

Among the slain were Lieut.-Colonel Bonner, of Pennsylvania, and Major Dickinson, of Virginia, both much regretted. One hundred and thirty were missing; of whom many afterwards joined their regiments.

Sir Henry Clinton stated his dead and missing at four officers, and one hundred and eighty-four privates; his wounded at sixteen officers, and one hundred and fifty-four privates. This account, so far as respects the dead, cannot be correct, as four officers and two hundred and forty-five privates were buried on the field, and some few were afterwards found and buried, so as to increase the number to nearly three hundred. The un-

common heat of the day was fatal to several on both sides.

As usual when a battle has not been decisive, both parties claimed the victory. In the early part of the day the advantage was certainly with the British; in the latter part it may be pronounced with equal certainty to have been with the Americans. They maintained their ground, repulsed the enemy by whom they were attacked, were prevented only by the night, and the retreat of Sir Henry Clinton from renewing the action, and suffered in killed and wounded less than their adversaries.

Independent of the loss sustained in action the British army was considerably weakened in its way from Philadelphia to New York. About one hundred prisoners were made, and near a thousand soldiers, principally foreigners, many of whom had married in Philadelphia, deserted the British standard during the march.

Whilst the armies were traversing the Jerseys, Gates, who commanded on the North River, by a well-timed and judicious movement down the Hudson, threatened New York for the purpose of restraining the garrison of that place from reinforcing Sir Henry Clinton, should such a measure be contemplated.

The conduct of Lee was generally disapproved. As, however, he had possessed a large share of the confidence of the commander-in-chief, it is probable that explanations might have been made which would have rescued him from the imputations cast on him, and have restored him to the esteem of the army, could his haughty temper have brooked the indignity he believed to have been offered him on the field of battle. General Washington had taken no measures in consequence of the events of that day and probably would have come to no resolution concerning them without an amicable explanation had he not received from Lee a letter, in very unbecoming terms, in which he manifestly assumed the station of a superior, and required reparation for the injury sustained from the very singular expressions said to have been used on the day of the action by the commander-in-chief.

This letter was answered by an assurance, that so soon as circumstances would admit of an inquiry, he should have an opportunity of justifying himself to the army, to America, and to the world in general, or of convincing them that he had been guilty of disobedience of orders, and misbehavior before the enemy. On the same day, on Lee's expressing a wish for a speedy investigation of his conduct, and for a court martial rather than a court of inquiry, he was arrested :

First, For disobedience of orders in not attacking the enemy on the 28th of June, agreeably to repeated instructions. Secondly, For misbehavior before the enemy on the same day, in making an unnecessary, disorderly and shameful retreat. Thirdly, For disrespect to the commander-in-chief in two letters. Before this correspondence had taken place, strong and specific charges of misconduct had been made against General Lee by several officers of his detachment, and particularly by Generals Wayne and Scott. In these the transactions of the day, not being well understood, were represented in colors much more unfavorable to Lee than facts would justify. These representations, most probably produced the strength of the expressions contained in the second article of the charge. A court martial was soon called, over which Lord Stirling presided ; and after a full investigation, Lee was found guilty of all the charges exhibited against him, and sentenced to be suspended for one year. This sentence was afterwards, though with some hesitation, approved, almost unanimously by Congress. The court softened, in some degree, the severity of the second charge by finding him guilty, not in its very words, but of misbehavior before the enemy, by making an unnecessary, and, in some few instances, a disorderly retreat.

Lee defended himself with his accustomed ability. He suggested a variety of reasons justifying his retreat, which, if they do not absolutely establish its propriety, give it so questionable a form as to render it probable that a public examination would never have taken place,

could his proud spirit have stooped to offer explanation, instead of outrage, to the commander-in-chief.

From "Dawson's Battles of the United States," this most important incident of the day is thus described :

While General Washington's faithful and intelligent secretary Colonel Harrison, was engaged in the front, endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the retreat, General Washington was not less active in seeking information and in checking the retreat. Riding forward and accosting the several commandants of regiments as he met them, he received the same negative answers and the same evidences of dissatisfaction that his secretary had received, until in the rear of the retreating column he met the commands of Colonels Ramsay and Stewart. Calling these officers to him and telling them that he "should depend upon them that day to give the enemy a check," he directed General Wayne to form them with two pieces of artillery on their right, and hold the enemy in check. At this instant the guilty author of the mischief, General Lee, rode up, and the commander-in-chief demanded, in the sternest manner, "What is the meaning of all this, sir?" Disconcerted and crushed under the tone and terrible appearance of his chief, General Lee could do nothing more than stammer, "Sir, sir?" When, with more vehemence and with a still more indignant expression, the question was repeated. A hurried explanation was attempted—his troops had been misled by contradictory intelligence, his officers had disobeyed his orders, and he had not felt it his duty to oppose the whole force of the enemy with the detachment under his command. Further remarks were made on both sides, and closing the interview with calling General Lee a "damned poltroon,"* the commander-in-chief hastened back to the high ground between the meeting house and the bridge, where he formed the regiments of Colonels Shreve, Patterson, Grayson, Livingston, Cilley and Og-

* This statement is made on the authority of General La Fayette, who gave it on the piazza of the residence of Vice-president Daniel D. Tompkins, Sunday morning, August 15, 1824. General La Fayette referred to it as the only instance wherein he had heard the General swear.

den, and the left wing under Lord Stirling. When the first line of troops had been formed on the heights, General Washington rode up to General Lee and inquired in a calmer tone, "Will you retain the command on this height or not? If you will, I will return to the main body and have it formed on the next height." General Lee accepted the command; when, giving up the command, General Washington remarked, "I expect you will take proper means for checking the enemy," and General Lee promised, "Your orders shall be obeyed; and I shall not be the first to leave the ground."

The attention of General Washington was now turned, principally to the north River, towards which the march of his army was directed, with the intention of continuing some time about Haverstraw. And soon after he crossed the North River to White Plains.

After remaining a few days on the high grounds of Middletown, Sir Henry Clinton proceeded to Sandy Hook, whence he passed his army over to New York. This transit was effected by means of a fleet under Lord Howe, which had arrived off the Hook on the 28th of June.

Upon the day of battle the French fleet, under Count D'Estaing, having on board a respectable body of land forces, made the coast off Chincoteague Inlet. Had it arrived a few days earlier its superior force would have shut Lord Howe and the British fleet in the Delaware, and the censure of the army under Sir Henry Clinton would, probably, have followed. The Count proceeded to Sandy Hook for the purpose of attacking the British fleet in port, and should this be found impracticable, to make an attempt on Rhode Island. The first was defeated by the shoalness of the bar at the mouth of the harbor.

Another account of the battle closes by stating that after the terrible reprimand of General Lee by the Commander-in-chief, that officer, however much he had erred, bore himself with great, though boastful gallantry throughout the remainder of the action. Enough,

that from the moment of Washington's coming, however hard to undo the error of an hour, the tide of battle remained at a standstill if it did not at once flow in favor of the patriots. When the night fell the palm of assured victory was almost within the grasp of the patriot commander, and only the one question remained whether Clinton was or was not too much crippled to resume his march towards Sandy Hook. Only the broken character of the ground thwarted Washington's intention of testing his strength by yet another attack after nightfall; with such impediments, and in the exhausted state of his troops, the second attack was deferred until morning. Both forces lay on their arms very near each other, but a little west of Monmouth Court House, when the night came on; but when the morning broke the British camp was deserted and the harassed hosts of Clinton were beyond the Court House and out of reach, having left so silently that even General Poor, in command of the American advanced corps, had no suspicion of the intention or its fulfillment. With this departure and virtual escape of the British, necessarily the combat was at an end. Clinton pursued his way by the hills of Middletown to Sandy Hook, and the fleet of Lord Howe, which bore his troops away to New York; and Washington—his enemy driven from the Jerseys if no more—marched northward with his army to New Brunswick, and thence to the Hudson.

The enemy's loss, it is said, was Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. H. Monekton, Captain Gore, Lieutenants Vaughan and Kennedy, four sergeants and fifty-seven rank and file killed; three sergeants and fifty-six rank and file died from fatigue; Colonel Trelawney, Lieutenant-Colonel Simeoe, Major Gardner, Captains Cathcart, Bereton, Willis, Leighton, Powell, Bellue and Ditmas, and Lieutenants Kelly, Paumier, Goroffe, Desborough and Gilchrist, seven sergeants, one hundred and forty-eight rank and file wounded; and seven sergeants and sixty-one rank and file missing.* The American army lost

* The militia had returned to their homes immediately after the action.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bonner, Major Dickinson, three captains, three lieutenants, one sergeant, seven matrosses, one bombardier and fifty-two rank and file killed; two colonels, nine captains, six lieutenants, one ensign, one adjutant, nine sergeants, one gunner, ten matrosses and one hundred and twenty-two rank and file wounded; five sergeants, one matross, and one hundred and twenty-six rank and file missing, many of whom, who had been overcome by the heat, afterwards came in.

OLD TIMES IN OLD MONMOUTH.

OLD MONMOUTH THE PIONEER OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Every citizen of old Monmouth has just cause to be proud of the fact that the original patentees were among the first in America to guarantee toleration to all settlers in religious matters. In Rhode Island, while Roger Williams advocated "a free, full and absolute liberty of conscience," it is charged that Roman Catholics were excepted in the charter of 1663. The much vaunted toleration act of Maryland limited toleration to "all who believed in Jesus Christ." William Penn did not arrive in America until October, 1682, nearly eighteen years after the Monmouth patentees declared that every settler should have FREE LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE WITHOUT ANY MOLESTATION OR DISTURBANCE WHATSOEVER IN THE WAY OF THEIR WORSHIP.

REVOLUTIONARY TIMES—SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

This section of New Jersey is exceptionally rich in reminiscences of the past, extending from the colonial times down to the present. The geographical situation of Monmouth County has always exposed its eastern portion to the furious sweep of storm and tempest, and at the same time, left it open to the ravages of the enemy, whenever involved in foreign war. This was peculiarly the case in the war of 1812, when the British cruisers lay off the coast, and held such a constant menace over the section, that none of the citizens were drafted, but were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to repel invasion.

JUDGE JOHN S. FORMAN, a former Judge of Monmouth county, a hale old man of vigorous frame, whose memory ran back almost four score years, had a wide and accurate knowledge of the history of Monmouth for a century previous and whose father blew a fife at the Battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778, related the following: "I was then only a lad of thirteen or fourteen years," said the Judge. "I have often heard my father describe the battle. The day was fearfully hot, and my father was blowing with all his might, when the battle became fiercer and fiercer, and it drew more of his attention than did the music. While he stood thus, his uncle, Colonel Samuel Forman, mounted upon a white horse, halted within a short distance, and began giving orders to some officers near him. His nephew, still holding his fife to his mouth, stood with idle fingers, staring and listening, and forgetful entirely of his own duty. All at once the Colonel spurred his charger up to the young man, and making a sweep at him with his sword thundered out, 'You little rascal, if you don't fill that fife and keep time, I'll run you through.' Young Forman 'kept time' until the whistling of the bullets and the thunder of the cannon ended and Washington drove the British from the field.

"It was a favorite custom of the English cruisers to send a barge ashore, at some point on the coast, kill and dress a number of cattle, and take the beef back to the ship with them. On one of these occasions, when a barge was aiming for Barnegat, two fishermen were engaged on shore. One of them naturally enough took to the woods, and kept out of sight until they were gone. The other was a well-remembered character, known as George Havens, supposed by many to be underwitted, but, as is often the case, with a certain vein of shrewdness and cunning that more than once made him a match for those who were supposed to be more highly endowed than he, he determined to wait and see the British, quite confident that he could pull through any trouble into which he was likely to get. Havens had a thin, squeaking voice, and when the English landed, he made them a low obeis-

ance, as if delighted to meet them. Gathering around the old man, they instantly besieged him with questions. They wished to know whether there was any American force near at hand, and pointing to the masts of some vessels that could be seen several miles up the bay, they gave him to understand that they meant to burn them, and unless he piloted them across to the bay, he would be shot. Havens, with mouth and eyes wide open, listened to all they had to say, and then, his face lit up, as he replied that they were correct. He had often found the nests of sea gulls himself, in the sand along shore, it being their custom to lay two, three and sometimes four eggs. The exasperated foragers plied him with other questions, but a deafier man than Havens was never seen. To every inquiry he returned the most ridiculous answers, and when they ordered him to help kill and dress some of the cattle browsing near, he still was unable to comprehend their meaning. When they were ready to embark, the old man was frightened to hear them discuss whether they should take him along as a prisoner or not. The officer in charge was desirous of carrying him aboard ship, as were a number of his subordinates; but, after quite an extended debate, they concluded that he was too deaf to be of any use, and he was left.

"The American coasters hiding in the rivers and inlets were constantly on the lookout for a chance to slip out and run up to New York, with their cargoes of wood and material that were in great demand. During a storm I have frequently stood on the beach, and looking out to sea, have been unable to detect a single sail. It is then that all prudent navigators make haste to get out of sight of the Jersey coast. It was on such occasions as these, that the little American vessels stole cautiously out of the inlet, and crowded all sail for New York. It was assuming great risk, but, if successful, they were sure of making a handsome profit on their cargo, and all were eager to take the chance.

"I was down in the meadows," said the Judge, "one day in the month of July, 1813, when I noticed that a

British brig that had been standing on and off shore for a number of weeks, had all sail crowded on, and was heading almost directly in. As the white foam curled away from her prow, it was easy to see that she was coming with great speed, or there was some mischief afoot. A glance northward told what it meant. Two of our sloops, after making the run into New York, were creeping down the coast, hoping to reach shelter unobserved, when the brig sighted them and instantly spread every stitch of canvass for the purpose of cutting them off. Well knowing their peril, the coasters ran with desperate haste for Squan Inlet, certain that if they could once get in there, all danger would be at an end. Thus all three were heading toward the same point, and at one time they were about equi-distant. The sloops were much the faster, and had everything been favorable, would have effected their escape; but, when they turned to run into the inlet, the water was too low. There was a heavy thump, and, as the bows lurched upward, we could see that both were immovably grounded. The crews were in the boats in a twinkling, and in a few minutes later landed safely.

"The brig approached as close as was prudent, and then opened fire upon the helpless sloops. The shots were well directed, and the hull and rigging were splintered and battered until it seemed as if they were totally destroyed. Some of the shots passed over the bluff, and struck a mile or two inland. They fell all about the house of Uncle Tommy Cook, and one of them, I recollect, just grazed the top of his barn and ploughed up the field beyond. They were not chary of their shots either, but kept hammering away at the sloops, until certain they were destroyed, they withdrew to watch for other daring coasters that might be prowling along shore. After they were out of the way, and the tide had risen, we got the sloops over the bar and up the inlet, where they were repaired and used for years afterward. Three thousand two hundred pounds of shot were picked up in the shape of cannon balls. I remember that we expected

the British would land that night, and there were a hundred and eighty of us under arms, and on the lookout. We would have given a good deal to induce them to do so, but they were all very timid about venturing on shore, and preferred to drop a shot now and then upon us, from their men-of-war, or to land only long enough to steal a few cattle and make off again."

Among revolutionary incidents is one giving an account of the shooting of a notorious horse thief and tory named Fenton. He was a sort of Modoc, who was in constant communication with the British, and took a devilish pleasure in leading them against his neighbors, many of whom were utterly ruined through his treachery. A couple of Americans concealed themselves under some hay and barrels in a wagon, while a third, under the guise of an honest farmer, rattled off down the road by a house where Fenton was reported to be. Not suspecting the trap set for him, the miscreant summoned the wagon to halt, set down his gun, and started out to take possession of the stores that he supposed were in the vehicle. He had just thrown one foot over the fence, when the two men in concealment rose up and shot him dead. Judge Forman stated to me that his father's housekeeper was standing only a few feet away at this moment, and saw the wretch meet his doom in the manner described.

THE ATTACK ON THE RUSSELL FAMILY.

This outrage was an unusually aggravated one even for the Refugees, and the particulars will show why Phil. White was afraid that he would be hung if he reached Freehold. John Russell, one of his guards, after the war, removed to old Dover township, near Cedar Creek, and his descendants now live at Barnegat.

The following extract is from the *New Jersey Gazette*, published during the Revolution :

"On the 30th of April, 1780, a party of negroes and Refugees from Sandy Hook landed at Shrewsbury in order to plunder. During their excursion, a Mr. Russell,

who attempted some resistance to their depredations, was killed, and his grandchild had five balls shot through him, but is yet living. Captain Warner, of the privateer brig Elizabeth, was made prisoner by these ruffians, but was released by giving them two and a half joes. This banditti also took off several prisoners, among whom were Captain James Green and Ensign John Morris, of the militia."

The following is from Hewes' Collections :

"Mr. Russell was an elderly man, aged about sixty years. As the party entered his dwelling, which was in the night, he fired and missed. William Gillian, a native of Shrewsbury, their leader, seized the old gentleman by the collar, and was in the act of stabbing him in the face and eyes with a bayonet, when the fire blazed up and, shedding a momentary light upon the scene, enabled the younger Russell, who lay wounded on the floor, to shoot Gillian. John Farnham, a native of Middletown, there-upon aimed his musket at the young man, but it was knocked up by Lippencott, who had married into the family. The party then went off. The child was accidentally wounded in the affray."

The Lippencott above mentioned, we presume, was Captain Richard Lippencott, who subsequently had the command of the party which hanged Captain Joshua Huddy. John Russell, mentioned above as having been wounded, and who subsequently was one of Phil. White's guard, lived to quite an advanced age, at Cedar Creek, and his account of the affair, as related to the late Captain Ephraim Atcheson, was substantially as follows :

"There were seven Refugees, and he (John) saw them through the window, and at one time they got so that he told his father he could kill four of them, and he wished to fire, as he believed the other three would run. His father persuaded him not to fire, but to do so when they broke into the house. When they broke in, the father fired first, but missed his aim. He was then fired upon and killed. John Russell then fired upon and killed Gillian, who had shot his father. During the

affray John was shot in the side, and the scars of the wound were visible until his death. After being wounded he fell on the floor and pretended to be dead. The Refugees then went to plundering the house. The mother and wife of John were lying in bed with the child. The child awoke and asked: 'Grandmother, what's the matter?' A Refugee pointed his gun at it and fired, and said, 'That's what's the matter!' Whether he intended to wound the child or only to frighten it is uncertain, but the child, as before stated, was badly wounded, but eventually recovered. As the Refugees were preparing to leave, one of their number pointed his musket at John Russell as he lay on the floor, and was about again firing at him, saying he didn't believe he was dead yet, whereupon another, probably Lippencott, knocked up the musket, saying it was a shame to fire upon a dying man, and the load went into the ceiling. After the Refugees were gone, John got up and had his wounds dressed, and exclaimed to his wife: 'Ducky! bring me a glass of whiskey; I'll come out all right yet.' He did come out all right, and before the war ended he aided in visiting merited retribution on the Refugees for their doings at this time. When some two years later he aided in the capture of Phil. White, one of the party who killed his father, it is not probable that he desired his death before reaching Freehold, as it was quite certain justice would be meted out to him there. Of the seven Refugees concerned in the attack on the Russell family, at least three met with their just deserts, viz: Gillian, killed at the time; Farnham, subsequently captured and hanged at Freehold; and Phil. White, killed while attempting to escape."

PHIL. WHITE'S CAPTURE AND DEATH.

Among some old residents, the Refugee version of Phil. White's death at one time seemed so far accepted as to imply a belief in wanton cruelty to White, and Howes' Historical Collection seems inclined to favor the

same belief. But they seem not to have been aware that the whole matter was thoroughly investigated by both the British and Americans shortly after it occurred, and the evidence, subsequently filed in the State Department at Washington, conclusively proves the falsity of the Refugee assertions of wanton cruelty. This evidence is given in full in a report made to Congress, February 14, 1837, on a report relating to pension claims of Captain Joshua Huddy's heirs. Among the affidavits taken and forwarded to General Washington were those of Aaron White, a brother of Phillip White, who was taken prisoner with him, John North, William Borden and John Russell, who were his guards. White was captured near Long Branch, and the guard was ordered to take him to Freehold. Before starting he was told if he attempted to escape he would be shot down. When between Colt's Neck and Freehold, White slipped off his horse and made for the woods; the guards called on him to stop, but he refused to halt and they fired on him; the ball fired by Borden wounded him and he fell on his hands and knees, but got up and ran for the woods, but North leaped a fence on horseback and headed him off when he made for a bog; North jumped from his horse, dropped his gun and pursued him with drawn sword, and overtook him; White would not stop, and North struck at him with the sword which wounded him in the face, and White fell, crying that he was a dead man. Borden repeatedly called "White, if you will give up you shall have quarters yet." White's body was taken to Freehold, and the evidence of General David Forman and others who saw the body, showed that he had received no other wounds but the gun shot in his breast and cuts of a sword on his face.

The probability is that Phil. White supposed if he was taken to Freehold jail, that he would be tried and hanged for his participation in the murder of the father of John Russell, one of his guards, and the attempt to kill Russell himself, as well as in other misdemeanors, and so he determined to try to escape, and he made the

effort at a place where he thought the woods, fences, marsh and brook would impede the light horsemen.

MANNAHAWKIN IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE RANDOLPHS, CRANES, JOHNSONS AND OTHERS—MEANING OF THE NAME MANNAHAWKIN, &C.

Probably no place in old Monmouth furnished a greater number of men in proportion to population for the service of the country during the Revolution than did Mannahawkin. Captain Reuben Randolph who owned the public house on the site of the one at present occupied by Mr. Joseph R. Wilkins, was, with his heroic band of militia, very active in guarding against Tory outrages at home as well as abroad. Among those who nobly stood by him besides his own two sons, Thomas and Job, were the ancestors of many well-known families now residing in that village, among whom may be named, the Cranes, Bennetts, Johnsons, Pangburns, Browns, Letts, Haywoods, Pauls and others.

At one time it was rumored that Bacon with a party of refugees was coming to Mannahawkin on a plundering expedition, and such of the members of the militia as could be notified were hastily summoned together at Captain Randolph's house to prepare to meet them. The militia remained on the alert the greater part of the night, but finding the Tories failed to make their appearance, they concluded it was a false alarm and retired to sleep after appointing sentinels. From the best information now obtained it is most probable that Jeremiah Bennett and Job Randolph were sentinels on one post and Seth Crane and Samuel Bennett on another, and Captain Randolph himself also volunteering.

The refugees came down the road from towards Barnegat and the first intimation the sentinels stationed near the Baptist church had of their coming was by hearing their bayonets strike together as they were marching. The sentinels halted long enough to see that the party was quite large, numbering perhaps thirty or forty,

and firing, ran across the fields to the public house to give the alarm. By the time the few militiamen were aroused, the refugees were abreast of the house, and before they could form, they were fired upon and Lyons Pangburn was killed and Sylvester Tilton severely wounded, both men belonging to Captain Randolph's company. The militia were compelled to retreat down the lane before they could organize, when finding the refugees well armed and nearly double their number, they were reluctantly compelled to decline pursuing them. The refugees made but a short, if any halt, and passed down the road towards West Creek. In the party with Bacon was the same Englishman, Wilson, alluded to in the case of Reuben Soper in a previous chapter, and also a man named Brewer.

Tilton, who was so severely wounded, miraculously recovered, although the ball passed clear through him, going in by one shoulder and out on a little one side of his breast; the physician, as is well authenticated, passed a silk handkerchief completely through the wound. Several of our citizens yet living often saw the scars of this wound. Sometime after the war was over Tilton removed to Colt's Neck, where it is believed some of his descendants now live. He always believed that Brewer was the man who wounded him, and as after the war Brewer had the hardihood to remain in the vicinity, Tilton determined to punish him, and did give him a severe chastisement. One tradition of this punishment is, that when Tilton found out where Brewer was, he started after him unarmed. On his way he met James Willetts then quite a noted and highly esteemed Quaker, who, upon finding out Tilton's errand, vainly persuaded him to turn back; finding he would not, Willetts asked permission to go along, hoping something would turn up to make a peaceable end of the affair. Tilton willingly accepted his company, but plumply told him if he interfered he would flog him, too. Arriving at the house where Brewer was, Tilton suddenly opened the door and rushed toward him and grasped him before he could quite reach

his musket which he had kept ready expecting such a visit. Tilton dragged him to the door and pummelled him to his heart's content; telling him, "You scoundrel, you tried to kill me once, and I mean now to settle with you for it. I want you now to leave here and follow the rest of the refugees." (Most of the refugees had then gone to Nova Scotia).

Two unarmed members of this militia company of Mannahawkin one time captured three refugees each armed with muskets! The following were the circumstances: Seth Crane and David Johnson had been fishing; as their boat lay alongside of the meadows on their return, the three refugees came down to the boat and the leader leaning his musket against the side of the boat stepped aboard and went aft and picked out a lot of the finest fish and said he meant to have them. Crane told him he couldn't without paying for them; the refugee said he would take them by force. Crane, quick as a flash, picked up an eel spear and held it over him, told him to drop the fish or he would run it in him. Seeing a serious fight now before them, Johnson who stood on the meadows by the other two Tories instantly knocked one of them with his powerful fist into the salt pond, musket and all, then grasped the musket leaning against the boat, brought it to bear upon the other who was so startled by the unexpected turn of affairs that he had started to run and told him to drop his musket instantly, or he would shoot; the terrified man did as ordered. Johnson and Crane then took the muskets; the refugees were let go with a reasonable warning against again attempting to steal fish.

The notorious John Bacon, the refugee leader, had before the war worked a year or so in the Crane family as a farm laborer.

It is said that on another evening a prominent Whig named Silas Crane, of the same family as Seth, was severely wounded at his own house. It being warm weather, the front door was open and also a window on the opposite side of the room by which Crane sat. Happening

to look out of the door he got a glimpse of two or three men with muskets, &c., and knowing the refugees had threatened him, he sprang out the window; as he jumped he was fired upon and though severely wounded in the thigh managed to escape. Captain Randolph himself at one time was surprised, taken prisoner and taken to a swamp and tied to a tree, but managed to escape. He and his brave comrades just previous to the battle of Monmouth, marched on foot, though the weather was most intensely hot, to join Washington's force, but were unexpectedly prevented from joining him in season; traditional accounts fail to give a reason for their going so near yet not actually participating, yet the history of that battle and Washington's disposition of his forces satisfactorily accounts for it. Washington had stationed General Morgan at Shumar's Mills with positive orders not to move until he should again hear from him, and through that ever memorable day Morgan was compelled to listen to the distant firing and burned with impatience for orders to join, but the orders did not come. The Mannahawkin militia when they got to Shumar's Mills would most probably be placed under Morgan's command and this would account for their not participating.

The goodly village of Mannahawkin is fertile in interesting local reminiscences. The name of Mannahawkin is an Indian word signifying "good corn land;" its history shows it could also boast of its good men. In the company which lately left that village for the seat of war it is gratifying as well as significant to see among them so many descendants of active heroes of the revolution; it proves them worthy sons of noble sires.

A PATRIOT WOUNDED; ANOTHER CAPTURED — THE MANNAHAWKIN MILITIA, AND THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

Another account says that one warm summer evening during the war there had been religious services at the church at Mannahawken. After services the minister went home with one of the Cranes (Silas Crane, we think it was,) when the minister and Crane sat conversing until

late in the evening. The front door was open, and also a window on the opposite side of the room, by which Crane sat. At length, happening to look at the front door, Crane got the glimpse of two or three men with muskets, and knowing the Refugees had threatened his life, he sprang through the back window. As he jumped he was fired upon, and though severely wounded in the thigh he managed to escape.

The notorious Refugee leader, John Bacon, it is said, worked as a farm laborer, a year or two for the Crane family, before the war.

Captain Randolph and his heroic militia, just previous to the battle of Monmouth, marched on foot, though the weather was intensely hot, to join Washington's forces beyond Freehold, but were unexpectedly prevented from engaging in the battle. Tradition fails to give a reason why they went so near and yet did not participate, but the history of the battle and of Washington's disposition of his forces sufficiently explain it. Washington had stationed General Morgan at Shumar's Mill's (near Blue Ball), with positive instructions not to move until he should receive orders, and through that memorable battle Morgan was compelled to listen all day to the distant firing, chafing with impatience for orders to join, but orders failed to come. The Manna-hawkin militia, when they got to Shumar's Mills, were probably placed under Morgan's command, and this would account for their not participating in the battle.

During the war Captain Randolph was one night surprised in bed at home by Refugees, taken prisoner and carried to a swamp and tied to a tree, but managed to escape. At another time the Refugees surrounded and searched his house while he was in it, but his wife successfully concealed him under feathers in a cask.

WILLIAM GIBERSON, THE REFUGEE, AND THE MANNAHAWKIN MILITIA.

During the war the Refugee leaders appear to have had our shore divided into districts. Davenport and his men had Dover township for their "stamping" ground;

Bacon from Cedar Creek to Parkertown, below West Creek; around Tuckerton and below it Joe Mulliner and Giberson, from their headquarters at the forks of the Mullica river, sallied forth on their predatory excursions. These men do not appear to have left their respective districts except to aid their confederates.

One time Bill Giberson (as he was usually called) with a part of his band, suddenly appeared at Tuckerton, and thinking they were safe, went to Daniel Falkin-burgh's tavern (where Dr. Page's house now is) and determined to have a good time. They began by making night hideous with their bacchanalian revels. Some of the villagers at once sent word to the Mannahawkin militia, and Sylvester Tilton and three or four more started in a farm wagon to attempt to capture or disperse the outlaws. Giberson was informed by a Tory that the militia had been sent for, and so he retreated towards the landing, to a good position near his boats, and when the militia arrived he poured into their ranks such a volley that they were compelled to retreat, as they found the Refugees were in greater force than had been represented.

The militia jumped into their wagon and drove back, followed by Giberson and his men, who pursued them to West Creek bridge, where the Refugees halted. This little affair was about the only one during the war that gave the Refugees a chance to boast, and so they often related the story with great glee and much exaggeration. But after all, there was but little to brag about, in a strong force causing the weak one to retreat. As the militia were driving over West Creek crossing a mishap occurred to the wagon-tongue—one end dropping down, which checked them long enough to allow the Refugees to fire again, but fortunately without effect.

Giberson was wounded by the patriots during the war, and the particulars are thus given in Mickle's *Reminiscences of Camden*:

"Captain John Davis was sent with a company of men to Egg Harbor. Here his lieutenants, Benjamin

Bates and Richard Howell, were informed that the Refugee officers were concealed in a certain house. They called early in the morning and found and captured William Giberson and Henry Lane, both Refugee lieutenants, the former a notorious rascal, who had committed many outrages and killed one or two Americans in cold blood. On their way to the quarters of Davis' company, Giberson called Bates' attention to something he pretended to see at a distance, and while Bates was looking that way, Giberson started and ran the other way, and being a fast runner, made his escape, although Bates fired his musket. The next day Bates went to hunt for him at the same house, and while opening the door heard the click of a musket-lock behind a large tree within a few feet of him, and turning around saw Giberson taking aim at him. Bates dropped on his knees, and the ball went through the rim of his hat. Giberson then started to run, but before he got many rods Bates gave him a load of buckshot, which broke his leg. Giberson was then well guarded and taken to Burlington jail, whence he finally escaped to New York."

Tradition says that Giberson escaped from Burlington jail by assistance of his sister. She obtained permission to visit him, and while in the cell exchanged clothes with him. So strikingly did they resemble each other that when he came out of the cell the jailor thought it was the sister, and actually helped him in the wagon and thus he escaped.

Mickle corroborates the Stafford and Egg Harbor traditions in regard to the marvelous strength and activity of Giberson and his sister. It is said that "at a hop, skip and jump he could clear an ordinary Egg Harbor wagon," and was fleet-footed as an Indian; and that his sister could stand in one hogshhead, and without touching her hands, would jump into another by its side.

After the war Giberson's sister, it is probable, removed to Salem county, as traditions there speak of a woman named Giberson who could perform the feat of leaping from one hogshhead into another. Giberson him-

self went to Nova Scotia, with other Refugees, about 1783, but after a few years he returned to Atlantic county, where he settled down to a peaceful life.

Mrs. Leah Blackman says the house where Giberson sought refuge, when Bates was seeking him, was on a small lot below Tuckerton, between the farms of James Downs and Dr. T. T. Price, and that he had a rude hut in the centre of a thicket, called Oak Swamp, in the neighborhood of Down Shore. This hut was composed of branches of trees, leaves and moss, and called "Giberson's Nest." She says he was wounded by a hickory tree near Downs' farm, and this tree was frequently pointed out to her.

WHALE FISHERY.

A license to engage in whale fishery was granted February 14, 1678, to Joseph Huet, Thomas Ingram, Richard Davis, Isaac Benit, Randal Huet, Thomas Huet, Henry Leonard, Thomas Leonard, John Whitlock, John Crafford (Cranford), Thomas Applegate and Charles Dennis, "twelve persons or more," they having made proposals to undertake the fishing trade. They were licensed to take whales or like great fish between Barnegat and the eastern part of the Province, and to pay for the privilege one-twentieth of the oil.



EXECUTION OF A SPY.

One affair which caused the most intense excitement throughout old Monmouth, and elsewhere during the war of the Revolution, was the arrest, trial and execution of a young man named Stephen Edwards, on the charge of being a spy for the British. Though reference to it is rarely met with in our histories, yet there were but few events in the county during the Revolution, that created a greater sensation than did this.

One of the officers who tried Edwards, and assisted at his execution, was Captain Joshua Huddy, and this furnished one of the excuses the refugees gave for his inhuman murder near the Highlands some three years after. On the trial of the refugee leader, Captain Richard Lippencott, by a British Court Martial at New York, in the Summer of 1782, for his participation in the hanging of Huddy, refugee witnesses testified that even while Huddy was a prisoner in their hands, and but a few days before his death, he boldly acknowledged his participation, and justified it on the ground that he was found with treasonable papers in his possession, which conclusively proved him to be a spy.

The following account of Stephen Edwards arrest, trial and execution, from "Howe's Collections" is believed to be substantially correct :

Stephen Edwards, a young man, in the latter part of the war, left his home in Shrewsbury and joined the loyalists (refugees) in New York. From thence he was sent by Colonel Taylor of the refugees, a former resident of Middletown, back to Monmouth county, with written instructions to ascertain the force of the Americans there. Information having been conveyed to the latter, Captain Jonathan Forman of the cavalry, was ordered to search for him. Suspecting he might be at his father's residence half a mile below Eatontown, he entered at midnight with a party of men, and found him in bed with his wife, disguised in the night cap of a female.

"Who have you here?" said Forman.

"A laboring woman," replied Mrs. Edwards.

The captain detected the disguise, and on looking under the bed, saw Edwards' clothing, which he examined, and in which he found the papers given him by Colonel Taylor.

He then said, "Edwards, I am sorry to find you! You see these papers? You have brought yourself into a very disagreeable situation—you know the fate of spies!"

Edwards denied the allegation, remarking that he was not such and could not so be considered.

This occurred on Saturday night. The prisoner was taken to the Court House, tried by a Court Martial next day, and executed at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Edwards' father and mother had come up that morning to ascertain the fate of their son, and returned with the corpse. Edwards was an amiable young man. The Forman and Edwards families had been on terms of intimate friendship, and the agency of the members of the former in the transaction, excited their deepest sympathies for the fate of the unfortunate prisoner.

The guilt of Edwards was conclusively proven; deep sympathy was felt for his parents and wife, but the perils of the patriots at this time were so great that prompt and decisive action was necessary for their own preservation.

The foolhardiness of Edwards in keeping treasonable papers about him was remarkable. Some features of this affair will remind the reader of the unfortunate Major Andre. It is probable that Edwards was executed about September, 1778.

CAPTAIN JOSHUA HUDDY,

THE HERO OF TOMS RIVER.

Among the multitude of heroic men furnished by our State in aid of the struggle for independence, the name of Captain Joshua Huddy should ever occupy a conspicuous place in the memory of Jerseymen. Yet

when we recall his daring deeds, his patriotic efforts and sacrifices, and his unfortunate end, it is doubtful if less justice has been done to the services and memory of any other hero of his day. Though the Continental Congress, as well as General Washington and other noted men testified their warm appreciation of his services; though his name at one time was a household word, not only throughout this country but at the courts of England and France; and though his unfortunate death and its consequences, for a time caused the most intense excitement on both sides of the Atlantic, yet in the substance of the language of a report adopted by Congress in 1837, "It is fearful to state that after a lapse of fifty years, while the services of others of so much less merit have been made the theme of the biographer and the poet, the memory of Huddy has not been honored with an epitaph. His country, it would seem, has outlived the recollection of his services, and forgotten that such a victim was sacrificed for American liberty."

OUTLINE OF CAPTAIN HUDDY'S LIFE.

The following extracts from the archives of the State Department of New Jersey, were furnished in 1837 to a Congressional committee at the request of the chairman, by the late Governor Philemon Dickenson:

"Captain Joshua Huddy is appointed by an act of the Legislature, passed Sept. 24, 1777, to the command of a company of artillery, to be raised from the militia of the State, and to continue in service not exceeding one year.

"In the accounts of the paymaster of militia there is an entry of a payment made on the 30th of July, 1778, to Captain Joshua Huddy, of the artillery regiment for services at Haddonfield, under Colonel Holmes. In the same accounts a payment is also made to Captain Huddy on the 1st of July, 1779, for the use of his horses in the artillery."

Captain Huddy, with other prisoners, was taken to New York and lodged in the noted Sugar House prison, from whence he was taken on Monday, April 1st, 1782, to the prison of the Provost Guard in New York, where

he was closely confined until Monday, April 8th, when he, with Daniel Randolph and Jacob Fleming (both of whom were taken prisoners with Huddy at Toms River, but soon exchanged for two Tories, named Captain Clayton Tilton and Aaron White), were taken on board a sloop and ironed.

The following is a copy of the order to the Commissary of Prison at New York, to deliver him to the care of Captain Richard Lippencott, of the Refugees, to be taken on board the sloop :

NEW YORK, April 7th, 1782.

SIR:—Deliver to Captain Richard Lippencott the three following prisoners: Lieutenant Joshua Huddy, Daniel Randolph and Jacob Fleming, to take down to the Hook, to procure the exchange of Captain Clayton Tilton and two other associated Loyalists.

By order of the Board of Directors of Associated Loyalists.

S. S. BLOWERS, Secretary.

To Mr. Commissary Challoner.

Huddy, Randolph and Fleming were kept in irons in the hold of the sloop, until Tuesday evening, April 9th, when they were transferred to the guardship at Sandy Hook. The ship was the British man-of-war *Britannia*, Captain Morris. Early on the 12th Lippencott came on board the ship for Huddy and showed Captain Morris two papers, one being a label which was afterward fastened to Huddy's breast. Captain Morris asked Lippencott what he intended to do with Huddy. Lippencott replied that he intended to put in execution the orders of the Board of Associated Loyalists of New York, which was to hang Huddy. He borrowed a rope from Captain Morris, and then proceeded on his infamous mission. Huddy was then taken ashore at the Highlands where a gallows was erected from three rails and a barrel placed under it from which he was launched into eternity. The label attached to his breast had the following inscription :

"We, the refugees, having long beheld with grief the cruel murders of our brethren, and finding nothing but such measures daily carrying into execution; we there-

fore determine not to suffer without taking vengeance for the numerous cruelties, and thus begin, having made use of Captain Huddy as the first object to present to your view, and determine to hang man for man while there is a refugee existing.

UP GOES HUDDY FOR PHIL. WHITE."

Captain Huddy executed his will under the gallows, signing it on the barrel from which he was a few moments afterward launched into another world.

CAPTAIN HUDDY'S WILL.

The following is a copy of the will of Captain Huddy, signed by him under the gallows:

"In the name of God, amen ; I, Joshua Huddy, of Middletown, in the county of Monmouth, being of sound mind and memory, but expecting shortly to depart this life, do declare this my last will and testament :

"First: I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, hoping he may receive it in mercy ; and next I commit my body to the earth. I do also appoint my trusty friend, Samuel Forman, to be my lawful executor, and after all my just debts are paid, I desire that he do divide the rest of my substance whether by book debts, notes or any effects whatever belonging to me, equally between my two children, Elizabeth and Martha Huddy.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two.

"JOSHUA HUDDY."

The will was written on half a sheet of foolcap paper, on the back of which was the following endorsement, evidently written shortly after the will was executed :

* "The will of Captain Joshua Huddy, made and executed the same day the refugees murdered him, April 12th, 1782."

The will was found some years ago among the papers of his executor, the late Colonel Samuel Forman and subsequently came into the possession of Judge Bennington F. Randolph, who deposited it in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society. It was signed by Capt. Huddy, but was apparently written by another person. The daughters named in the will subsequently became Elizabeth Green and Martha Piatt. The last named

moved to Cincinnati where she lived to an advanced age.

"Timothy Brooks, a refugee, who was one of Lippencott's party, testified in New York before a Board of Inquiry, that Huddy was executed by a negro and that Lippencott shook hands with Huddy as the latter was standing on the barrel by Huddy's request.

After his inhuman murder his body was left hanging until afternoon, when the Americans came and took it to Freehold, to the house of Captain James Greene, where it was, April 15th. He was buried with the honors of war. His funeral sermon was preached by the well remembered Rev. Dr. John Woodhull, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Freehold.

The execution of Huddy was regarded by the Commander-in-Chief as a matter of such high import that, in anticipation of the action of Congress upon his letter, he had directed that the general officers of the army, and the officers commanding brigades and regiments, should assemble at West Point and decide on what measures should be adopted. On the 19th day of April the meeting was held at the quarters of General Heath, when the following questions propounded by Washington were stated :

"Shall there be retaliation for the murder of Huddy?"

"On whom shall it be inflicted?"

"How shall the victim be designated?"

General Heath in his memoirs describes the deliberations of the officers as independent of each other; no conversation was permitted between them on the question submitted, but each one was to write his own opinion, seal it up, and address it to the Commander-in-Chief. By this process it was found the decision was unanimous that retaliation should take place; that it should be inflicted on an officer of equal rank; and the designation should be made by lot from among the prisoners of war who had surrendered at discretion, and not under convention or capitulation.

This decision was approved by Washington, who

gave immediate information of his intention to retaliate, to the British Commander, unless the perpetrator of the bloody deed should be given up for execution.

Baron de Grimm, in his celebrated Memoirs, states, without any qualifications, *that George III gave orders "that the author of a crime which dishonored the English nation, should be given up for punishment,"* but he was not obeyed. It is highly probable that this statement is true; the writer recorded it in 1775, and from the advantageous position he occupied, must be presumed to have known the fact. (Vol. iv., p. 272.)

The people of New Jersey were exasperated beyond measure at the bloody catastrophe; but when it was ascertained that the murderer would not be surrendered or punished, their indignation prompted the bold attempt to seize the miscreant by force. To effect this purpose, Captain Adam Hyler, of New Brunswick, having ascertained that Lippencott resided in Broad street, New York, with a crew disguised as a British press gang, left the Kills at dark in a single boat, and arrived at Whitehall about nine o'clock. Here he left the boat in charge of a few men, and passed directly to Lippencott's house, where, on inquiry, it was ascertained he had gone to Cock Pit. (Naval Magazine, November, 1839.) The expedition of course failed; but the promptness with which it was conducted proves the devotion of the brave men who were engaged in the common cause, and their execration of Huddy's assassin.

The demand for Lippencott having been refused, General Washington, on the 4th of May, directed Brigadier-General Hogan to designate by lot, from among the prisoners at either of the posts in Pennsylvania or Maryland, a British Captain who had been unconditionally surrendered. As it was ascertained that no such officer was in his power, a second order was issued on the 13th of May, extending the selection to the officers who had been made prisoners by convention or capitulation. Under this last dispatch, the British Captains who had

been captured at Yorktown were assembled at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the lot fell upon Captain Asgill.

Charles Asgill was a Captain of the guards, of a noble family, and at the time he was designated to suffer, but nineteen years of age. He was captured at Yorktown, confined during the winter of 1781-82 at Winchester, in Virginia, and had been removed but a short time to York, Pennsylvania, when the lot was cast against him.

Captain Asgill was conducted to Philadelphia, and from thence was removed to Chatham. He was accompanied by his friend, Major Gordon, who attended him with the devotion of a parent to a child.

In the meanwhile the execution was suspended, but every effort was exerted, every plan that ingenuity could devise or sympathy suggest adopted to save the innocent sufferer. Major Gordon appealed to the French Minister, then in Philadelphia; he wrote to the Count de Rochembeau, and despatched messengers to numerous influential Whigs throughout the Colonies to interest them in behalf of his friend; and so eloquent and importunate were his appeals, that it is said by General Graham, "that even the family of Captain Huddy became themselves suppliants in Asgill's favor." These untiring exertions unquestionably contributed to postpone the fate of the victim until the final and successful intercession of the French Court obtained his release.

When Lady Asgill heard of the peril which impended over her son, her husband was exhausted by disease, and while the effect of the intelligence was pent powerfully up in her mind, it produced delirium in that of her daughter. Under all these embarrassments she applied to King George the III., who, it is said, ordered the cause of this measure of retaliation, the wretched Lippencott, to be delivered up, which Clinton contrived to avoid. She did not cease her importunities until she had dictated a most eloquent and impassioned appeal to the Count de Vergennes, who laid it before the King and Queen of France, and was immediately directed to com-

municate with General Washington and implore the release of the sufferer. A letter, says the Baron de Grimm, "the eloquence of which, independent of oratorical forms, is that of all people, and all languages, because it derives its power from the first and noblest sentiment of our nature."

For seven months the fate of this interesting young officer remained suspended, when, chiefly through the intercession of the French Court, he was set at liberty. The following are the proceedings of Congress directing his discharge :

THURSDAY, November 7, 1782.

On the report of the Committee, consisting of Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Boudinot, and Mr. Duane, to whom was referred the letter of the 19th of August last, from the Commander-in-Chief, the report of a committee thereon, and the motives of Mr. Williamson and Mr. Rutledge ; and also, another letter from the Commander-in-Chief, with a copy of a letter to him from the Count de Vergennes, dated July 29th last, interceding for Captain Asgill :

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be, and he hereby is directed, to set Captain Asgill at liberty.

A copy of the foregoing proceedings and resolution was forwarded by General Washington to Captain Asgill, together with a letter, given below, which exhibits the moral excellence, the great and commanding attributes that always distinguished the Father of his Country. "The decision of General Washington in this delicate affair, the deep interest felt by the American people for the youthful sufferer, the pathetic appeals of Lady Asgill to the Count de Vergennes in behalf of her son (in the language of Congress in 1837), forms one of the most important and instructive portions of revolutionary history.

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO CAPTAIN ASGILL.

SIR:—It affords me singular satisfaction to have it in my power to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an act of Congress of the 7th inst., by which you are relieved

from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have been so long. Supposing that you would wish to go to New York as soon as possible, I also enclose a passport for that purpose. Your letter of the 18th came regularly to my hands. I beg of you to believe that my not answering it sooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your situation; but I daily expected a determination of your case, and I thought it better to await that than to feed you with hopes that might in the end prove fruitless. You will attribute my detention of the enclosed letters, which have been in my possession a fortnight, to the same cause. I cannot take leave of you, sir, without assuring you that, in whatever light my agency in this unpleasant affair may be viewed, I was never influenced throughout the whole of it by sanguinary motives, but what I conceived to be a sense of duty, which loudly called upon me to use measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of those enormities which have been the subject of discussion; and that this important end is likely to be answered without the effusion of the blood of an innocent person, is not a greater relief to you than it is to me.

Sir, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Immediately after this letter released him, Captain Asgill prepared himself to return to England, and in a short time embarked. The second letter of Lady Asgill to Count de Vergennes contained the eloquent outpourings of a grateful heart.

TOMS RIVER DURING THE REVOLUTION.

During the Revolutionary war, Toms River, for such a small village, was evidently quite a busy, lively place, between the militia, the Refugees and the arrival and departure of privateers and their prizes; the arrival of boats and teams with salt from the several works along the bay; the departure of teams for West Jersey with salt, oysters, fish, etc., and their return with merchandise; the visits of business men from different parts of the

State to purchase captured vessels or their cargoes, and the rafts or scows from the sawmills with lumber for vessels to carry to places in the State when they could run with safety. It would seem also that sometimes pleasure or fishing parties from other places visited the village, as on the 14th of May, 1780, Major John Van Emburgh, of Middlesex county, and eight or nine men came to Toms River to go out on a fishing excursion, but they were surprised in bed by the Refugees and made prisoners, and put on board of a vessel to be sent to New York. They were fortunate enough, however, to escape a few days after.

Near Toms River bridge were buildings owned by men engaged in the manufacture of salt. They were used to store salt from the various works along the bay, and also for provisions and supplies for men employed in the manufacture and transportation of this article. In 1777 Colonel John Morris, of the New Jersey Royal Volunteers, a Refugee organization, was sent to destroy these buildings. But a man named John Williams "had placed the significant letter 'R' on them by order of General Skinner" (says Sabine, in his *History of Loyalists*). General Cortlandt Skinner was in the British service and commander of a brigade of about eleven hundred New Jersey Refugees, or Royalists, as they called themselves. No explanation is given of what was meant by "the significant letter R," but the inference is that some of the owners had accepted papers guaranteeing British protection, which were given by John Lawrence (of Lawrence's line note), and perhaps others, to all who signed a pledge not to aid the Americans, but to adhere to the Crown. The partnership business in some of the salt works above Toms River, which had their depot in the village, seems at times to have perplexed armed parties of both sides, as some owners were known active patriots, and others sympathized with the British. A British expedition from New York in 1778 destroyed works at the head of the bay, which were owned in part by Loyalists, much to their dissatisfaction and to the gratification of the Americans.

The soldiers stationed at Toms River during the war were mainly twelve months' men, but probably occasionally by men who were to serve four months, at the expiration of which time they could be relieved, unless in actual service against the enemy. Among the officers who were stationed here were Captains Ephraim Jenkins, James Mott, John Stout and Joshua Huddy. Captain Mott had command of a company called the Sixth Company of Dover, and Captain Stout, of the Seventh Company of Dover. The Fifth Company of militia was commanded by Captain Reuben F. Randolph, of Manna-hawkin. The commissions of some of these men are in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society.

It would seem that a number of soldiers from Pennsylvania were also stationed not far from the village, as the Pennsylvania State Council, November 2, 1776, ordered that an officer and twenty-five men be sent to Toms River to guard salt works erected by that State, the soldiers to take twenty-five spare muskets, two howitzers and a sufficient quantity of ammunition for defence in case of attack. On the 8th of April, 1777, the following resolution was passed by the Continental Congress :

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the Governor and Council of Safety of New Jersey not to call into the field such part of their militia, not exceeding forty, as are necessarily employed in the salt works now erecting in their State by the Governor of Pennsylvania; provided it be not inconsistent with the laws of the State."

To this the New Jersey Council of Safety made the following reply :

"The exemption above recommended is inconsistent with the militia law of the State, but if the Government of Pennsylvania will carry on said works with the inhabitants of their own commonwealth, care shall be taken to have them exempted as above, though they will also be liable to be called into the field by the said act as it now stands, as becoming, by their residence here, subjects of this State to that purpose.

"WILLIAM LIVINGSTON."

The duties of the militia stationed at Toms River

were to guard the inhabitants from depredations by the Refugees; to check contraband trade with the enemy at New York by way of Cranberry Inlet, and to aid our privateers who brought vessels into the inlet.

Cranberry Inlet, nearly opposite the mouth of Toms River, was then open, and perhaps the best inlet on the coast, except Little Egg Harbor. On this account it was a favorite base of operations for American privateers on the lookout for vessels carrying supplies to the British at New York.

PRIVATEERING AT TOMS RIVER AND VICINITY.

In the early part of 1778 Captain Peter Anderson, in a boat with sixteen men, captured the sloop "Hazard" and brought her into Toms River. She was loaded with Irish beef and pork. The Court of Admiralty to adjust his claim and that of his men, for their prize was held at Allentown, at the house of Gilbert Barton.

About the first of August, 1778, the British ship "Love and Unity" was run ashore, it was said designedly, on the beach nearly opposite Toms River. She had a valuable cargo, consisting of eighty hogsheads of loaf sugar, several thousand bottles of London porter and Bristol beer, and other articles. She was taken possession of by the militia from Toms River and brought into Cranberry Inlet. This ship was one of the most valuable prizes captured by the Americans in this vicinity. A Court of Admiralty was held at the Court House at Trenton, August 28, 1778, to try the claim of Benjamin Pratt and others of her captors. The ship was advertised to be sold by the Marshal, John Stokes, at Toms River, August 31, together with a part of her cargo, consisting of Bristol beer, cider, porter, salt, flour, cheese, red and white wine, Queen's and delf ware, double-flint wine glasses and tumblers, etc. A part of her cargo had been removed to Manasquan, and was advertised to be sold ten days later, on September 2d. The ship was re-

named the "Washington" by the purchasers at the sale. She was too valuable for the British not to attempt to regain her. On September 18, a little over two weeks after her sale, two British armed ships and two brigs came close to the bar of the inlet where they lay all night. Next morning between 7 and 8 o'clock they sent in seven armed boats and retook the ship, and also took two sloops near the bar and captured most of their crews. The American captain of the ship and most of his men escaped to the main land. The pilot of the British expedition was the notorious William Dillon, who had just before been in Freehold Jail under sentence of death. After the American captain of the ship reached shore, a refugee named Robert McMullen, who had been in Freehold Jail and condemned to death with Dillon but pardoned, jumped into the boat, hurrahing for the British and rowed off and joined them.

In the early part of March, 1779, the sloop "Success" came ashore on the north beach and was made a prize of by the militia under John, probably the John Price of Goodluck, known as Major after the war. The sloop proved to be a valuable prize, as she was loaded with molasses, coffee, cocoa, rum, etc. She had previously been captured by the British brig "Diligence" and a prize master and three men put on board of her to take her to New York. When she came ashore the prize master and the three men were made prisoners and sent to Princeton. She was advertised to be sold as she lay on Island Beach, by order of the Court of Admiralty, by Joseph Potts, Marshal, on April 7, 1779, the sale to take place at Toms River; her cargo was to be sold at the same time. On the 26th of April, Marshal Potts published the following order:

"The people concerned in capturing the sloop "Success" are desired to meet me at the house of Daniel Griggs at Toms River, on Thursday the 13th of May next, to receive their proportion of the moneys arising from the sales of said sloop and cargo. All persons indebted for goods bought at above sale are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Abiel Akins at Toms River,

or to the subscriber at Cranberry, that he may be able to close the accounts by the time mentioned.

JOSEPH POTTS."

Major John Cook, who was killed in the action at the Block House, was a resident of Toms River and interested in privateering. He captured the sloop "Fanny," Captain Bell, and his claim was adjudicated at a Court held at the house of Gilbert Barton, Allentown, February 24, 1779.

John Chadwick had a claim before the same Court for the capture of the schooner "Hope." This vessel and the "Fanny," captured by Major Cook, were brought to Toms River and they and their cargoes, consisting of pitch, tar, salt and other articles, were advertised to be sold here March 1, 1779, by Joseph Potts, Marshal.

John Kaighn about the same time, claimed as a prize the sloop "Experiment." The vessel and her cargo, which consisted of 1,500 bushels of salt, was at the Union Salt Works, Manasquan, and she was advertised to be sold May 7, 1779. No particulars are given of her capture, but it was alleged that some persons in that vicinity owning salt works or shares in them, were British sympathizers and had accepted papers guaranteeing British protection to obtain which they had to pledge allegiance to the Crown to agents of the British. John Lawrence, the noted surveyor who ran the celebrated Lawrence Line between East and West Jersey, was the most prominent agent of the British in secretly traveling around and persuading people to accept British protection; he was finally arrested for it by the Americans and imprisoned in Burlington Jail. The Union Salt Works above named, were advertised to be sold March 24, 1779, by Nathaniel Lewis, Joseph Newbold and John Kaighn, all probably of West Jersey.

Joseph Salter advertised to sell May 2, 1779, the sloop "Lively," together with her cargo of lumber, at the house of John Cooke (Major John Cooke). It is not stated why the vessel was to be sold. She may have been the private property of Salter, who, it is supposed, re-

moved from Toms River about this time. The mention of lumber shows that the lumber business was still carried on in the vicinity.

In the latter part of 1780, Captain Joshua Studson of Toms River took two prizes, the schooner "John" and sloop "Catherine," in Raritan Bay, near south side of Staten Island. The prizes were taken to Middletown Point. The Admiralty Court to adjust claims for these prizes was held at the house of Isaac Wood, Mount Holly, and the vessels were advertised to be sold at Monmouth Court House, January 1, 1781. Just a month before this, Captain Studson was killed by the Refugee Bacon at the inlet, opposite Toms River.

About the close of the year 1780, Captain Samuel Bigelow, who, before the war, lived on Wrangle Brook, a short distance from Toms River, captured a prize under the following circumstances: The brig "Dove," from Tortola, West Indies, bound to New York, fell short of water and provisions; her master, Captain Hannel, mistook this coast for Long Island and sent a boat with four men ashore to obtain supplies. These men were retained, and Captain Bigelow and others manned two boats and went out and captured the brig and brought her up to Toms River without difficulty. The brig, with her cargo of 140 puncheons of rum, was advertised to be sold at Toms River, January 3, 1781, by John Burrowes, Marshal. On the 25th of January, 1781, Captain Bigelow and Samuel Allen had their claims for prize money for these sales before a Court held at the house of Gilbert Barton, Allentown.

Captain Bigelow also made a prize of another vessel called the "Betsey," which had belonged to citizens of Delaware, where she was taken by the British out of a place called Muskmelon Creek. On her way to New York she was driven in a storm ashore near the bar of Cranberry, where Captain Bigelow recaptured her. His prize claim was adjusted at a Court held at the house of Isaac Woods, Mount Holly.

On January 24, 1780, a sale at the house of James

Lippencott, Toms River, was advertised to take place, by Zachariah Rossell, Marshal, of a quantity of rum ; also of sails, rigging and hull of ship lying at Cranberry Inlet. Perhaps the sloop was the "Betsey," captured by Capt. Bigelow.

James Randolph and Moses Robbins, of Toms River, presented a claim before an Admiralty Court at Allentown, January 25, 1781, against the sloop "Brunswick," of which Joshua Wooding had been captain, which had been cast away on the beach. Randolph and Robbins' claim was on behalf of themselves, Jacob Wilcot and others, who took possession of the vessel.

In the early part of 1782, just before the Block House at Toms River was taken by the British, Captain William Gray, in the privateer "Dart," of Salem, Mass., took a prize sloop from the British galley "Black Jack." Captain Gray seems to have been a driving, daring man, who lost no chance to annoy the enemy. It was announced, March 19, 1782, that he had brought his prize sloop to Toms River. The next day he went with his boat and seven men in pursuit of a British brig near the inlet. Unfortunately for him, instead of taking a prize, he was captured himself. For some time the people of Toms River wondered what had become of him ; in August following they heard that after he got out of the inlet he was taken prisoner and carried to Halifax, and subsequently released on parole. He said he was well treated while a prisoner.

While Captain Gray was cruising out of Toms River he captured one prize that probably was one cause of the expedition which captured the Block House and burned the village of Toms River. This prize was the sloop "Lucy," of which the notorious William Dillon was captain. She was engaged in contraband trade from Egg Harbor and other shore places to New York. The following is a copy of the advertisement relating to Dillon's vessel published in the early part of March, 1782.

"To all whom it may concern :

"*Notice is hereby given,* That a Court will be held at

the house of James Green, at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on the 16th day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain William Gray (who as well, &c.,) against the sloop or vessel called the "Lucy," taken on her voyage from Egg Harbor to New York, William Dillon late master, with her tackle, furniture and cargo, and a negro man named York. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said cargo and negro man should not be condemned to the captors pursuant to the prayer of said bill.

ABIEL AKIN."

Abiel Akin was a leading patriot of Toms River, Justice of the Peace and prominent generally in public matters. Captain James Green, at whose house at Freehold the court was to be held, it is supposed was the same who married Captain Joshua Huddy's daughter, and it was to his house, shortly after, that the body of Captain Huddy was brought after he was murdered by the Refugees near the Highlands. Many trials were held at Captain Green's house during the war. The court to adjudicate on claims relating to prize "Lucy" was to be held the 16th of March, which was Saturday. The following Saturday the British expedition from New York arrived at Cranberry inlet, and the next day the Block House was captured and the village burned, Esquire Abiel Akin's house among the rest. Dillon, from whose family Dillon's Island derived its name, was evidently well acquainted with the coast, as he was captain of a coasting vessel and had lived so near the bay. He bore no good will to the patriots, for he had once been sentenced to death by them, and now he had had his vessel captured. The British had sent expeditions to destroy privateers up the Raritan as far as New Brunswick, and also at Chestnut Neck and other places around Egg Harbor. And the expedition to Toms River, so soon after Dillon lost his vessel, leads to the conclusion that he went to New York and induced the British commandant there to send the expedition to Toms River and inflict

vengeance on all persons interested in privateering, or who aided the patriot cause, with most of whom he was personally acquainted. And he was the willing pilot of this fleet that came to destroy his former neighbors and burn their homes. It was undoubtedly he who pointed out what houses to destroy and what to spare. The house of Mrs. Studson, whose husband had recently been murdered by Bacon, was spared, and also the house of Aaron Buck, whose wife was a niece of Dillon's, Buck having married his brother's daughter.

Another prize brought into Toms River was the schooner "Speedwell," which had been captured by the daring Captain Adam Hyler. The "Speedwell" was nearly new and of about twenty-two tons burden. The sale of this vessel was advertised to take place at Freehold June 20, 1782, at the house of Captain James Green, by Robert Hude and John Bray, agents. This vessel had been captured by the British and recaptured by Captain Hyler. Toms River had been burned about three months before this sale took place, and it is not probable that there were any houses in the village to accommodate persons who might desire to purchase the "Speedwell," and hence a reason for the sale at Freehold.

In the early part of 1783, some of the Mannahawkin militia, under the lead of Captain Joseph Randolph and Nathan Crane, Adjutant in the militia, made prizes of the schooners "Polly" and "Dilly Latta," with two hundred and two barrels of flour and fifteen kegs of bread. These vessels had been captured by the British and cast away on the beach, where they were retaken by the Americans. The prize claims of Captain Randolph and Adjutant Crane were adjudicated by a court held at the house of Benjamin Lawrence, Allentown, Joseph Lawrence, judge.

The following account of the capture and sale of a prize brings to light an interesting fact in the Revolutionary history of Toms River, which is the name of one

of the first, if not the first, of the citizens of the place who rebuilt a house after the village was burned.

In the early part of 1783, Captain John Wanton, in the armed boat "General Washington," captured the sloop "Rebecca" and brought her into Toms River. She had been captured by the British brig "Renown," and retaken by Captain Wanton. The following is a copy of the advertisement for her sale :

"To be sold at public vendue, at 10 o'clock, on Friday, March 14, 1783, at the house of Moses Robbins, at head of Toms River, the sloop Rebecca, with her cargo of 330 barrels of flour, a few barrels of pork, &c., lately captured by Captain John Wanton.

"DAVID POTTER, Marshal."

From the above it seems that Moses Robbins, who was wounded in the fight at the Block House, had a house then built suitable for business.

The following notice of a prize brought to Toms River by Rhode Islanders is from a certificate in possession of Hon. Ephraim P. Emson :

"PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21, 1777.

"This may certify that Messrs. Clark and Nightingale and Captain William Rhodes have purchased here at vendue the schooner Popes Head, which was taken by the privateer "Sally and Joseph" (under our command) and carried into Cranberry Inlet, in the Jerseys, and there delivered to the care of Mr. James Randolph by our prize masters.

"JAMES MARO,
"JOHN FISH."

On the 9th of December, 1778, it was announced that a British armed vessel, bound from Halifax to New York, and richly laden, came ashore near Barnegat. The crew, about sixty in number, surrendered themselves prisoners to the militia. Goods to the amount of five thousand pounds sterling were taken out of her by our citizens, and a number of prisoners sent to Bordentown, at which place the balance of prisoners were expected.

In the winter of 1780-1 the British ship "Molly" was driven ashore in a snow storm on the beach (at what

point not stated, and her crew made prisoners and sent to Philadelphia.

In December, 1778, Captain Alexander, of the sloop "Elizabeth," of Baltimore, was taken by the British. He was permitted to leave in a small boat, and he landed at Cranberry Inlet.

In January, 1778, the sloop "Two Friends," Captain Alexander Bonnett, of Hispaniola, was cast away near Barnegat Inlet with 1,600 bags of salt, forty-eight hogsheads of molasses, also a lot of rum, sugar, etc. Only 160 gallons of rum was saved. The shore people went to their assistance, but one man was lost. Captain Bonnett then shipped as a passenger in the sloop "Endeavor," at Toms River, for New York; but, sad to relate, while she lay at the inlet at anchor a storm parted her cable and all on board were drowned in the bay.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOSHUA STUDSON.

Captain Studson, during the Revolution, lived at Toms River, on the bank of the river a few hundred yards below the present bridge. He was a captain in the privateer service and was also appointed a lieutenant in Captain Ephraim Jenkins' company of militia, June 14, 1780. In the latter part of 1780, Captain Studson took two prizes, the schooner "John" and the sloop "Catharine," on the south side of Staten Island, in Princes or Raritan Bay. The prizes were taken to Middletown. The Admiralty Court, which adjusted prize claims in his case, met at the house of Isaac Wood, Mount Holly, and the vessels were advertised to be sold at public sale at Freehold Court House, January 1, 1781. Just a month before this sale, on December 1, 1780, Studson was killed by the Refugee Bacon. It would seem that after taking his prizes to Middletown Point, he sailed down the beach and into the inlet, and thence up to Toms River, probably to lay up his vessel for winter. The particulars of his death have been handed down as follows:

Three men living along the bay, named Asa Wood-

mansee, Richard Barber and Thomas Collins, hearing that farm produce was bringing exorbitant prices among the British at New York, loaded a whale boat with truck from farms along the bay and proceeded to New York by way of old Cranberry Inlet, which was then open nearly opposite Toms River. These men were not known as Refugees, but undertook the trip merely to make a little money by a kind of "running the blockade" business on a small scale. They arrived safely in New York, sold out their produce, and were about returning home, when the noted Refugee, Captain John Bacon, called on them and insisted on taking passage back in the whale boat. Much against their will they were forced to allow him to come on board. They arrived near Cranberry Inlet before sundown, and lay outside until after dark, being afraid to venture in the bay during the day. In the meantime the patriot militia stationed at Toms River had got wind of their proceedings, and being determined to put a stop to the contraband trade, a small party under command of Lieutenant Joshua Studson took a boat and went across to the inlet and concealed themselves behind a point just inside. After dark the whale boat came in, but no sooner had it rounded the point than to the consternation of those on board they saw the boat of the militia so close by that there was no apparent chance of escape. Lieutenant Studson stood up in his boat and called upon them to surrender. The unfortunate speculators were unarmed and in favor of yielding, but Bacon knowing that his life was already forfeited, refused, and having his musket loaded, suddenly fired with so deadly an aim that the brave lieutenant instantly dropped dead in the boat. The sudden, unexpected firing, and the death of Studson, threw the militia into momentary confusion, and before they could decide how to act the whale boat was out of sight in the darkness. The militia rowed back to Toms River the same night, and landing in front of the house, some of the number went up and aroused Mrs. Studson, and told her the sad news. His unexpected death, and so shortly after leaving home,

completely overwhelmed her with sorrow. The men procured a blanket from the house and went down to their boat, took the body of Captain Studson and put it in the blanket and carried it up to the house.

The crew of the whaleboat, knowing it was not safe for them to remain at home after this affair, fled to the British army and were forced into service, but were of little use as "they were sick with the small pox, and suffered everything but death," as one of them (Collins) said, during their stay with the British. Taking advantage of one of General Washington's proclamations, offering protection to deserters from the British army, they were afterwards allowed to return home. James Mills, an aged, respected citizen now living at Barnegat, born 1806, in his young days resided with one of the Woodmansees on the James Jones place, at Forked River, and frequently met one or two of these ill-starred blockade runners. Thomas Collins lived to an advanced age, and was always badly scarred from the small pox, which he caught within the British lines.

Not long after the war, Mrs. Studson married a man named Chamberlain at Toms River.

THE ATTACK ON TOMS RIVER.

BURNING OF THE VILLAGE—CAPTURE OF CAPTAIN JOSHUA HUDDY—A DAY OF HORRORS.

In giving an account of this affair we shall first copy a brief statement from *Have's Collections* the editor of which visited the place in 1842 in search of historical information relating to olden times in old Monmouth :

"In the American Revolution, a rude fort or blockhouse was erected a short distance north of the bridge, at the village of Toms River, on a hill about a hundred yards east of the road to Freehold, on land now belonging to the heirs of Elijah Robbins, deceased. In the latter part of the war, this blockhouse was attacked by a superior force of the enemy. Its commander, Captain Joshua Huddy, most gallantly defended it until his am-

munition was expended and no alternative but surrender left. After the brave little garrison was in their power, it is said they deliberately murdered five men asking for quarter. From thence Captain Huddy, Justice Randolph, and the remaining prisoners were taken to New York, where, suffering the various progressions of barbarity inflicted upon those destined to a violent or lingering death, these two gentlemen, with a Mr. Fleming were put into the hold of a vessel. Captain Huddy was ironed hand and foot, and shortly after barbarously hanged on the shore of the Highlands of Navesink."

The tory organ, *Rivington's Royal Gazette*, of New York, gave the following account of the battle :

"On Wednesday, the 20th inst. (March, 1782,) Lieutenant Blanchard, of the armed whale boats, and about eighty men belonging to them, with Captain Thomas and Lieutenant Roberts, both of the late Bucks County Volunteers, and between thirty and forty other Refugee loyalists, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Blanchard, proceeded to Sandy Hook under the convoy of Captain Stewart Ross, in the armed brig 'Arrogant,' where they were detained by unfavorable winds until the 23d. About 12 o'clock on that night the party landed near the mouth of Toms River and marched to the Block House at the town of Dover (now Toms River), and reached it just at daylight. On their way they were challenged and fired upon, and when they came to the works they found the rebels, consisting of twenty-five or twenty-six twelve months' men and militia, apprized of their coming and prepared for defence.

"The post into which the rebels had thrown themselves was six or seven feet high, made with large logs, with loop-holes between and a number of brass swivels on the top, which was entirely open, nor was there any way of entering but by climbing over. They had, besides swivels, muskets with bayonets and long pikes for their defence. Lieutenant Blanchard summoned them to surrender, which they not only refused, but bid the party defiance; on which he immediately ordered the place to

be stormed, which was accordingly done, and though defended with obstinacy, was soon carried. The rebels had nine men killed in the assault, and twelve made prisoners, two of whom are wounded. The rest made their escape in the confusion. Among the killed was a Major of the militia, two Captains and one Lieutenant. The Captain of the twelve months' men stationed there is among the prisoners, who are all brought safe to town. On our side two were killed—Lieutenant Iredell, of the armed boatmen, and Lieutenant Inslee, of the Loyalists, both very brave officers, who distinguished themselves on the attack, and whose loss is much lamented. Lieutenant Roberts and five others are wounded, but it is thought none of them are in a dangerous way.

“The Town, as it is called, consisting of about a dozen houses, in which none but a piratical set of banditti resided, together with a grist and saw-mill, were, with the Block House burned to the ground, and an iron cannon spiked and thrown into the river. A fine large barge (called Hyler's barge,) and another boat in which the rebels used to make their excursions on the coast, were brought off. Some other attempts were intended to have been made, but the appearance of bad weather, and the situation of the wounded, being without either surgeon or medicines, induced the party to return to New York where they arrived on the 25th.”

The attack on Toms River was made on Sunday morning, March 24th, 1782. No Tory or Tory sympathizer was tolerated in the village of Toms River, which was the only reason that caused *Rivington's Royal Gazette* to call its people “banditti.”

Upon the approach of the British, the Americans opened fire so effectually that the British account acknowledges that seven were killed or wounded, though the damage inflicted upon them must have been greater. A negro Refugee killed, was left by them outside of the fort for the Americans to bury.

What a terrible day to the inhabitants of Toms River was that memorable Sabbath! Probably not less than a

hundred women and children were rendered homeless; the killed and wounded demanded immediate attention; husbands and fathers were carried away captives, their household goods, provisions—their all destroyed. Some families were entirely broken up, the heads killed, mothers and children scattered, never as families meeting again.

CAPTAIN JOHN BACON,

THE REFUGEE LEADER OF MONMOUTH AND BURLINGTON—AN
OUTLAW'S CAREER AND HIS DREADFUL END.

This noted Refugee leader, whose name is so well remembered by old residents of Monmouth, Ocean and Burlington, appears to have confined his operations chiefly to the lower part of old Monmouth county, between Cedar Creek in what is now Ocean county and Tuckerton in Burlington County. His efforts were mainly directed to plundering the dwellings of all well known active members of the old Monmouth militia. Himself, and men were well acquainted with the roads and paths through the forests of Burlington and old Monmouth, and had numerous hiding places, cabins, caves, &c., in the woods and swamps, where they could remain until some trustworthy spy informed them of a safe chance to venture out on what was then termed a *picarooning* expedition.

About December 1st, 1780, Bacon killed Lieutenant Joshua Studson; the particulars of this affair are given in the chapter relating to Revolutionary events at Toms River during the Revolution.

Another affair in which Bacon was a prominent actor, was the skirmish at Mannahawkin, in Ocean county, December 30th, 1781. The militia of this place, under command of Captain Reuben F. Randolph, having heard that Bacon, with his band, was on a raiding expedition and would probably try to plunder some of the patriots in that village, assembled at the inn of Captain Randolph, prepared to give them a reception. After wait-

ing until two or three o'clock in the morning, they concluded it was a false alarm, and so retired to rest, taking the precaution to put out sentinels. Just before daylight the Refugees came down the road from the north on their way to West Creek. The alarm was given and the militia hastily turned out, but were compelled to retreat, as the Refugees had a much larger force than they anticipated. As they were retreating, Bacon's party fired and killed one of the patriots named Lines Pangborn and wounded another named Sylvester Tilton.

After this affair Tilton removed to Colts Neck, near Freehold, where we believe his descendants yet live.

BACON AT GOODLUCK, FORKED RIVER AND WARETOWN.

On one of his picarooning or raiding expeditions, Bacon, with fifteen or sixteen men, plundered the dwelling house of John Holmes at Forked River, who then lived at the mill known in late years as Francis Cornelius' mill. The party camped in the woods, near the house, until daylight, and then came and demanded money. Mr. Holmes was supposed to be somewhat forehanded, and they hoped to have made a good haul. In the expectation of such a visit he had buried many of his valuables in his garden. The Refugees pointed a bayonet to his breast and threatened to kill him if the money was not forthcoming. Mr. Holmes' wife happened to have some money about her, which she delivered up, and this seemed to satisfy them as far as money was concerned. They then ransacked the house and took provisions and such other things as they wanted.

An ancient paper says that about the last of April, 1780, "the Refugees attacked the house of John Holmes, Upper Freehold, and robbed him of a large amount of Continental money, a silver watch, gold ring, silver buckles, pistols, clothing, etc." It is possible that this refers to the same affair; if so, it occurred in old Dover township instead of Upper Freehold.

Bacon's party, at this time, entered the houses of the Prices and took whatever they could carry, though we believe these patriots, like others in those dark days, kept buried in gardens and fields many things they feared the Refugees might covet.

Among other zealous Americans for whom Bacon had strong antipathy were Joseph Soper and his son Reuben, both members of Captain Reuben F. Randolph's militia company. They lived about half way between Waretown and Barnegat, at a place known as "Soper's Landing." His attentions to the Sopers were so frequent that they often had to sleep in the adjacent swamps along Lochiel brook.

Mr. Soper's son Reuben was murdered by Bacon on Long Beach, about a mile south of Barnegat Inlet.

At one time Mr. Soper had received pay for building a small vessel. Wilson, a treacherous employee, accidentally was a witness to his receiving the money, but he did not know the amount. After Wilson had left, Mr. Soper suspected he would inform Bacon, and so he divided his money into two parcels; a small amount in one parcel and the larger part in another, and then buried both lots in separate places not far from the house.

Mr. Soper at this time had taken refuge in the swamp, and the house was occupied only by women and young children. Their threats compelled the women to lead them into the garden to the spot where the smaller amount of money was buried, after receiving which they seemed to be satisfied, thinking it was all they had. They then returned to the house and made a clean sweep. Among other things taken by Bacon at this time was one of Mr. Soper's shirts, which afterwards served as Bacon's winding sheet, as he was subsequently killed with it on.

THE MASSACRE ON LONG BEACH.

BACON KILLS CAPTAIN STEELMAN, REUBEN SOPER AND
OTHERS—MURDER OF SLEEPING MEN.

This was the most atrocious affair in which Bacon was engaged. The inhuman massacre of sleeping men

was in keeping with the memorable affair at Chestnut Neck, near Tuckerton, when Count Pulaski's guards were murdered by the British and Refugees.

The massacre at Long Beach took place about a mile south of Barnegat light-house, and there were, we think, more men killed and wounded then than in any other action in that part of Old Monmouth now comprised within the limits of Ocean county.

A tory paper gives the following version of the affair:

"A cutter from Ostend, bound to St. Thomas, ran aground on Barnegat Shoals, October 25, 1782. The American galley 'Alligator,' Captain Steelman, from Cape May, with twenty-five men, plundered her on Saturday night last of a quantity of Hyson tea and other valuable articles, but was attacked the same night by Captain John Bacon, with nine men, in a small boat called the 'Hero's Revenge,' who killed Steelman and wounded the First Lieutenant, and all the party except four or five were either killed or wounded."

In this account the number of Steelman's men is doubtless overestimated and Bacon's underestimated.

THE DEATH OF BACON.

The following account of the death of Bacon was furnished to the New York Historical Society by the late Governor George F. Fort.

"John Bacon was a notorious Refugee who had committed many depredations along the shores of Monmouth and Burlington counties. After having been a terror to the people of this section for some time, John Stewart, of Arneytown, (afterwards Captain Stewart), resolved, if possible, to take him. There had been a reward of fifty pounds sterling offered by the Governor and Council for his capture, dead or alive. A short time previous, in an engagement at Cedar Creek Bridge, Bacon and his company had discomfited a considerable body of State troops, killing a brother of Joel Cook, Burlington county, which excited much alarm and exasperated the whole county. On the occasion of his arrest, Captain Stewart

took with him Joel Cook, John Brown, Thomas Smith, John Jones, and another person whose name is not recollected, and started in pursuit, well armed.

They traversed the shore and found Bacon separated from his men at the public house or cabin of William Rose, between West Creek and Clamtown (now Tucker-ton), in Burlington County. The night was very dark, and Smith being in advance of the party, approached the house, and discovered through the window a man sitting with a gun between his knees. He immediately informed his companions. On arriving at the house, Captain Stewart opened the door and presenting his musket demanded a surrender. The fellow sprang to his feet, and cocking his gun was in the act of bringing it round to the breast of Stewart, when the latter, instead of discharging his piece, closed in with him and succeeded after a scuffle in bringing him to the floor. He then avowed himself to be John Bacon, and asked for quarter, which was at once readily granted to him by Stewart. They arose from the floor, and Stewart (still retaining his hold on Bacon) called to Cook, who, when he discovered the supposed murderer of his brother, became exasperated, and stepping back gave Bacon a bayonet thrust unknown to Stewart or his companions. Bacon appeared faint and fell. After a short time he recovered and attempted to escape by the back door. Stewart pushed a table against it. Bacon hurled it away and struck Stewart to the floor, opened the door, and again attempted to pass out; but was shot by Stewart (who had regained his feet) while in the act. The ball passed through his body, through a part of the building, and struck the breast of Cook, who had taken position at the back door to prevent egress. Cook's companions were ignorant of the fact that he had given Bacon the bayonet wound, and would scarcely credit him when he so informed them on their way home. They examined Bacon's body at Mount Misery, and the wounds made by both bayonet and ball were obvious. They brought his dead body to Jacobstown, Burlington county, and were in the act of

burying it in the public highway, near the village in the presence of many citizens who had collected on the occasion, when Bacon's brother appeared among them and after much entreaty succeeded in obtaining his body for private burial."

This affair took place on Thursday evening, April 3rd, 1783.

The Refugee leaders in our State—Hetfield, Bacon, Lippencott, Davenport, Moody and others—all doubtless held commissions from the "Board of Associated Loyalists," of which the President was William Franklin, the last British Governor of New Jersey.

DICK BIRD.

THE POTTERS CREEK OUTLAW.

This scoundrel, who was probably one of Davenport's gang, was exceedingly obnoxious to the Americans on account of outrages in which he was concerned. He was intimately acquainted with all the roads and by-paths in the woods and swamps in old Dover township, which then extended to Oyster Creek. Tradition says, that early in the war he had a cave near the head-waters of Cedar Creek.

Near Quail Run was a woman of low character, whom he often visited. On the day he was shot he called on her; she told him as the militia were after him, they would find him there, and advised him to go to a less suspected place. He was seen by some patriotic women, who sent information to his pursuers, who surprised him at the house while the woman was sitting on his lap. He sprang for his musket, which was in the chimney corner, and just as he reached it his pursuers fired through the window and killed him instantly.

THE REFUGEE DAVENPORT AT FORKED RIVER, AND HIS DEATH.

On the first of June, 1782, Davenport with eighty men, half of whom were black and half white, in two long barges landed at Forked River, first on the north side where they demanded provisions of Samuel and James Woodmansee, brothers who then lived on the James Jones and Joseph Holmes places. They then proceeded to the south branch of Forked River, to the house of Samuel Brown, an active member of the militia, who then lived on the place owned some twenty odd years ago by John Wright, still known as the Wright place. They plundered his house, burnt his salt works, and came near capturing Mr. Brown himself, who just had time to escape to the woods. Mr. Brown often had to sleep in the woods for fear of Refugee raids at night.

After completing their work of destruction, the two barges proceeded down Forked River to its mouth, when one went up the bay, while the other with Davenport himself proceeded down the bay with the intention of destroying the salt works of the Americans at Waretown and vicinity. Davenport expected to meet with no opposition, as he supposed no militia were near enough to check him. But before he reached Oyster Creek he perceived a boat heading for him. His crew advised him to turn back, as they said the other boat must have some advantage or they would not venture to approach.

Davenport told them they could see the other boat had fewer men, and ridiculed their fears. He soon found, however, why it was that the American boat ventured to attack them. Davenport's men had only muskets with which to defend themselves; the Americans had a cannon or swivel, and when within proper distance they discharged it with so effective an aim that Davenport, who was standing up in the boat, was killed at the first discharge, and his barge damaged and upset by his frightened crew. It happened that the water was only about four feet deep and his crew waded ashore and landed

near Oyster Creek, not far from the place lately owned by James Anderson, deceased, and thus escaped, scattering themselves in various directions in the woods and swamps. The late John Collins of Barnegat remembered some of them calling on his father and other Quakers begging for provisions.

Back of Toms River is a stream called Davenport's Branch, which some suppose to have derived its name from his having places of concealment on its banks, but this is an error, as the stream was known before the war as "Davenport's Tavern Branch."

Samuel Brown, above named, after the war removed to Mannahawkin and has many descendants now living there and elsewhere.

MANNAHAWKIN IN THE REVOLUTION.

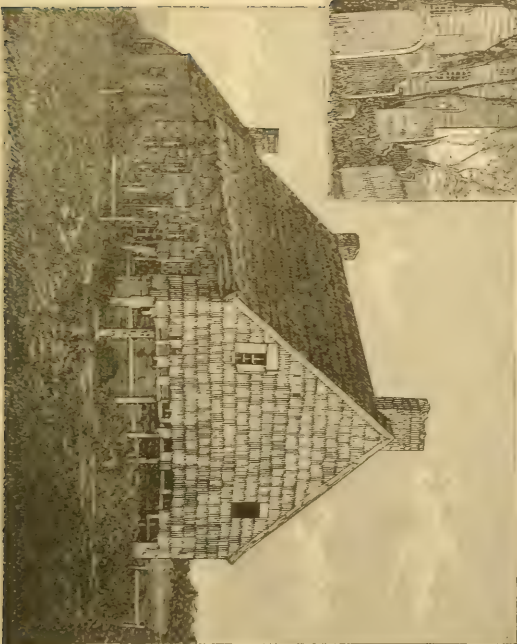
Mannahawkin, during the Revolution, was noted for the patriotism of its citizens. From a manuscript originally found in Congressional Records, but now in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society, it appears that the militia company here was called the Fifth Company of Monmouth, Reuben F. Randolph, captain, and Nathan Crane, lieutenant. Captain Randolph was originally from Middlesex county. About the time of the war, he kept the public house at Mannahawkin. His sons, Thomas and Job, were in his company. As the names of the heroic men of his company should be preserved as far as possible, and especially by their descendants, we give a list of such as we have ascertained.

FIFTH COMPANY, MONMOUTH MILITIA.

Reuben F. Randolph, captain; Nathan Crane, lieutenant; James Marsh, ensign.

Privates—Michael Bennett, Jeremiah Bennett, Samuel Bennett, Israel Bennington, Joseph Brown 1st, Joseph Brown 2d, Joseph Camburn, Thomas Chamberlain, William Casselman, Luke Courtney, Seth Crane, Amos

THE OLD TENNENT CHURCH



AND PARSONAGE.

Cuffee, David Howell, David Johnson, Thomas Johnson, David Jones, Thomas Kelson, Philip Palmer, Jr., Benjamin P. Pearson, Benjamin Paul, Enoch Read, Job Randolph, Thomas Randolph, David Smith, Joseph Soper, Reuben Soper, Zachariah Southard, Jenny Sutton, Lines Pangburn, Sylvester Tilton.

Of the above, Reuben Soper was killed by the Refugees on Long Beach, in October, 1782. He left a son, named Reuben, who has children still living, among them Mrs. George W. Lippencott, of Tuckerton, who has preserved several interesting old-time relics; and her brother, also named Reuben Soper, inheriting the patriotism of his grandfather, enlisted in the Union army, in the Rebellion, was mortally wounded, and died three weeks after in Saterlee hospital. Lines Pangburn was killed in the skirmish at Mannahawkin, December 30th, 1781. Sylvester Tilton was dangerously wounded at the same time. One of the Cranes was wounded near his own residence.

THE OLD TENNENT CHURCH.

The Rev. J. F. Halsey, who was for two years a pastor of the church, wrote to the editor of the *Monmouth Democrat* in 1873, giving him information relating to this historical old church, which we copy. He writes:

"In the early history of the Presbyterian Church in Monmouth county, N. J., a special meeting was held to pray that the Lord would send them a minister, and at that meeting a Mr. Carr was selected to go to the Log College (now Hartsville, Pa.), where the Father of the Tennents preached and taught. Though it was at harvest time, so eager was Mr. Carr to execute his mission that he started the very next day. When he had made known the object of his visit, he could get none of the sons to consent to go. But as he left to return home he said: 'So sure am I that I have come on the Lord's errand, and that our prayers will be favorably answered, that I shall not reach home before you will send for me

and assure me that I have not taken this journey in vain, and so bid them farewell.

"And sure enough, he had not gone on his way more than a few miles before a messenger overtook him, calling him back, and assured him that Rev. John Tennent would return with him as their minister, which he did. He lived and labored among them less than two years, and was succeeded by his brother, Rev. William Tennent, who labored at Freehold forty-eight years, and is buried in the aisle of the church.

"I said that Mr. Carr went on his mission to Neyhamings, Pa., leaving his harvest unreaped. When the farmers had hurriedly gathered in theirs, feeling that he had gone on their business as well as his own—that he was the church's servant—they turned out and cut his grain for him, and Mr. Carr, on his return, found it put up in shocks in the field. A sudden and long rain compelled him to leave it standing so, and so it happened that when the next season for sowing arrived the best seed grain was Mr. Carr's, as his neighbors had gathered in theirs before it was thoroughly ripened, and many applied to him for seed.

"Such was the tradition told me more than half a century ago by some of my aged elders, who themselves had been gathered into the church under the ministry of Rev. William Tennent. J. F. HALSEY."

VISITORS AT THE BATTLE GROUND.

THE OLD TENNENT CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.

The author of the Field Book of the Revolution says :

"I visited the battle ground of Monmouth toward the close of September, 1850, and had the good fortune to be favored with the company of Doctor John Woodhull, of Freehold, in my ramble over that interesting locality. Dr. Woodhull is the son of the beloved minister of that name who succeeded Rev. William Tennent in the pastoral care of the congregation that worshipped in the Freehold meeting-house, and who, for forty-six consecu-

tive years, preached and prayed in that venerated chapel. Dr. Woodhull was born in the parsonage yet upon the battle ground, and is so familiar with every locality and event connected with the conflict, that I felt as if traversing the battle field with an actor in the scene."

Mr. Lossing next speaks of a heavy storm which compelled him to take shelter in the old Tennent church: resting his portfolio on the high back of an old pew he sketched a picture of the neat monument erected to the memory of Rev. John Woodhull, D. D., who died November 22d, 1824, aged 80 years. He next refers to Rev. William Tennent who was pastor of that flock for forty-three years, and then says:

"When the storm abated we left the church and proceeded to the battle ground. The old parsonage is in the present possession of Mr. William T. Sutphen, who has allowed the parlor and study of Tennent and Woodhull to be used as a depository of grain and of agricultural implements! The careless neglect which permits a mansion so hallowed by religion and patriotic events to fall into ruin is actual desecration, and much to be reprehended and deplored. The windows are destroyed, the roof is falling into the chambers, and in a few years not a vestige will be left of that venerable memento of the 'field of Monmouth.'

"We visited the spot where Monckton fell; the place of the causeway across the morass (now a small bridge upon the main road); and after taking a general view of the whole ground of conflict and sketching a picture, returned to Freehold.

"It had been to me a day of rarest interest and pleasure, notwithstanding the inclement weather, for no battle-field in our country has stronger claims to the reverence of the American heart than that of the plains of Monmouth. * * * * • * *

"The men and women of the Revolution, but a few years since numerous in the neighborhood of Freehold, have passed away, but the narrative of their trials during the war have left abiding records of patriotism upon the

hearts of their descendants. I listened to many tales concerning the Pine Robbers and other desperadoes of the time, who kept the people of Monmouth county in a state of continual alarm. Many noble deeds of daring were achieved by the tillers of the soil and their mothers, wives and sisters; and while the field of Monmouth attested the bravery and endurance of American soldiers, the inhabitants, whose households were disturbed on that memorable Sabbath morning by the bugle and the cannon peal, exhibited in their daily course the loftiest patriotism and manly courage. We will leave the task of recording the acts of their heroism to the pen of the local historian."

The following item we find published in a magazine:

"Attention has lately been called to the condition of the grave of Colonel Monckton, in the burial ground of the Freehold Meeting House, in Monmouth county, N. J. It should be properly cared for, for Monckton, though a foe to the Americans when he fell mortally wounded at the battle of Monmouth, was a gallant officer, and a man of irreproachable moral character."

COLONEL MONCKTON AND THE ROYAL GRENADIERS AT THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

Lieutenant-Colonel Honorable H. Monckton, generally called Colonel Monckton, according to both written and traditionary accounts was one of the most honorable officers in the service of the British—accomplished, brave, of splendid personal appearance, and of irreproachable moral character. He was in the battle of Long Island in August, 1776, when he was shot through the body, and lay for many weeks at the point of death. He recovered, and for his gallantry on that occasion was promoted from the Fifth Company, Second Grenadiers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and was in command of the battalion at the Battle of Monmouth, in which the First and Second Royal Grenadiers bore a conspicuous part, and in a charge the heroic Monckton and the greater part of the officers of the Grenadiers—the flower of the British army—fell from a terrible fire from the Americans

under General Wayne. The spot where Colonel Monckton was killed is said to be about eight rods north-east of the old parsonage of the Tennent Church, and he was buried about six feet from the west end of the church. About thirty years ago a board was set up to mark his grave by William R. Wilson, a native of Scotland, who will long and favorably be remembered by hundreds of citizens of Monmouth and Ocean as a successful teacher and for his many good qualities of head and heart. He died at Forked River, in Ocean county, thirty-five years ago, and the respect retained for him by his old scholars near the battle-ground and elsewhere in Monmouth, was evidenced by the fact of their sending for his body and giving it a suitable final resting place in the vicinity of his first labors in this county. Mr. Wilson, or "Dominie" Wilson, as he was familiarly called on account of his once having been a clergyman, deserves a more extended notice than we have space to give.

On the board prepared and set up by Mr. Wilson was inscribed :

* *

HIC JACET.
COLONEL MONCKTON,
Killed 28 June, 1778.
W. R. W.

* *

Mr. Wilson may have been induced to put up the board by noticing that in the reminiscences of the battle published by Henry Howe, who visited the ground in 1842, attention was called to the fact that no monument marked the grave.

In 1850, Benson J. Lossing visited the battle ground and made a sketch of the head-board which was given in his valuable work, the Field Book of the Revolution, and it is also given in a late number of the American Historical Record. Mr. Lossing says that when he visited the grave "the only monument that marked the spot was a plain board painted red, much weather worn, on which was drawn in black letters the inscription seen in the picture given. The board had been set up some years before by a Scotch schoolmaster named William Wil-

son, who taught the young people in the schoolhouse upon the green near the old Meetinghouse." In speaking of Colonel Monckton he says: "At the head of his grenadiers on the field of Monmouth, he kept them silent until they were within a few rods of the Americans, when waving his sword he shouted, "Forward to the charge!" Our General Wayne was on his front. At the same moment "Mad Anthony" gave a signal to fire. A terrible volley poured destruction upon Monckton's grenadiers and almost every British officer fell. Amongst them was their brave leader. Over his body the combatants fought desperately until the Americans secured it and bore it to the rear."

CAPTAIN MOLLY PITCHER.

HER BRAVERY AT FORT CLINTON AND MONMOUTH—

HER SAD END.

From various articles relating to this noted woman the following are selected:

"The story of a woman who rendered essential service to the Americans in the battle of Monmouth is founded on fact. She was a female of masculine mould, and dressed in a mongrel suit, with the petticoats of her own sex and an artilleryman's coat, cocked hat and feathers. The anecdote usually related is as follows: Before the armies engaged in general action, two of the advanced batteries commenced a severe fire against each other. As the heat was excessive, Molly, who was the wife of a cannonier, constantly ran to bring her husband water from a neighboring spring. While passing to his post she saw him fall and on hastening to his assistance, found him dead. At the same moment she heard an officer order the cannon to be removed from its place, complaining he could not fill his post with as brave a man as had been killed. "No," said the intrepid Molly, fixing her eyes upon the officer, "the cannon shall not be removed for the want of some one to serve it; since my brave husband is no more, I will use my utmost exertions to avenge his death." The activity and courage

with which she performed the office of cannonier during the action, attracted the attention of all who witnessed it, and finally of Washington himself, who afterward gave her the rank of lieutenant and granted her half pay during life. She wore an epaulette and was called ever after Captain Molly. *Howe's Collections.*

Lossing in the Field Book of the Revolution thus mentions Molly Pitcher:

"Captain Molly was a stout, red-haired, freckled-faced young Irish woman with a handsome, piercing eye. The French officers, charmed by the story of her bravery, made her many presents. She would sometimes pass along the French lines with her cocked hat and get it almost filled with crowns."

The same writer visited the locality of Forts Montgomery and Clinton on the Hudson, where Molly Pitcher ended her days and there found old residents who "remembered the famous Irish woman called Captain Molly, the wife of a cannonier who worked a field piece at the battle of Monmouth on the death of her husband. She generally dressed in the petticoats of her sex with an artilleryman's coat over. She was in Fort Clinton with her husband when it was attacked in 1777. When the Americans retreated from the fort, as the enemy scaled the ramparts her husband dropped his match and fled. Molly caught it up, touched off the piece and then scampered off. It was the last gun the Americans fired in the fort. Mrs. Rose remembered her as "Dirty Kate," living between Fort Montgomery and Buttermilk Falls, at the close of the war, where she died a horrible death from syphilitic disease. Washington had honored her with a lieutenant's commission for her bravery on the field of Monmouth nearly nine months after the battle, when reviewing its events."

THE REMARKABLE TRIAL OF REV. WILLIAM TENNENT FOR PERJURY.

The remarkable trial of Rev. William Tennent, of

the old Tennent Church, for perjury, took place at Trenton in 1742 before Chief Justice Robert Hunter Morris.

The indictment upon which Mr. Tennent was tried was one of a series of indictments all growing out of the same transaction—the alleged stealing of a horse by the Rev. Mr. Rowland; and the individual who was the cause of all the woes and perils which befel the unfortunate gentlemen who were supposed to be implicated, was a notorious scoundrel named Tom Bell, whose exploits would not suffer by a comparison with those of Jonathan Wild or Jack Sheppard. He was an adept in all the arts of fraud, theft, robbery and forgery. But his chief amusement consisted in traveling from one part of the country to another personating different individuals and assuming a variety of characters. By turns he was a sailor, a merchant, a lawyer, a doctor, a preacher, and sustained each character in such a way for a time as to impose on the public. The late Judge Richard S. Field, in a paper read before the New Jersey Historical Society in 1851, reviewing the reports of this remarkable trial, furnished quite a list of the misdeeds of this villian.

By far the most brilliant of all Tom Bell's achievements was unquestionably that out of which grew the indictment of Rev. William Tennent for perjury. It so happened that Bell bore a striking resemblance to the Rev. Mr. Rowland, a popular preacher of the day, and a friend and associate of Whitfield and the Tenments.

One evening Bell made his appearance at a tavern in Princeton dressed in a dark grey coat. He there met John Stockton, Esq., father of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who, coming up to him, at once accosted him as the Rev. Mr. Rowland, and invited him to his house. Bell assured him that he was mistaken—that his name was not Rowland. Mr. Stockton acknowledged his error, and told him it proceeded from the very close resemblance he bore to that gentleman. This link was enough for Tom Bell. It at once occurred to him that here was a chance for playing one of his tricks. The very next day he went into what was

then the county of Hunterdon and stopped at a place where the Rev. Mr. Rowland had occasionally preached, but where he was not well known. Here he introduced himself as Mr. Rowland, was invited to the house of a gentleman in the neighborhood, and asked to preach on the following Sabbath. He consented to do so, and notice to that effect was accordingly given. When the day arrived he accompanied the ladies to church in the family wagon, while the master rode alongside on a very fine horse. As they approached the church, Bell suddenly discovered that he had left his notes behind him, and proposed riding back after them on the fine horse. This was at once agreed to, and Bell mounted the horse, rode back to the house, rifled the desk of his host and took his departure, leaving the assembled congregation to wonder what had become of the Rev. Mr. Rowland.

We may imagine the satisfaction which Bell must have derived from this exploit. Mr. Rowland was a noted preacher of great pungency and power, and thundered the terrors of the law against all impenitent sinners. He was called by the professed wits of the day "Hell Fire Rowland." He was literally a terror to evil-doers, and therefore it may be presumed an object of peculiar aversion to Tom Bell. The idea then of bringing such a man into disgrace and at the same time of pursuing his favorite occupation must have been doubly pleasing to him.

Rev. Mr. Rowland was at this time absent from New Jersey. He had gone for the purpose of preaching in Pennsylvania or Maryland in company with Rev. William Tennent and two pious laymen of the county of Hunterdon by the names of Joshua Anderson and Benjamin Stevens, members of a church contiguous to the one at which Tom Bell proposed to officiate. As soon as they returned, Mr. Rowland was charged with the robbery of the horse. At the next term of Oyer and Terminer for Hunterdon county an indictment was preferred against him.

Great was the excitement produced by this event,

owing in part to the peculiar state of the Colony at the time. Through the labors of Mr. Whitfield and his associates, among whom were Messrs. Tennent and Rowland, a great revival of religion had taken place in the Provinces. But there was a party in the Colony who were very hostile to this religious movement, who denounced its authors as fanatics and enthusiasts, and some of whom did not hesitate to brand them as hypocrites and imposters. Conspicuous among this party was the Chief Justice, Robert H. Morris, who, whatever claim he may have had to respect, was certainly not distinguished either for religion or morality. To such men this charge against Mr. Rowland, one of the preachers who were turning everything upside down, was of course occasion of great triumph and rejoicing, and the most strenuous efforts made to procure his conviction. The Grand Jury at first refused to find a bill against him, but they were reproved by the Court and sent out again. They again returned without an indictment, but the Court sent them out a second time with threats of punishment if they persisted in their refusal, and then they consented to find a true bill.

Thus Mr. Rowland was subjected to the ignominy of a trial. A clear case was made out on the part of the prosecution. A large number of witnesses swore positively that he was the identical person who had committed the robbery. On the other hand, the defendants called as witnesses Messrs. Tennent, Anderson and Stevens, who testified that on the very day on which the robbery was committed they were in company with Mr. Rowland at some place in Pennsylvania or Maryland, and heard him preach. An alibi being thus clearly proved, the jury without hesitation acquitted him.

But still the public mind was not satisfied. The person whose horse had been stolen and whose house had been robbed was so convinced that Mr. Rowland was the robber, and so many individuals had, as they supposed, seen him in possession of the horse that it was resolved not to let the matter drop. Messrs. Tennent, Anderson

and Stevens were therefore arraigned before the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Hunterdon, upon the charge of having sworn falsely upon the trial of Mr. Rowland, and indictments were found against each of them for perjury. These indictments were all removed to the Supreme Court. Anderson, conscious of his innocence and unwilling to be under the imputation of such a crime, demanded his trial at the next term of Oyer and Terminer. What evidence he offered in his defence does not appear, but he was convicted and condemned to stand one hour on the Court House steps with a paper on his breast whereon was written in large letters, "*This is for wilful and corrupt perjury.*" The trials of Tennent and Stevens were postponed.

Tennent we are told, being entirely unused to legal matters and knowing no person by whom he could prove his innocence, had no other resource but to submit himself to Divine will, and thinking it not unlikely that he might be convicted, had prepared a sermon to preach from the pillory. True, he employed Mr. John Coxe, an eminent lawyer of the Province to assist, and when he arrived at Trenton he found Mr. William Smith, one of the most distinguished members of the New York bar, who had voluntarily attended on his behalf; and Mr. Tennent's brother Gilbert, who was then pastor of a church in Philadelphia, had brought with him Mr. John Kinsey, an eminent lawyer of that city, to aid in his defence. But what could they do without evidence? When Mr. Tennent was desired by his counsel to call on his witnesses that they might examine them before going into Court, he declared he knew no witnesses but God and his conscience. His counsel assured him, that however well founded this confidence might be, and however important before a heavenly tribunal, it would not avail him in an earthly court. And they therefore urged that an application should be made to postpone the trial. But this he would by no means consent to. They then informed him they had discovered a flaw in the indictment and proposed that advantage should be taken of it. (Mr.

Stevens took advantage of this flaw and was cleared.) Mr. Tennent resisted with great vehemence, saying it was another snare of the devil, and before he would consent to it he would suffer death. In the meantime the bell summoned them to the Court. While on the way to the Court House Mr. Tennent is said to have met a man and his wife who stopped and asked if his name was Tennent. He said it was, and begged to know if they had any business with him. They replied, "You know best." They then informed him that they resided in a certain place in Pennsylvania or Maryland, and that upon one occasion he in company with Rowland, Anderson and Stevens had lodged at their house; that on the following day they had heard him and Rowland preach; that some nights before they left home, they had each of them dreamed that Mr. Tennent was at Trenton in the greatest possible distress, and that it was in their power, and in theirs alone to relieve him; that this dream was twice repeated and in precisely the same manner to each of them, and that it made so deep an impression on their minds that they had at once set off upon a journey to Trenton, and were there to know of him what they were to do. Mr. Tennent handed them over to his counsel, who, to their astonishment, found that their testimony was entirely satisfactory. Soon after, Mr. John Stockton, who mistook Tom Bell for Rev. Mr. Rowland, also appeared and was examined as a witness for Mr. Tennent. In short the evidence was so clear and conclusive, that, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertion of the Attorney-General to procure a conviction, the jury without hesitation acquitted Mr. Tennent.

TOMS RIVER DURING THE REVOLUTION.

RESIDENTS IN THE VILLAGE AND VICINITY.

Major John Cook, who was killed in the action at the Block House, was a captain in the Second Regiment, Monmouth, and appointed Second Major in same regiment, October 13, 1777, probably to succeed James Mott,

who lived at one time near Toms River. Public sales of privateers and their cargoes were sometimes held at his house. The following notice in reference to the settlement of his estate was published in the *New Jersey Gazette*, January 22, 1783 :

"All persons indebted to the estate of Major John Cook, late of Toms River, deceased, are hereby requested to settle their respective accounts, on or before the 10th day of February next, as this is the last notice they are to expect from

THOMAS COOK,
Administrator.

N. B.—On said day the above administrator will attend at George Cook's tavern at Crosswicks, in order to adjust matters agreeable to law; also to receive all demands against said estate that shall be properly proven."

John Coward, before and during the early part of the war, was a prominent business man at Toms River and quite an extensive owner of timber land. He was associated for a time with James Randolph. He died, probably in 1779. His executors were James Randolph and Tobias Hendrickson, who published the following notice in January, 1780 :

"To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, February, 1780, at the house of Daniel Griggs at Toms River, seventy acres of very good young green cedar swamp, very handy to water carriage, on the branches of Cedar Creek, late the property of John Coward, deceased. Attention will be given for several days before the sale at Toms River to show the premises. The land will be sold as best suits the purchasers, as to quantity and attention will be given by

"JAMES RANDOLPH,
"TOBIAS HENDRICKSON,
Executors."

James Randolph, just before and during the early part of the war, was perhaps more extensively engaged in lumber and other business than any other person in the vicinity of Toms River. He was an executor of John

Coward and at the sale of some timber land belonging to the estate of Coward, in February, 1780, Randolph advertised also to sell property of his own as follows :

“The subscriber has for sale a very good farm, in situation convenient for salt works near Toms River, with near three hundred acres of good salt meadows, which will support one hundred head of cattle, and is exceeding handy for fish and oysters. Also a good saw mill with a large quantity of valuable cedar swamp to said mill. They will be sold at private sale before vendue, or on that day, or any day after, when any purchaser shall offer, and a good title made.

“JAMES RANDOLPH.

“December 30, 1779.”

He probably died about the latter part of 1781, or early part of 1782. The following substance of a notice published in March, 1782, regarding the settlement of his estate, gives an idea of the extent of his business :

“To be sold at public vendue, on Monday, April 29, 1782, at the house of Samuel Forman, inn keeper, Upper Freehold, the following tracts of land of estate of James Randolph, late of Monmouth County :

“One plantation at Mosquito Lane, containing 350 acres, the greater part salt meadows, with a frame dwelling house, salt works, good fishery, &c. One saw mill in Davenport (mouth of Wrangle Creek) near Toms River, goes with two saws, together with pine and cedar lands. Two-fifths of a new saw mill and four-fifths of land adjoining, near James Randolph's late dwelling, held in partnership with Tobias Hendrickson. Eighteen or twenty lots of cedar swamp in Wrangle Creek, Union, Horricone, Lenkers, &c.

“Apply to Tobias Hendrickson, near the late dwelling of James Randolph, or to Benjamin Randolph, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Signed by Benjamin Randolph and Tobias Hendrickson, who were his executors. Part of his estate, the Mosquito Lane plantation, was again advertised to be sold the following year, June, 1783.”

There was a James Randolph in the militia of Mon-

mouth, possibly the same.

Daniel Randolph, Esquire, was among the prisoners taken at the Block House in March, 1782. A person of this name lived at Freehold, down to within two years previous to the burning of Toms River. Sales were advertised to take place at his house at Freehold in 1780. The appearance of the same name at Toms River, shortly after the decease of James Randolph, suggests the possibility of his being a relative, and that he came to Toms River on business connected with the care or settlement of the estate of James.

James Attin must have been somewhat prominent at Toms River in the early part of the war, judging from the following advertisement published in the *New Jersey Gazette*. He may have been from Middlesex county where the surname was not unusual. His advertisement was as follows :

“To be sold at vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of September, 1779, at the house of the subscriber in the township of Dover and county of Monmouth, viz: 200 acres of pine land, well timbered, about two miles below Toms River Bridge ; 50 head of cattle, 40 sheep, 6 horses, 10 hogs and 8 negroes, a set of blacksmith’s tools, 200 bushels of wheat and rye, 20 acres of Indian corn, a quantity of tanned leather and tar, a variety of farming utensils and household goods too tedious to mention. Same time will be sold a valuable plantation, with a great quantity of fresh and salt meadows ; a grist and saw mill, with plenty of timber ; a valuable fishery, with 400 acres of land. All may be entered upon immediately. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

“JOHN ATTIN.

“August 18, 1779.”

The offering for sale of eight negroes, recalls a difference between then and now.

Abiel Akins, who, for many years was the principal Justice of the Peace at Toms River, lived during the war, according to a tradition of old residents, on the south side of Toms River, on the place formerly the

residence of Anthony Ivins and subsequently of A. P. Stanton. His house was a stopping place for Rev. Benjamin Abbott, a pioneer of Methodism. It was burned by the British at the time when the village was burned. It is said that he subsequently resided on the north side of the river below the bridge. His ancestry is noticed in the sketch of the Akin family. For almost a generation he seemed to have performed most of the marriage ceremonies in his vicinity. The following were some parties married by him :

Dillon Wilbur to Leucetia Bird, October 14, 1795.

William Runnels (Reynolds?) to Leonah Francis, August 10, 1795.

Gilbert Lane to Sarah Annack, January 10, 1796.

Abel Platt to Melah Letts, March 26, 1796.

David Rogers to Susannah Chadwick, May 1, 1796.

James Wilber to Elizabeth Hopkins, June 26, 1796.

Jacob Applegate to Margaret Luker, July 10, 1796.

About 1808 the Legislature passed a law for the relief of Abiel Akins, as he had met with reverses in business.

Moses Robbins was a matross in Captain Huddy's company, and was seriously wounded in the action at the Block House. He was one of the first to have a dwelling erected after the village was burned, and the sale of a captured prize was advertised to take place at his house in March, 1783. In 1792 he purchased timber land back of Toms River, and Holmes & Robbins' mill is mentioned the same year. In 1795 his heirs had a tract on the road from Toms River to Schenck's Mill, sold. From this it would seem probable that he died between 1792 and 1795. In the early part of the present century Elijah Robbins owned the land on which the Block House had been situated.

A matross was a member of an artillery company who assisted in loading cannon, and also carried a musket.

Aaron Buck was one of the two persons in the village who had the fortune of having their houses spared

when the village was burned. It is supposed this was because he was related to the Refugee, William Dillon, the pilot of the British, Buck having married a daughter of Dillon's brother. Mrs. Studson's house was the other spared, and her house and Buck's afforded a temporary refuge for the unfortunate women and children whose homes had been burned by the British. Before the war he was a land owner, and in 1765 sold a tract near Toms River to Albertio Shockelia. He had two daughters, one of whom married Judge Ebenezer Tucker, for whom Tuckerton was named, and the other married John Rogers, ancestor of most of the Rogers family from Toms River to Cedar Creek. It is said that Aaron Buck was captain of a coasting vessel after the war, and eventually committed suicide by hanging himself on the rigging of his vessel as she lay in Toms River.

Captain Ephraim Jenkins, according to tradition, lived in the village of Toms River, and his dwelling was among those burned by the British in 1782. It is supposed that he was killed in the action at the Block House, and his family was left unprovided for. One of his children was taken care of by one of the Prices at Goodluck, ancestor of Dr. T. T. Price, of Tuckerton. Captain Jenkins was commissioned captain in Colonel Asher Holmes' battalion, June 14, 1780.

Captain Joshua Studson, who was killed by the Refugee John Bacon, December 1, 1780, lived along the edge of the river, just below the bridge. He was appointed a lieutenant in Colonel Asher Holmes' battalion, June 14, 1780, and was also a captain in the privateer service. In the latter part of 1780 he took two prizes, the schooner "John" and the sloop "Catharine," on the south side of Staten Island. The Admiralty Court, to adjust his prize claims, was appointed to be held at Mount Holly, January 1, 1781. Just a month before this he was killed. It is said that a few years after his death his widow married a man at Toms River named Chamberlain.

James Lippencott's house was one at which sales took

place during the war. In 1791 Samuel Pease (Pearce?) and wife sold to James Lippencott land in old Dover township. And in 1792 James Lippencott bought land of William Cox and wife, Richard Smith and wife, William Smith and wife, John Hoskins, Sr., and John Hoskins, Jr., and Edward Pole, all in same township.

James Mott, Jr., was another prominent man around Toms River during the early part of the war. He probably lived easterly of the village on the bay, on or adjoining the place subsequently owned by the late James Cook. His property is thus described in an advertisement published in *Collins' New Jersey Gazette* in September, 1779:

"To be Sold: A valuable tract of land adjoining Barnegat Bay, near Toms River, in the town of Dover, Monmouth county, containing about 1,000 acres, about 280 acres of salt meadow, 30 acres of cedar swamp (part of which is very good), about 50 acres of upland, cleared and fenced with cedar; a new frame dwelling house thereon, 20 feet by 26, with two fire-places on first floor, and a stone cellar under the same; also a kitchen adjoining, 16 feet square, with a brick oven, and a well at the door; the remainder woodland. The land is good for rye, Indian corn, for raising stock, and is as well situated for manufacturing salt as any in New Jersey. It will be sold together or be divided, as shall suit purchaser. For terms apply to Abiel Akins, Esq., at Toms River, or to the subscriber on the premises.

"JAMES MOTT, JR."

In March the same advertisement in substance was published, but application to be made to Joseph Salter, Toms River, and "to be sold for Continental bills of credit or loan certificates."

There was a James Mott captain in the militia, stationed at Toms River. He was appointed major, and resigned June 18, 1776. In 1776, James Mott was a member of the Legislature from Monmouth. The name appears as a property owner in Middletown, 1778 and 1790, and also in Shrewsbury township. He purchased land in Dover township in 1795. He was probably related to Joseph Salter, who at one time owned a tract on

the bay, possibly the same advertised by Mott, as Joseph Salter married a Mott.

Edward Thomas, of Black Horse, Burlington county, owned a place adjoining James Mott's, which he thus described in an advertisement published in 1777 :

"A plantation in Dover township, adjoining Barnegat Bay, bounded by lands of James Mott and Pennsylvania Salt Works; 300 acres, 70 acres salt meadows, remainder good timber land; soil good for corn and rye, and with small expense (by bringing seaweed) will be good for raising wheat. On it a log house, also a cellar dug and walled, 20 by 26, and frame timber, &c., sufficient to build. Well located for erecting salt works."

Edward Thomas was a member of the militia company that came along shore in pursuit of the Refugee Bacon, and finally killed him near West Creek.

Joseph Salter at one time owned a place near the bay, possibly the same once owned by James Mott, to whom he was related by marriage. He was at Toms River as early as 1774, and a relative, Thomas Salter, had purchased considerable land in the township twenty-five or thirty years before. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1775. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the militia, but soon resigned. In the minutes of the New Jersey Provincial Congress, October 21, 1775, it is stated that—

"Joseph Salter, Esquire, having returned his commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment of Militia for the County of Monmouth, and desired leave to resign the same :

"Resolved unanimously, that his resignation be accepted."

His first wife was Sally, daughter of Samuel Holmes, by whom he had a son William. His second wife was Huldah Mott, by whom he had several children, some of whom came into possession of the place at Toms River, which eventually was purchased by James Cook, who in 1859 sold the same to Gavin Brackenridge, who in turn sold it to Thomas Gilford, and in the description of the land occurs the following clause :

"Excepting thereout one hundred and fifty acres

lying on the west side, conveyed by Sarah Salter, Elizabeth Salter, Margaret Salter and Hannah Salter to Garret Irons, which said tract of land is henceforth to be described and known by the name of Ballantrae."

Ballantrae means a settlement or place by the sea or water; an appropriate name for the tract.

Joseph Salter was summoned before the Council of Safety in April, 1777, and Isaac Potter and Daniel Griggs, of Toms River, gave some evidence against him, of which the purport is not given, and he was committed to Burlington jail.

John Lawrence, who was committed to the same jail the same week, was charged with high treason. He was an agent to furnish British protection papers.

Possibly Salter had accepted papers giving British protection, but in October of the same year he took the oath to the Provincial Government, and was released. He remained about Toms River until about May, 1779, when he removed elsewhere. It is said that he founded Atsion Furnace, in Burlington county, in 1770. His son Richard lived at Toms River in the early part of the present century. He had a son James, who was probably the James Salter, treasurer of the State of New Jersey in 1799, and who died December 19, 1803.

Captain Samuel Bigelow was engaged in the privateer business, and some of his prizes are noticed in the account of Privateering at Toms River. He seems at times to have had charge of barges, or whale-boats, then in common use by both Americans and British for service in bays and on the ocean near the inlets. He is rated as "mariner" in the roster of officers and men of the Revolution. His residence is described in a survey made in 1773, as on the north side of Wrangle Brook, thirty chains above Randolph's saw-mill, which was at the junction of Wrangle Brook with Davenport.

Edward Wilbur took up land before the war, in 1762, three-quarters of a mile north of Toms River. When the village was burned in 1782, the house of a Wilbur, situated about the same distance from the river, was not

burned, possibly because it was too far off, or because related to the Dillon family, as Dillon Wilbur, somewhat prominent just after the war, received his name from the Dillon family.

John Wilbur was a member of Captain Joshua Hud-
dy's company, and was rated as a matross.

James Dillon was quite noted around Toms River before the war. In 1761 he took up land above Toms River on one of its branches. In 1762 he was taxed 10s. 3d. In 1763, it is said, he claimed to own "Toms Island," subsequently known as Dillon's Island. He had a daughter who married Aaron Buck, and it is probable he was related to the Wilbur family, as a member of it was named Dillon Wilbur.

William Dillon, the noted Refugee scoundrel, was imprisoned at one time in Freehold Jail under sentence of death, but was either pardoned or escaped, probably the latter, as he soon after appeared at Toms River as a Refugee pilot. He engaged in contraband trade between New York and Egg Harbor, and his vessel was captured by Captain Grey, a New Englander, who came in his vessel to Toms River. The Admiralty Court, to try the claim of the captors of Dillon's vessel, was called at Freehold, by notice signed by Esquire Abiel Akins, to meet March 16, 1782. Within a week after, Dillon was piloting the British expedition which burned Toms River. After the war he left with other Refugees for St. Johns, New Brunswick, where he was in 1783 given town lot number 1,019.

Benjamin Johnson, just before the war, and probably during the war, lived in the north or north-easterly part of the village. A person of the same name had a dwelling house on the south side of Toms River, towards Sloop Creek, in 1741, some thirty odd years before the war. Benjamin Johnson is named as deceased in a survey in 1788. The family appears to have been among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Toms River.

Benjamin Smith lived on the west side of Long Swamp, where he built a new house just before the war. A per-

son of this name was a member of the militia from old Monmouth. Members of the Smith family were among the earliest who received patents for land in what is now Ocean county, some of whom resided in old Middletown township, to which the first members came from Rhode Island.

David and Thomas Luker were among members of the Monmouth militia. The family was among the first to settle at Toms River. Daniel Luker's dwelling is referred to in a survey in 1747. Luker's Ferry, over Toms River, is mentioned 1749 and subsequently, and Luker's Branch and Luker's Bridge also named previous to the Revolution. The name is generally given in old records of surveys as Luker, but it is also given as Lucar and Louker. The names Looker, Lucar and Leuker apparently are of the same origin. Among earliest settlers of Elizabethtown were Lookers, and members located at Woodbridge, in Middlesex.

Richard Bird, commonly known as "Dick" Bird, the Refugee, lived near Toms River, and perhaps of the family of William Bird, who, in 1773, lived on the south side of Toms River at Eagle's Point. About the same time John Bird lived near Forked River. "Dick" Bird was killed during the war by the Americans. He had relatives, it seems, in the lower part of what is now Berkely township.

Francis Jeffrey owned land on the south side of Toms River, and probably resided within a short distance of the village during the war. He was a member of the Monmouth militia. The name Francis has been preserved in the family for two centuries. John Jeffreys and Humphrey Jeffreys were also members of the militia during the Revolution.

Edward Worth owned land on the south side of Toms River, and probably lived within a very few miles of the village. John Worth was a member of Captain Walton's Light Dragoons, and William Worth was in the Monmouth militia and also in the Continental army.

John Williams resided near Toms River, and during

the war was interested in the store-house for salt at Toms River, on which he marked the letter "R" to save it from being destroyed by the British. He, or a person of the same name, owned lands in old Dover township, and a saw-mill on Cedar Creek twenty years before the war; also lands near Meteteconk.

George Parker, John Parker and Joseph Parker were members of Captain Joshua Huddy's company in the Block House. After the war members of the family lived near Toms River. In 1797 George Parker and Abraham Parker bought of Isaac Gulick "lands at mouth of Toms River, known as Dillon's Island," which they sold in 1799 to Abel Middleton, of Upper Freehold. Benjamin Parker had a tar kiln on Little Hurricane in 1795.

Jacob Jacobs took up land in 1761 east of Long Swamp, not far from Dillon's Island. The line of his land here is referred to in a survey in 1775.

In 1760 Jacobs' saw-mill, on the south side of Toms River, is named, and after that date Jacobs' branch and Jake's branch are frequently named, probably from Jacob Jacobs. He left Toms River, and in 1779 he was overseer of Speedwell saw-mill, formerly called Randle's (Randolph's) mill, on the east branch of Wading River, which mill was advertised for sale in February, 1779, by Benjamin Randolph.

The names of many of the leading citizens of Dover township, as it was at the close of the war, will be found in the extracts from the old Dover Town Book.

BARNEGAT.

The village of Barnegat derives its name from the inlet, which was originally called Barendegat by the first Dutch discoverers on our coast. Barendegat, meaning an inlet with breakers, was subsequently corrupted by the English to Barndegat, and finally to Barnegat.

Among the first whites who settled at Barnegat and vicinity, tradition says, were Thomas Timms, Elisha Parr, Thomas Lovelady, Jonas Tow (pronounced like the word

now) and a man named Vaull. Thomas Lovelady is the one from whom Lovelady's island, near Barnegat, takes its name. The first settlers seem generally to have located on the upland near the meadows, on or near the Collins, Stokes and Mills farms. There was a house built on the Collins place by Jonas Tow, at least as early as 1720. The persons named above as the first comers, do not appear to have been permanent settlers, and tradition fails to state what became of any of them, with the exception of Jonas Tow, who it is said died here.

Among the first permanent settlers, it is said, were William and Levi Cranmer, Timothy Ridgway, Stephen and Nathan Birdsall and Ebenezer Mott; and Ebenezer Collins followed soon after. The ancestor of the shore Rulons was also an early settler. Tradition says he lived on the road to Cedar Bridge two or three miles west of the present village of Barnegat and on the place known in late years as the Corlies place.

The first permanent settlers at Barnegat, as well as at other places along shore, appeared not to have purchased titles of the proprietors until several years after they came. The first land taken up from the proprietors, it is said, was the tract of 500 acres, bought by Timothy Ridgway and Levi Cranmer, September 9th, 1759, of Oliver Delancey and Henry Cuyler, Jr., agents for the proprietor, William Dockwra. This tract included the lot upon which the Quaker church is built, but the main portion lay south-easterly. The land along shore was originally divided off into two tracts of about a thousand acres, by John Reed, surveyor, and allotted in alternate divisions to the proprietors; William Dockwra having for his portion a large part of the land on which stands the village; next north came Robert Burnett's, and then Lord Neill Campbell's. Lochiel brook, between Barnegat and Waretown, it is said, was named in compliment to Campbell's estate in Scotland.

The first Cranmer family at Barnegat lived in the tract purchased as above mentioned, and their dwelling was on or near the site of the one owned in modern times

by Captain Isaac Soper, and subsequently by Captain John Russell.

The Rackhow road was laid out by Peter Rackhow, a son of Daniel Rackhow, who once lived in the place now owned by Samuel Birdsall, Esq., Waretown. Rackhow, it is said was a Dutchman, who eventually changed his name to Richards. He had two sons—Peter, above named, who was a reputable young man, and another who joined the Refugees, went off with them and was not heard of afterwards.

The first inn or public house in Barnegat was established in 1820 by David Oliphant, on the site of the present one, at the corner of the main shore road and the road to the landing.

The well-remembered old public house of Eli Collins was occasionally patronized fifty or sixty years ago by distinguished visitors, among them the noted Prince Murat with quite a train of servants. He was one of the most expert hunters of his day. Murat was a large powerful man and of remarkable powers of endurance—able to tire out almost any other hunter or gunner he met.

Another celebrated personage who occasionally stopped here was Lieut., or Captain Hunter, of Alvarado fame. Once, as he drove up, an hostler stepped out to attend to his horses and addressed him by name. Capt. Hunter was surprised to find himself addressed so familiarly by so humble a personage, and upon inquiry found that the hostler had once held some office in the Navy, and been on a man of war with him up the Mediterranean, and while there had acted as Hunter's second in a duel. Hunter replied: "Proctor, I know you, but I don't know your clothes!" Proctor had considerable natural ability, but it was the old story, liquor sent him on the down grade. Frank Forrester (William Henry Herbert) the great authority and noted writer on field sports, was evidently well acquainted here, as his writings show wonderful familiarity with this section. Uncle Eli Collins' house and the lower tavern once kept by David Church were old well-known headquarters for

gunners from distant places. Speaking of gunners, reminds us of one who stopped once at the lower tavern with a fierce bull dog. The landlord told the gunner to keep his dog away from a yard where he had a loon wounded in his wings, as the loon might hurt the dog. The idea of a loon or any other wild fowl hurting his bull dog amused the gunner, and he offered to bet fifty dollars that his dog would kill the bird. The landlord took the bet, the dog was let in, but in an instant the loon picked out the dog's eyes by suddenly darting his sharp bill in quick succession.

During the Revolutionary war, parties of both Refugees and Patriots, as they traveled up and down shore, would stop at the houses of the Barnegat Quakers and demand victuals, but on the whole, the residents suffered less during the war than did those of any other place along shore, except perhaps West Creek. They had, however, but little reason to congratulate themselves on this score, as they suffered enough after the war; for then in time of peace, on account of their conscientious scruples against militia training and paying fines for non-attendance, they were continually harrassed by lawsuits, arrests, fines and executions, and imprisoned or property sold for non-compliance with militia laws. The once notorious Esquire William Platt, of old Dover township, bore no enviable name among the Quakers for his vexing them with suits on this account.

During the Revolution quite extensive salt works were carried on at Barnegat, on the meadows near the farm of Mr. James Mills, by the Cranmers, Ridgways, and others. The usual plan to manufacture salt was to seek some place on the salt meadows where no grass could grow. By digging wells in these bare places, the water was found to be strongly impregnated with salt. The water from these wells or springs was put in large boilers with a kind of arched oven underneath, in which a fire was built. After most of the water was boiled away, the remainder, thick with salt, was poured into baskets of sugar-loaf shape, made to allow the water to

drain out. One of these curious-shaped baskets was preserved and in possession of the late Uncle Eli Collins as late as 1860.

The remains of shell beds on the farm of James Mills, Esq., and at other places show that the Indians at Barnegat, long before the whites came, caught shell fish in great quantities. Some of course were eaten here, but the principal object of the Indians appeared to be to prepare a quantity to take back with them. This was generally done by roasting and then taking them out of the shell, stringing and drying them in the sun.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The first preachers who visited any part of the New Jersey shore of whom we have any account, belonged to the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. This society established a meeting at Tuckerton in 1704, and built a meetinghouse there in 1709.

The first religious society established in Ocean County was probably that of the Rogerine Baptists, a company of whom came to Waretown about 1737 and remained here about eleven years and then left. They were singular people in their ideas of worship. Among other peculiarities, the members took work to meeting with them, and during services the men made axe and hoe handles, the women knit, sewed, &c. The principal member of the society was Abraham Waeir, from whom Waretown derives its name. It is probable they held meetings in a building used as a schoolhouse.

An Episcopalian clergyman named Rev. Thomas Thompson, visited Barnegat and Manahawkin while he was a missionary in old Monmouth, from 1745 to 1751, and on his return sent Christopher Robert Reynolds, who was a schoolmaster of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," to labor at these two places, but on account of his age and infirmity he remained but a short time.

A church, which tradition says was free to all

denominations, was built at Manahawkin as early as 1758, which was the first church built in Ocean County. This church is now known as the Baptist Church. The Baptist Society was organized in it August 25th, 1770.

The second church built in Ocean County was the noted Potter Church, at Goodluck, built by Thomas Potter in 1766, which he intended to be free to all denominations.

The third church built in Ocean County was the Quaker Meeting House, at Barnegat, erected as early as 1770. This was the first church in the county built for a particular society.

METHODISM IN OLD MONMOUTH.

THE PIONEERS OF THE SOCIETY.

There is reason to believe that the pioneers of Methodism visited the county within a very few years after the principles of the society were first proclaimed in America, and that occasionally some preacher would hold forth in some of our churches, schoolhouses or private houses as early as 1774. Some uncertainty exists as to where the first preachers held services in the county, owing to the fact that the early heroes of Methodism were not always very precise in giving the names of places where they preached, dates and other particulars interesting to the historian of the present day. The most complete and satisfactory journal is that of the faithful, zealous, untiring Bishop Francis Asbury, which is the more remarkable as it is doubtful if any minister of any denomination ever performed as much labor as he did in traveling and preaching. We append extracts from his journal relating to his labors in Monmouth. Other preachers had preceded him. Rev. William Watters, the first Methodist traveling preacher of American birth, was stationed in our State in 1774, and he may have visited our county, though he makes no mention of it in his journal. That earnest minister of the Gospel, Rev. Benjamin Abbott, visited old Monmouth in 1778. Mr.

Abbott, in his journal, speaks of preaching in various parts of old Monmouth now composed within the limits of Ocean county, among which were Mammahawkin, Waretown, Goodluck and Toms River. But after leaving Toms River he omits to name places; he merely uses such expressions as "at my next appointment," &c., without naming where it was. He probably preached at Freehold and other places within the limits of the present county of Monmouth.

Rev. John Atkinson, in his "Memorials of Methodism in New Jersey," says:

"The Methodist Society of Monmouth (Freehold?) must have been formed at an early period, probably about 1780, as in that year Job Throckmorton, of Freehold, was converted under the ministry of Rev. Richard Garretson, and became a member of the society. He was one of the first members in that region. The Methodists were much persecuted there at that time. His house was a home for preachers, and very likely Asbury was entertained at his dwelling during his visits to Freehold. Everitt, Freeborn Garretson, Ezekiel Cooper, Ware and others, were accustomed to stop at his house. He was accustomed to relate incidents of Rev. Benjamin Abbott's powerful ministry, one of which is as follows:

"On one occasion meeting was held in the woods, and after Freeborn Garretson had preached, Abbott arose and looked around over the congregation very significantly, and exclaimed: 'Lord, begin the work! Lord, begin the work *now*!' Lord, begin the work just *there*.'" pointing at the same time towards a man who was standing beside a tree, and the man fell as suddenly as if he had been shot, and cried aloud for mercy."

In 1786 Trenton circuit probably included Trenton, Pemberton, Mount Holly, Burlington and Monmouth, Reverends Robert Sparks and Robert Cann, preachers. In 1787 Rev. Ezekiel Cooper and Rev. Nathaniel B. Mills were the preachers. In 1788 Revs. John Merrick, Thomas Morrell and Jettus Johnson were the preachers.

EPISCOPALIANISM IN OLD MONMOUTH.

The following is an account of the missionary efforts of Rev. Thomas Thompson in old Monmouth, nearly a century and a half ago.

In his account of his visit it will be noticed that he speaks disparagingly of the early settlers in what is now Ocean county. His zeal for the tenets of the society by which he was employed, seems to have led him to make animadversions against the people here, which it would appear were not deserved according to the testimony of ministers of other denominations. It will be noticed that while he accuses them of great ignorance, he yet acknowledges having many conferences and disputes on religious topics with them, which shows that they were considerably posted in scriptural matters, but undoubtedly opposed to the Church of England.

Mr. Thompson says: In the spring of the year 1745 I embarked for America, being appointed Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts upon recommendation of my Reverend Tutor Dr. Thomas Cartwright, late Archdeacon of Colchester and a member of the Society, myself then a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. I went in a ship called the Albany, belonging to New York which sailed from Gravesend on the 8th day of May and providentially escaping some instant dangers on the passage, arrived at New York on the 29th of August. The Sunday following I preached both Morning and Afternoon at the Episcopal Church in that city, whereof the Reverend Mr. Commissary Vesey had then been rector more than forty years. On the next Sunday I passed over to Elizabethtown in New Jersey on my journey to Monmouth County in the Eastern Division where I was appointed to reside and have the care of Churches in that county, being also licensed thereto by the Right Reverend the late Lord Bishop of London.

Being come to the place of my mission I presented my credentials and was kindly received and took the first opportunity of waiting upon the governor Lewis Morris

Esq., at his seat at Kingsburg which is in the Western Division, and took the oath of allegiance and supremacy and also the abjuration oath and subscribed the Declaration in presence of his Excellency.

Upon making inquiry into the state of the churches within my District, I found that the members were much disturbed and in a very unsettled state, inasmuch, that some of them had thoughts of leaving our communion and turning to the Dissenters. The particular occasion of this I forbear to mention.

That part of the country abounding in Quakers and Anabaptists, the intercourse with these sects was of so bad influence, as had produced among the Church people thus conforming with their tenets and example. However, the main fault was rather carelessness of the baptism and a great deal was owing to prejudice respecting the matter of godfathers and godmothers.

I had three churches immediately in my charge, each of them situated in a different township, which had regular duty in such proportion as was agreed upon and subscribed to at a general vestry meeting soon after my coming there. The names of the townships are Freehold, Shrewsbury and Middletown. I also officiated at Allentown in Upper Freehold while that church was destitute of a minister. These four townships comprised the whole county although 40 or 50 miles in length and in some parts of it considerably wide. I also did occasional duty at other places.

As to the church buildings I have found them all much out of condition, especially the church at Middletown, which was begun to be built but the year before I came there, and had nothing done on the inside, not even a floor laid. So that we had no place for the present to assemble in Divine worship, only an old house which had formerly been a meetinghouse.

I had now a great and very difficult task of it to bring people to the communion. They that were conformable to this sacred ordinance were in very small numbers. Many persons of 50 or 60 years of age and

some older had never addressed themselves to it. I took all possible pains to satisfy their scruples, gave them frequent opportunities of the communion, and by the blessing of God gained most of the ancient people besides many others, who gave due and devout attention to it ever after.

The number of my catechumens began now to increase and several of riper years presented themselves with a seeming earnestness to receive the benefit of this instruction. So I carried it further and put Lewis' Exposition into their hands and appointed them a day about once a month to come to the Court House and say the parts which I set them to get by heart, and this course I continued till some of them could recite it from end to end.

In the year 1746 the church at Middletown, which had stood useless, being, as I have before mentioned, only a shell of a building, had now a floor laid and was otherwise made fit to have divine worship performed in it. The congregation of this church was but small and as the service could not be oftener than once a month, it was morally impossible to increase the number much, especially as there was a weekly meeting of Anabaptists in that town, so that it was the most I could propose to prevent those that were of the church from being drawn away by dissenters.

St. Peters, in the township of Freehold, which had been built many years but was never quite completed, was afterward fitted up.

The situation of St. Peters Church at *Toponemes*, which is distant from any town, is however, convenient enough to the congregation and was resorted to by many families in Middlesex county living within the several districts of Cranberry, Macheponeck and South River, their missionary, my friend and brother, Mr. Skinner, gladly remitting to me the care of them.

At a town called Middletown Point I preached divers times, the place being remote, and few of the settlers having any way for convenience of coming to church.

The inhabitants of Freehold township were at least half of them Presbyterian. The church people and these interspersed among each other, had lived less in charity and brotherly love than as becomes churches. But they began on both sides to think less of the things in which they differed in opinion than of those in which they agreed.

The Church of England worship had at Shrewsbury been provided for by the building of a church before there was any other in the county; but this church was now too small for the numerous congregation. People of all sorts resorted thither and of the Quakers, which are a great body in that township, there were several who made no scruple of being present at divine service, and were not too precise to uncover their heads in the house of God.

I went sometimes to a place called Manasquan, almost twenty miles distant from my habitation where, and at Shark River, which is in that neighborhood some church families were settled who were glad of all opportunities for the exercise of religion.

From Manasquan, for twenty miles further on in the country, is all one pine forest. I traveled through this desert four times to a place called Barnegat, and thence to Manahawkin, almost sixty miles from home, and preached at places where no foot of minister had ever come.

In this section I had my views of heathenism just as thoroughly as I have ever since beheld it. The inhabitants are thinly scattered in regions of solid wood. Some are decent people, who had lived in better places, but those who were born and bred here have neither religion nor manners, and do not know so much as a letter in a book.

As Quakerism is the name under which all those in America shade themselves that have been brought up to none, but would be thought to be of some religion; so these poor people call themselves Quakers, but they have no meetings, and many of them make no distinction of

days, neither observing Lord's Day nor the Sabbath.

In my journeying through this part of the country I had many conferences and disputes with the people. Some of them were willing to see their errors, and others were as obstinate in defending theirs. It pleased God that I brought some to a true sense of them, and I gained a few to the communion, and baptised, besides children, seventeen grown persons, of which number was Nicholas Wainright, nearly eighty years of age.

I had now seen a great change in the state of my mission within the space of three years, through the grace of God rendering my labors effectual to a good end; in particular as to the peace and unison which the church members, after having been much at variance among themselves, were now returned to, and the ceasing animosities betwixt them and those of other societies. For these I account the most valuable success that attended my ministry.

In the latter end of the year 1750, having then been about five years in America upon this mission, I wrote to the venerable and honorable society a letter requesting of them to grant me a mission to the coast of Guinea, that I might go to make a trial with the natives and see what hopes there would be of introducing among them the Christian religion. My request was granted and on November 25th, 1751, I went on board the brigantine "Prince George," bound for the coast of Africa.

The most noted among the first clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church who held services in the county, was the celebrated Rev. George Keith. When he first located at Freehold he was an active member of the Society of Friends, as it would seem were others of the first settlers. He left Freehold in 1689 and went to reside in Philadelphia. In 1694 he went to London, and soon after abjured the doctrines of the Quakers and became a zealous clergyman of the Church of England. He officiated some time in his mother country, and in 1702 he was sent to America as a missionary of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." He

sailed from England April 28, 1702, in the ship "Centurion," bound for Boston. After his arrival he traveled and preached in various parts of New England and New York, accompanied and assisted by the Rev. John Talbot, who had been chaplain of the ship, and who, a few years later, located in Burlington, N. J., in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Society there. Mr. Keith arrived at Amboy and preached his first sermon in New Jersey in that place October 3, 1702. He says that among the audience were some old acquaintances, and some had been Quakers, but were come over to the church, particularly Miles Forster and John Barclay (brother to Robert Barclay, who published the "Apology for Quakers"). After stopping a few days with Miles Forster he left for Monmouth county, where he preached his first sermon October 10, 1702. He traveled and preached in various parts of the county for about two years, then went to Burlington and Philadelphia, and shortly sailed for England.

THE ROGERINE BAPTISTS.

A SINGULAR RELIGIOUS SOCIETY AT WARETOWN.

About the year 1737 a society of Rogerine Baptists, or Quaker Baptists, as they were then called, located at Waretown, now in Ocean county. From various notices of the history of this singular sect and how a society came to be located in Ocean county, we extract the following:

This society was founded by John Rogers about 1674; his followers baptised by immersion; the Lord's Supper they administered in the evening with its ancient appendages. They did not believe in the sanctity of the Sabbath. They believed that since the death of Christ all days were holy alike. They used no medicines nor employed doctors or surgeons; would not say grace at meals; all prayers to be said mentally, except when the spirit of prayer compelled the use of voice. They said, "All unscriptural parts of religious worship are

idols," and all good Christians should exert themselves against idols, etc. Among the idols they placed the observance of the Sabbath, infant baptism, etc. The Sabbath they called the New England idol, and the methods they took to demolish this idol were as follows: They would on Sundays try to be at some manual labor near meetinghouses or in the way of people going to and from church. They would take work into meetinghouses, the women knitting, the men whittling and making splints for baskets, and every now and then contradicting the preachers. "This was seeking persecution," says one writer, "and they received plenty of it, inasmuch that the New Englanders left some of them neither liberty, property or whole skins."

John Rogers, the founder of the sect, who, it is said, was as churlish and contrary to all men as Diogenes, preached over forty years, and died in 1721. The occasion of his death was singular. The smallpox was raging terribly in Boston and spread an alarm to all the country around. Rogers was confident that he could mingle with the diseased and that the strength of his faith would preserve him safe from the mortal contagion. Accordingly he was presumptuous enough to travel one hundred miles to Boston to bring his faith to the test. The result was that he caught the contagion, came home and died with it, the disease also spreading in his family and among his neighbors. This event one would think would have somewhat shaken the faith of his followers, but on the contrary it seemed to increase their zeal.

In 1725 a company of Rogerines were taken up on the Sabbath in Norwich, Conn., while on their way from their place of residence to Lebanon. They were treated with much abuse, and many of them whipped in a most unmerciful manner. This occasioned Gov. Jenks, of Rhode Island, to write spiritedly against their persecutors, and also to condemn the Rogerines for their provoking, disorderly conduct.

One family of the Rogerines was named Colver, or Culver, (Edwards' History spells it one way and Gov.

Jenks the other.) This family consisted of John Colver and his wife, who were a part of the company which was treated so rudely at Norwich, and five sons and five daughters, who, with their families, made up the number of twenty-one souls. In the year 1734 this large family removed from New London, Conn., and settled in New Jersey. The first place they pitched upon for a residence was on the east side of Schooley's Mountain, in Morris county. They continued here about three years and then went in a body to Waretown, then in Monmouth, but now in Ocean county. While here they had their meetings in a schoolhouse, and their peculiar manner of conducting services was quite a novelty to other settlers in the vicinity. As in England, during the meeting the women would be engaged in knitting or sewing, and the men in making axe handles, basket splints, or engaged in other work, but we hear of no attempt to disturb other societies.

They continued at Waretown about eleven years, and then went back to Morris county and settled on the west side of the mountain from which they had removed. In 1790 they were reduced to two old persons whose names were Thomas Colver and Sarah Mann; but the posterity of John Colver, it is said, is yet quite numerous in Morris county. Abraham Waeir, from whom the village of Waretown derives its name, tradition says was a member of the Rogerine Society. When the main body of the society left he remained behind, and became quite a prominent business man, generally esteemed. He died in 1768, and his descendants removed to Squan and vicinity, near the head of Barnegat Bay.

Before concluding this notice of the Rogerines, it should be stated that another thing in their creed was, that it was not necessary to have marriages performed by ministers or legal officers. They held that it was not necessary for the man and woman to exchange vows of marriage to make the ceremony binding. A zealous Rogerine once took to himself a wife in this simple manner, and then, to tantalize Governor Saltonstall, called on him

to inform him they had married themselves without aid of church or state, and that they intended to live together as husband and wife without their sanction. "What!" said the Governor, in apparent indignation, "do you take this woman for your wife?" "Yes, I most certainly do," replied the man. "And do you take this man for your husband?" said he to the woman. The woman replied in the affirmative. "Then," said the wily old Governor, "in the name of the Commonwealth I pronounce you husband and wife—whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder. You are now married according to both law and gospel."

The couple retired, much chagrined at the unexpected way the Governor had turned the tables on them, despite their boasting.

MORMONISM IN OCEAN COUNTY.

In 1837, Elder Benjamin Winchester preached the first Mormon sermon in Ocean county, in a schoolhouse in New Egypt. Winchester was from the State of New York, and one of the early disciples of Joseph Smith. He continued for some time to hold regular services here, and in his discourses gave minute account of the alleged original discovery of the golden plates of the Book of Mormon near Palmyra, New York, by Joseph Smith, and their translation by him and Sidney Rigdon, and claimed that they were deposited by a people two thousand years before, whom they said were the Lost Tribes of Israel. He also preached in neighboring places. He made some fifty converts, who were baptized; among them was Abraham Burtis, who became a preacher, and a large number joined the society at Hornerstown, where they finally built a church, and where a good many respectable people adhered to the faith. The church has since gone down, but a few people remained favorably impressed with the principles. Their labors extended to Toms River, and here, too, they built a small church on the south side of the river, which is remembered as the first building

in which the Ocean County Courts were held after the County was established, and before the court house was built. Their preachers also went as far south as Forked River, where they made a considerable impression, and baptized some in the mill pond—the preacher complimenting one convert, it is said, by saying, after immersing her, that he saw the devil as big as an owl leave her!

Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, visited New Egypt, Hornerstown and Toms River, in 1840, and sealed a large number. William Smith, brother of the prophet, frequently preached at New Egypt; he preached the funeral sermon of Alfred Wilson, who was originally a Methodist, but became a Mormon preacher. James L. Curtis, originally a Methodist, also became a Mormon preacher. The present successor of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, as head of the Mormon Church, is John Taylor, who has also preached in Ocean county, and was probably the last who preached as far south as Forked River. He held forth about 1851, in the old Forked River schoolhouse, and his sermon seemed to differ but little from an old-fashioned Methodist sermon on the necessity of salvation, as he made but little allusion to the peculiar tenets of Mormonism. About 1852 many Mormon converts left Ocean county for Salt Lake City, among whom were Joseph Chamberlain and family, of Forked River, and a number of respectable families from Toms River. They encountered serious hardships in crossing the plains. It is generally conceded that the Mormon converts were noted for sincerity, industry and frugality.

Of Joseph Smith's visit to New Egypt, some amusing stories, probably exaggerated, are told at the expense of converts, such as of a wealthy man being told by Smith to repair to a particular tree at a certain hour of the night and pray for direction from Heaven, and the Lord would reply. Accordingly the man sought the place and prayed as directed; he was answered by a voice from above, which, among other things, directed him to give a good share of his worldly goods to the prophet Smith; but the man seemed to doubt it being the voice of an angel—

it sounded more like Smith himself concealed in the branches.

The little Mormon church at Toms River was bought in 1878 by Franklin Harris and is now a part of his storehouse.

In June, 1878, Rev. Wm. Small, a Mormon preacher, held services in Shinn's Hall, New Egypt.

EPISCOPALIANISM IN BARNEGAT.

Rev. Mr. Shafer, an Episcopalian clergyman, of Burlington, held services once a month for a year or so in 1872-3 at Barnegat and Manahawkin, and Rev. Mr. Pettit, of Bordentown, preached at Manahawkin in 1873.

Bishop Odenheimer visited Barnegat, July 25, 1873, and held services in the M. E. church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Shafer, on which occasion Prof. B. F. North united himself with the Episcopal denomination.

The Methodists used the old free church for many years, but on February 10, 1853, a certificate of incorporation was filed in the County Clerk's office, naming as trustees of the M. E. Society, Job Edwards, Lawrence Ridgway, Gabriel M. Inman, Tunis Bodine and Jeremiah Predmore. A lot was bought and on the 22d of August, 1857, the corner stone of their church was laid, on which occasion Revs. Messrs. Stockton, Corson and others officiated. The basement was dedicated January 17th, 1859, Rev. William C. Stockton, pastor in charge, Rev R. B. Lawrence and others present. The main audience-room was dedicated January 31st, 1864; Rev. A. E. Ballard preached the dedication and the pastor Rev. Samuel H. Johnson assisted in the services. The church was burned down on the morning of May 23d, 1882. Measures were at once taken to rebuild it and the new corner stone was laid July 11th, 1882, on which day it was announced that \$5,000 had been raised towards the building fund. The basement was dedicated December 10th, 1882, while Rev. J. J. Graw was pastor. Rev. John Miller, of Trenton, preached in the morning and in the evening.

Presiding Elder Shock conducted the services. The church so far as then completed cost \$6,000, of which all but \$120 had been raised.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first church built at Barnegat was the Quaker meetinghouse. The deed for the land on which it is situated, is dated June 11, 1770, and is from Timothy Ridgway and Levi Cranmer to Stephen Birdsall and Job Ridgway, of Barnegat, and Daniel Shrouds and Joseph Gauntt, of Tuckerton. The deed calls for one acre and a half quarter—consideration money, twenty shillings. The meetinghouse was then already built, as the deed calls for the beginning of the survey at a certain course and distance “from the south-east corner of the meeting-house.” The Job Ridgway named in the deed died July 24, 1832, aged 89 years.

The Presbyterians were among the early religious pioneers of the village, and about 1760 they commenced holding regular or occasional services. Among the first preachers were Rev. Messrs. Chesnut, Green, McKnight and John Brainerd. From a letter written by Rev. John Brainerd in 1761, it seems the Presbyterians held their meetings at the house of Mr. Rulon.

The Presbyterian Society now at Barnegat is of recent origin, having been organized in February, 1876, with nine members.

The first effort to introduce Episcopalianism in Barnegat was by Rev. Thomas Thompson, between 1745 and 1750, which he mentions in his published account of missionary services in old Monmouth in those years.

The Methodist pioneers held regular or occasional services probably as far back as the Revolution. The first Methodist Society was organized in 1829, with the late Rev. Job Edwards as the first class leader and local preacher. Mr. Edwards' grandfather, James Edwards, who had been a soldier in the old French War, was one of the earliest and most earnest converts to Methodism

along shore, and in more modern times the Society in this section has had no more zealous, successful laborer than Rev. Job Edwards. "He still lives" in the cherished remembrance of his fellow-members, and in the evidences of his works in the cause of his Master.

THE OLD BARNEGAT FREE CHURCH.

The following copy of a paper shows the origin of the old Barnegat Free Church. To residents of this section the names appended will be read with interest, as they recall their predecessors of fifty years ago:

STAFFORD, June 3d, 1829.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Barnegat, in the township of Stafford, and county of Monmouth, do propose to build a meetinghouse for the purpose of preaching, in the village of Barnegat, free and open for the reception of preachers of all Christian denominations. We therefore solicit the aid of all charitably disposed persons, as we are fully persuaded that all that is given for such a purpose will be abundantly made up to us in this life, and tenfold in that which is to come, for we consider it our reasonable duty to use every means prescribed in the Gospel to aid in the diffusion of the Word of God throughout our land.

We therefore promise to pay unto the trustees who shall be appointed to receive the same, the sum annexed to our several signatures, on or before the first day of August next ensuing, if thereto required:

Daniel Smith, \$20; Thos. B. Odell, \$20; D. S. Haywood, \$10; John Tilton, \$10; Caleb Cranmer, \$20; Stacy Jennings, \$5; Job Inman, \$5; John Perine, \$5; Edward Jennings, \$5; Orrin Chamberlain, \$5; Benjamin Collins, \$5; Lawrence Falkinburg, \$5; Daniel Conover, \$3; John Cranmer, \$5; Samuel Perine, \$2; Amos Birdsall, Jr., \$3; Wm. Chandler, \$1; Sarah Remsen, \$10; James Collins, \$10; Jarvis Hazleton, \$4; David Reed, \$1; Daniel W. Holt, \$5; Doughty Soper, \$2; Daniel Perine, \$3; Solomon Soper, \$5; John Birdsall, \$5; Samuel Edwards, \$5; Selah Oliphant, \$5; Jesse Rulon, \$5; Isaac P. Peckworth, \$3;

John Langans, \$1; Edward Jennings, Jr., \$1.50; Hezekiah Soper, \$5; David Johnson, \$1; Samuel Taylor, \$2; Wm. Letts, \$5; Job Cook, \$1; Wm. Rulon, \$1; James T. Berline, \$10; David Church, \$5; Charles Butler, \$10; Job Edwards, \$15; Thos. Lewis, \$10; Thos. Edwards, Sr., \$5; David Rulon, \$5; Prentice Rugbee, \$10; Wm. D. Oliphant, \$5; J. F. Randolph, \$5; Adam Myers, \$5; Tunis Bodine, \$10; Moses Headley, \$5; John Camburn, \$3; Timothy Candee, \$2; Ezekiel Smith, \$5; Michael Inman, \$3; Joshua Rinear, \$3; James Rinear, \$5; John Parker, \$5; Jonathan Oliphant, \$3; Jeremiah Predmore, \$2; Matthew Miller, \$2; Gabriel Mills, \$10; John Solsburg, \$1; Ephraim Predmore, \$10; Richard Ridgway, \$5; James Edwards, \$5; George Edwards, \$5; James Mills, \$5; Alex. Duncan, \$5; Benjamin Oliphant, \$5; John Rinear, \$1; David Swain, \$1; Jesse Penn, \$3; Samuel and John Corlies, \$4; Thomas, M. Cook, \$2; Zalman Church, \$3; Samuel Birdsall, \$5; James Giberson, \$3; Noah Edwards, \$1. Total, \$408.50.

BAYVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A certificate of incorporation of the Methodist Episcopal church at Potter's Creek (now Bayville) recorded at Toms River, is dated January 6, 1855, and names as trustees Samuel T. Rogers, Reuben Tilton, Caleb Grant, William Jeffrey and Moses R. Anderson.

The certificate of incorporation of the "Trinity M. E. Church of Bayville," filed September 20, 1872, states that at a meeting held May 9, 1872, the following persons were elected trustees: Samuel R. Bunnell, Thomas Harvey, Richard Phillips, William Jeffrey, Barzillai B. Anderson.

The corner stone of the Bayville M. E church was laid September 9, 1873, and the church was dedicated June 20, 1880, Rev. L. Vansant officiating in the ceremonies.

BETHEL MEETING HOUSE, BERKELY TOWNSHIP, PROTESTANT METHODIST SOCIETY.

At a meeting of Methodist Protestants of which Rev. Lewis L. Neal was chairman, held October 23, 1855, the

following persons were elected trustees: Clark Newman, Ezekiel Lewis, Benj. S. Lewis, Benajah Everingham, Benjamin Pearce.

This Bethel Meeting House was the old Dover Chapel.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH METETECUNK.

This church, on what was termed the Atlantic circuit, at a meeting held October 11, 1855, elected the following trustees: Isaac Osborne, John M. Brown, John C. Curtis, Joseph S. Wardell, Edward Cook. The certificate of incorporation was recorded January 13, 1857.

Old Dover Chapel was built about 1829 as a church free to all denominations. It was used mainly by the Methodist Episcopal Society and next by the Protestant Methodists.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AT BARNEGAT.

The Quaker meetinghouse at Barnegat, was originally built at least as early as 1770, as the deed for the land on which it is situated is dated June 11, 1770, and it speaks of the meetinghouse as then built.

The deed was from Timothy Ridgway and Levi Cranmer, of Stafford township, Monmouth county, to Stephen Burdsall and Job Ridgway, son of said Timothy, of the same place, and Daniel Shourds and Joseph Gauntt, of Little Egg Harbor, in Burlington county, consideration money twenty shillings. The tract is thus described:

One piece or parcel of land containing one acre and half quarter, lying at Barnegat, in the township of Stafford, in the county of Monmouth, it being part of a tract of five hundred acres that the said Ridgway and Cranmer purchased of Oliver Delaney and Henry Cuyler, Jr., by one indenture of bargain and sale under their hands and seals, dated the ninth day of September, 1759.

The grantees above named deeded the lot, the same date, to "The people of God called Quakers, belonging to the monthly meeting held at Little Egg Harbor, in Burlington county."

The first named deed was proved before Silas Crane, Judge, July 17, 1813, and recorded at Freehold, Book W, p. 364, July 22, 1813.

The last named deed was proved before Judge Silas Crane, July 22, 1813, and is recorded at Freehold, Book W, p. 365. The witnesses to the first deed were Richard Ridgway and Levi Cranmer, Jr.

Before the meetinghouse at Barnegat was built, Quaker preachers travelled along shore, and the first place in what is now Ocean county where they held meetings, was at West Creek.

John Fothergill, Jane Haskens, Abigail Bowles, John Woolman, Peter Andrews, Benjamin Jones, Patience Brayton, Job Scott, Elizabeth Collins, and other noted preachers travelled and held meetings "through the deserts, from Chesterfield, in Burlington county, to Little Egg Harbor, extending the love of truth to the poor people thereaway," during a period extending from 1722 to 1765.

On September 15, 1785, Job Scott preached at Barnegat, and says: "I had a very laborious meeting at Barnegat, though a few exercised friends were present."

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

A lot was presented to the Catholics of Manchester by William Torrey, Esq., and work was commenced in building the church about October, 1870. Father Delaney received fourteen members May 3, 1874. In 1876, Father Donelly held services here the first Monday in each month.

The certificate of incorporation, filed January 18, 1878, named as trustees Rt. Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey; Very Rev. Geo. H. Doane, Vicar-General of same diocese; The Very Rev. Stanislaus Damelow, pastor, and William McLaughlin and Patrick McElhenney, lay members.

MANCHESTER M. E. CHURCH.

The corner stone of the M. E. Church at this place was laid June 24, 1869, Revs. E. H. Stokes, W. W. Moffett,

P. C. Johnson, W. F. Morris, and J. Wagg officiating. General John S. Schultze was President of the Board of Trustees. The church was completed November 23, 1870.

MANCHESTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1841, says Rev. I. G. Symmes, a house of worship was erected at Mancheser and dedicated in November of the same year, Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox officiating. The church was organized in the Spring of the next year by the Presbytery of Brooklyn, New School. The succeeding Spring, 1841, Mr. William E. Schenck, subsequently of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, was called. Then occurred what is believed to have been the first fraternal correspondence between the Old and New School bodies, between the Presbytery of Brooklyn, and the Presbytery of New Brunswick ; and the Church of Manchester was transferred by the former to the latter Presbytery, and Mr. Schenck was ordained and installed first pastor. A large committee, headed by Dr. Benjamin Rice, came down to install him, and the occasion was a memorable one in that part of the county.

Mr. Schenck left in two years, and the church passed through two more brief pastorates before 1851. Then came a period of great depression in business and the village was nearly depopulated for ten years. Regular services and Sabbath school, however, were maintained by Elder William Torrey, with occasional ministerial help, until August, 1864, when a regular pastor was secured. Then Revs. Messrs. Charles D. Nott, James Petrie and E. M. Kellogg came in rapid succession, remaining each but a short time. The brief ministry of Dr. Schenck was greatly blessed. In 1877 the membership was fifty-six.

The following is a list of the pastors of the Manchester Presbyterian church which was organized March 13, 1842 :

Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., from February 28, 1843, to May 14, 1845.

Rev. Morse Rowell, Dec. 9, 1845, to April 1, 1848.

Rev. Charles D. Knott, August 11, 1864, to August 24, 1865.

Rev. James Petrie, November 15, 1866, to March 12, 1872.

Rev. E. M. Kellogg, July 24, 1873, to October 22, 1874.

Rev. B. T. Phillips May 9, 1876—who still (1886) remains pastor.

At a meeting of the members and friends of the Presbyterian church at Manchester, held Dec. 3, 1880, the following trustees were elected: Wm. T. Wortzel, Chas. L. Rogers, John N. Dettrell, Wm. R. Schultze, James M. Quinby, Mark Souden, John S. Schultze.

Certificate filed Feb. 5, 1881.

The historical sketch of Monmouth Presbytery, by Rev. Joseph G. Symmes, published 1877, in speaking of the Whiting Church, says:

“At present Rev. George W. Cottrell is acting as stated supply, and he has under his care a tract eighteen miles long and fourteen miles wide. The population is scattered, concentrated for the most part at four railroad points—Whiting, Wheatland, Woodmansie and Shamony. There are sixteen members in the new church.”

The above historical sketch says the church was organized in 1875, which is probably a typographical error, as it was organized the previous year.

The certificate of incorporation, filed October 15, 1875, named as trustees, Geo. W. Cottrell, W. H. Wright, and B. F. Errington.

WHITING AND SHAMONY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Union Presbyterian Society was organized at Whiting on the evening of August 5, 1874, with N. R. Todd, of Shamony, and W. R. Wright, of Whiting, as Ruling Elders. A commission of the Monmouth Presbytery, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Dashiell, Van Dyke and Everett had held two days' services at Whiting and adjacent places. This society, it was said, was the im-

mediate result of the labors of Martin Kellogg, a student of Princeton Seminary. During the following year a good church edifice was built at Whiting, which was dedicated September 15, 1876.

WHITING M. E. CHURCH.

This church was built about 1866, according to Rev. G. W. Simpson, who was at one time its pastor.

WEST CREEK M. E. CHURCH.

In an article published in the *New Jersey Courier*, May 25, 1881, Mrs. Leah Blackman says: "Between fifty and sixty years ago there was a Methodist Church built at West Creek, and the meetings in the old school-house were given up. A few years ago another Methodist Church was erected at West Creek, and the old church was sold to the Baptists, who now have a society there."

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at West Creek was dedicated December 17, 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. W. S. McCowan.

The most prominent member of the society at this place for very many years was the late Hon. Joel Haywood, who, as a local minister, was well and favorably known throughout the lower part of the county.

A debt of \$1,200 which the West Creek M. E. Church owed, was entirely paid off about the beginning of 1883, while Rev. E. T. Gwynn was pastor. Of the amount, the late Esquire John Willets gave \$400.

BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST CREEK.

At a meeting held July 13, 1876, Charles A. Mott, moderator; Dr. T. T. Price, clerk, the following trustees were elected: Charles Cox, Jonathan Shinn, Charles Parsons, Samuel Headley, Jr., Samuel E. Shinn, Bodine Parker, Joseph King. Certificate recorded July 20, 1876.

STAFFORDVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

The corner-stone of a M. E. Church at this place was laid June 12, 1876, Revs. Graw, Sykes, Simpson and Parker officiating.

A CLERGYMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

About 1877 a tract of about seven hundred acres, lying about half-way between Barnegat and Mannahawkin, and a little west of the main shore road, was bought by Rev. Messrs. R. S. Arndt, H. D. Opdyke, Keifer, Wright, Middleton, C. E. Little and D. Habrom, and divided into one hundred acres for each owner, which they commenced clearing up and improving. The land proved productive, and on it good crops of corn, grain and fruits of different kinds were raised. Good dwellings and outbuildings were erected. The owners were members of the New Jersey M. E. Conference, and they put their places under care of hired employees or tenants, occasionally visiting the place for rest and recuperation.

MANNAHAWKIN DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE, NO. 54.

The certificate of incorporation of this Division was dated June 15, 1850, and signed by Isaiah Cranmer, W. P., and Isaac P. Peckworth, R. S.

CEDAR RUN M. E. CHURCH.

The corner-stone of the M. E. Church at Cedar Run, near Mannahawkin, was laid November 20, 1874, Revs. Ballard, Graw, Parker and Clark assisting. The church was dedicated December 15, 1880.

The name of Unionville was given to Cedar Run about a dozen years ago.

CEDAR GROVE M. E. CHURCH.

The M. E. Church at Cedar Grove, in Stafford township, near Job Corlies' residence, was dedicated December 24, 1874. The certificate of incorporation, filed February 4, 1875, named the following trustees: Reuben C. Corlies, John Bowers, Job M. Corlies, John G. Corlies, Joshua M. Corlies, Samuel Stackhouse, Jr., William Cranmer.

An effort was made about 1880 to change the name of Cedar Grove to Corlisville.

MANNAHAWKIN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The early history of this church is given in the chap-

ter relating to ancient churches in the county. A certificate of incorporation of this church was filed at Toms River, May 18, 1857, which states that the following trustees were elected April 27, 1857: Jarvis H. Brown, Amos B. Brown, John B. Crane, Jr., Stacey Gemmings and Joseph R. Oliphant.

The church was rebuilt and dedicated July 10, 1867, when Rev. Mr. Smith, of Bloomfield, N. J., preached the dedicatory sermon, Rev. Joseph Perry, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Connolly, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Edwin S. Browe, the pastor, assisting in the services. The cost of rebuilding, including furnishing, was about \$2,776. A balance of \$600, due dedication day, was all raised on that day, and the church thus cleared from debt. The whole amount, except \$200, was raised in the vicinity.

The centennial of the organization of the Baptist Society here was celebrated August 25, 1870, on which occasion, among the speakers, was Rev. Daniel Kelsey, who had been a former pastor for nine years, and also a teacher, but had been away about twenty-two years. He was accompanied by his two sons, born in the village, one of whom was also a Baptist minister.

At a meeting held September 5, 1876, Charles A. Mott, moderator; Jarvis H. Brown, clerk; the following trustees were elected, viz: Joseph R. Oliphant, Josiah B. Cranmer, Samuel G. Peckworth, Edward Hazleton, Jarvis H. Brown.

Rev. C. A. Mott preached his farewell sermon the last Sunday in July, 1878, after which he removed to Vineland.

Rev. E. L. Stager became pastor February, 1880, and died April 13, 1882, aged 35 years.

A parsonage was erected in 1882. Rev. J. T. Bender began preaching about January, 1883. Rev. W. H. Eldredge was pastor January, 1884.

MANNAHAWKIN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The trustees of Mannahawkin M. E. Church named

March 12, 1803 (Book N, page 630, Freehold records), were Benjamin Seaman, Samuel Bennett, Edward Lambson, Benjamin Randolph, Henry Pearson, Thomas Randolph, Nathan (Crane?) Levi Camburn and William Randolph. The deed for church lot to them from Reuben Randolph on that date, gave bounds thus :

Begins five feet from west end of school house, and runs—

S. 88 W. 1 chain 75 links.

S. 2 E. 1 “ 50 “

N. 88 E. 1 “ 75 “

N. 2 W. 1 “ 50 “

Containing one-quarter acre more or less. Consideration, ten dollars. Witnesses, David Bartine, Stacy Watkinson.

The witness, David Bartine, was probably the noted Methodist minister of that name.

The corner-stone of a new edifice for the society was laid August 7, 1872, and the church dedicated August 6, 1874. In the Summer and Fall of 1883 the entire upper story of the building was taken down and reconstructed, and the edifice raised ten feet. In January, 1884, the reconstructed church was dedicated, Bishop Harris, Rev. Dr. Hanlon and the pastor, Rev. W. E. Perry, officiating.

HERBERTSVILLE.

This is a village situated in Brick township, about one mile west of the Manasquan River, and four and a half from the Atlantic. The population is about three hundred, mostly employed in farming. There is a Methodist Church; a public school, with seventy pupils; two saw-mills, one steam and one water; and two brickyards. Its chief attractions are the fertility of the soil and the handsome farms by which it is surrounded, its fine elevated situation near the banks of the beautiful Manasquan, and its wholesome air.

The M. E. Church at this place was dedicated January 30, 1876, Revs. Graw and Stokes officiating.

A post-office was established at Herbertsville in August, 1884.

BAPTISTS IN BRICK TOWNSHIP.

The Baptist Century Book says that "the Baptist Church of Squan and Dover" was received into the Baptist Association in October, 1805, and the same year Samuel Haven was a delegate, and the society had thirty-eight members. In 1807 Samuel Haven was again a delegate, and the church reported forty-five members.

The Orient Baptist Church was built in 1857, at a cost of \$1,500. Its size was 26 by 35 feet.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF KETTLE CREEK.

The certificate of incorporation of the First Baptist Church at Kettle Creek, in Brick township, recorded May 8, 1855, states that the following trustees were elected at a meeting held January 29, 1855: Cornelius Strickland, Peter W. Havens, Isaac Osborn, Lewis Johnson, William Dowdney.

BETHEL M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethel (Lake-wood charge) had dedicatory services November 30 and December 1, 1867. Rev. E. H. Stokes, the pastor, Rev. S. H. Asay and others participated.

CEDAR BRIDGE M. E. CHURCH—BRICK TOWNSHIP.

The trustees of this church, named in the certificate of incorporation March 14, 1854, were David C. Woolley, William M. Woolley, John C. Wardell, B. H. Fielder, William Clayton, William Downey, Thomas Tilton.

SILVERTON M. E. CHURCH.

At a meeting held July 19, 1873, five trustees were elected. The proceedings were signed by Miles McKelvey, President; Cornelius Hawkins, Secretary; and Rev. E. B. Lake, Witness, but trustees' names are not given in the certificate, which was filed July 21, 1873.

POINT PLEASANT M. E. CHURCH.

At a meeting of friends of this society, of which Barton Twiford was chairman in 1853, the following persons were elected trustees: John C. Curtis, John M.

Reynolds and William L. Chadwick. The certificate was filed February 19, 1853. Another certificate of incorporation was dated October 24, 1870, which states that at a meeting held September 18, 1870, the following persons were elected trustees: Thompson B. Pearce, William H. Bennetts, James Loveland, William P. Stout, William B. Pearce. A new church was dedicated August 13, 1876.

POINT PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was completed in February, 1883, and first services held the 11th of the same month. The society was incorporated Nov. 11, 1882, and the corporators were Charles E. Knox, Julius Foster, Frederick M. Trask, Richard C. Marley and A. V. D. Schenck. Rev. Samuel Y. Lum was pastor 1886-7.

BAPTISTS AT POINT PLEASANT.

In July, 1887, the Borough Hall was tendered to the Baptists, by the Mayor, for religious purposes. These were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.

ST. MARY BY THE SEA P. E. CHURCH.

The Protestant Episcopal Church at Point Pleasant, "St. Mary by the Sea," was contracted for April 24, 1880, and July 4th the building was finished and services held in it. Services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hills. The church was dedicated August 4, 1881, by Bishop Scarborough.

EARLY SETTLERS—CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS, ETC.

BRICK TOWNSHIP.

The township of Brick was originally established in the same act creating the County of Ocean, approved February 15, 1850. Its bounds were thus described:

So much of the township of Dover as lies north of a line running east from a point where the line between the townships of Jackson and Howell meet the Dover township line; thence a straight line to Polhemus' mills,

on the south branch of Kettle creek; thence along said creek to the bay; thence across the bay to the sea, and all those parts of the townships of Howell and Dover included in the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at Manasquan inlet and mouth of Manasquan river; thence up the middle of said river to the first bridge over the same; thence westerly to a corner on the south side of said river, near the old bridge; thence a south-westerly course till it strikes the road leading to Jackson's mills; thence along said road till it meets the line between Jackson and Howell townships; thence along said line to the Dover township line; thence a straight line to Pohlhemus' mills, on the south branch of Kettle creek; thence along said creek, the several courses thereof, to the bay; thence across the bay to the sea; thence along the sea to the place of beginning.

The first town meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Brick was by the above act directed to be held at the house of Richard Burr, Burrsville, on the second Tuesday in March, 1850.

OCEAN TOWNSHIP.

The act establishing the township of Ocean was approved April 13, 1876, and thus defines its bounds:

All that part of the townships of Union and Lacey, in the county of Ocean, lying within the following boundaries, that is to say: Beginning at the sea and running, first, north sixty-seven and a half degrees west to the mouth of Little Horse Neck Creek, known as the north fork of Lochiel branch; thence, second, westerly up said branch to the bridge on the main shore road leading from Barnegat to Waretown; thence, third, north fifty-seven degrees west to the north side of the Hezekiah Soper old house standing on the westerly side of the old main road; thence, fourth, north seventy-eight degrees west to the Pancoast road; thence, fifth, westerly along said Pancoast road to a stone on the north side of said road on the east line of a tract of land containing about one hundred and seventy-five acres now belonging to

Samuel Birdsall, said stone being twenty-one chains easterly from where the middle of the Barnegat straight road to Cedar Bridge crosses said Pancoast road; thence, sixth, north sixty-seven and a half degrees west to a point where the road leading from Millville to the Barnegat and Cedar Bridge straight road intersects said line; thence, seventh, northerly to a point where the Jones road crosses the Wells Mills road; thence north-westerly on or along said Jones road to the south line of Lacey township; thence, eighth, easterly along the southerly line of said Lacey township to the mouth of oyster creek; thence, ninth, south seventy-seven degrees, forty-five minutes east to the sea; thence, tenth, along the edge of the sea, crossing Barnegat inlet to the beginning.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

Stafford was set off from the lower part of old Shrewsbury township in 1749. The patent creating the township was issued in the reign of George II., and is now preserved in the office of the County Clerk at Toms River. It is the oldest public official document relating to the present county of Ocean. It is on parchment with the great seal of the Province of New Jersey affixed. The following is a copy of

The Patent of Stafford Township, Ocean County:

George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c. TO ALL to whom these presents shall come GREETING KNOW YE that we of our especial Grace certain knowledge and meer motion HAVE Given and Granted and by these Presents DO Give and Grant for us our Heirs and Successors to the Inhabitants of the South western part of the Township of Shrewsbury in our County of Molmouth in our Province of New Jersey Within the following boundaries (to wit) BEGINNING at Old Barnegat Inlet and from the North End of the Beach lying to the Southward of the said Inlet, running over the Bay North forty-six degrees West five Miles and thirty-seven chains to the

Mouth of Oyster Creek and then West Eleven Miles and Seventy chains to Pine tree in the South West plain in the Old partition line of East and West Jersey formerly run by George Keith thence bounded by the said Old Division line South Nineteen degrees East Nineteen Miles and Sixty Chains to the south Stationary Point of Division between East and West Jersey at the Main Sea North Easterly to the place of Beginning according to the plan hereunto annexed to be and remain a Perpetual Township and Community in Word and in Deed to be called and known by the name of the Township of Stafford. AND we further Grant to the said Inhabitants of the Township aforesaid and their Successors to choose annually two Commissioners of the High Ways, one Overseer of the High Ways, one Overseer of the Poor, one Assessor, one Town Collector, and one Constable for the Town aforesaid and to have hold and Enjoy all other Privileges Rights Liberties and Immunities that any other Township in our said Province do or may of right Enjoy. AND the said Inhabitants are hereby Constituted and appointed a township by the Name aforesaid. TO HAVE HOLD AND ENJOY the Privileges aforesaid to them IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our Province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our Trusty and well beloved JONATHAN BELCHER ESQR: our Captain General and Governor in chief in and over our Province of Nova Cæsarea or New Jersey and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the Same &c. at Burlington the third day of March in the twenty third year of our Reign A. D. MDCCXLIX.

“The Plan annexed” is on paper, and has but a fragment left. It begins with the words: “The Bounds of Stafford Township in Monmouth county, and ends with the date February, 10 1749-50. It is in a different hand writing. The Patent is on parchment, and the chirography is beautiful.

The endorsement on the back reads: “Let the Great Seal of the Province of New Jersey be hereunto affixed.

To the Secretary of the Province of New Jersey.

J. Belcher.

"Recorded in the Secretary's Office in Burlington in Lib. A A A. of Commissions fol. 305 &c. J. Read, Regr.

The name Stafford was probably given through the influence of James Haywood, as the Haywood family was an ancient family of Staffordshire in England.

Benjamin Paul was born at Deghton, Mass., and descended from William Paul, who came from England in 1635. Luke Courtenay, it is said, was born in England and came to this country just before the Revolution.

During the war (in December, 1780,) a shocking calamity occurred at Manahawkin, by which several lives were lost. A dwellinghouse owned by William Pidgeon, on what was once known as the Haywood place, took fire and burned down. Captain Isaac Andrews lived in the house. His two daughters, one white hired man and two colored men were burned to death, so rapid was the fire, occasioned by a high wind. Six persons in the house managed to escape, but without apparel. Mr. Pidgeon at the time was ill in the house, and got somewhat burned, but leaped out of a second-story window and was then taken to a neighboring house; he was taken worse from excitement, and caught cold that night, having been removed in his shirt, and died a few days after.

James Haywood, said to be from near Coventry, England, bought land in Stafford in 1743, and is frequently named subsequently in deeds, and he also was the chief man in building the old church, originally a free church, but subsequently known as the Baptist church. Thomas, George and William Haywood are named between 1760 and 1770 and subsequently Reuben, Thomas and Job Randolph, Nathan and Seth Crane, Louis Pangborn, Luke Courtenay, David and Thomas Johnson, Benjamin P. Pearson, Benjamin Paul and Zachariah Southard were settled here previous to the Revolution, and bore an honorable share in that war. The Randolphs probably came from Middlesex, and Cranes, Pangborn and Pearson from Essex.

The late William Aumack, who long lived at Cedar Creek, built, about fifty years ago, the old storehouse at Manahawkin, in the upper part of the village; he was father of John Aumack, now of Toms River, Ex-Sheriff B. F. Aumack and Elijah and other children, and he sat up some of his sons in business here, and they carried on an extensive business for a number of years in merchandise, charcoal, etc. After them Henry C., and Horton Gulick had the stand. Among their successors in the same stand were Randolph & Abbott, Allen & Son, Joshua S. Lawson, Charles M. Sloan, Sprague & Oliphant, Alfred Brown, I. M. Inman, Lewis B. Peckworth and Peckworth & Bros., who in 1880, sold to Charles H. Cranmer.

Manahawkin seems to have been one of the earliest settled places in Ocean county. The name is said to be from Indian words signifying good land or good land for corn. The name was anciently written Mannahocking and Manahocking.

Among early settlers was Nicholas Brown, who died about the beginning of 1724. He came from Burlington and was the son of Abraham Brown, who came to that county from Monmouth and was of Rhode Island origin. Nicholas Brown had wife Elizabeth, and sons Abraham and Joseph and daughters.

EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP.

The act creating this township was approved March 17, 1874. The bounds of the township are thus set forth:

All that part of the township of Stafford contained within the following bounds: Beginning at a stone in the main highway leading from West Creek to Manahawkin, in a north-easterly direction one hundred and ninety-five chains and forty links from the middle of West Creek mill stream; thence runs, first, north forty-five degrees west, by a straight line to the Burlington and Ocean county line; thence, second, bounded by and following the said line between Burlington and Ocean

counties, in a south-easterly direction to the Atlantic Ocean, and thence running in a north-easterly direction to a point south-east from the place of beginning.

The first town meeting in Eagleswood was fixed to be held at the house of George Gaskell, West Creek, on the second Tuesday in April, 1874.

West Creek was one of the earliest, if not the earliest settled places in the present county of Ocean. The name was anciently given as Westeconk or Weste-cunk, an Indian name, probably signifying "a place to get meat or eatables," and indicating that this was a place of resort for oysters, fish, clams, etc. Among the first settlers at West Creek was Gervas Pharo, son of James and Ann, born in Lincolnshire, England, 3 mo. 15, 1675. He came to this country with his parents in the ship Shields, in 1678. His father died in 1688, when he was only 13 years old. He was left, by his father's will, two or three tracts of land, one of which, in Springfield, was the one on which his parents resided. In 1706 he sold this to his brother-in-law, Richard Ridgway 2d, and not long after moved to West Creek. In 1701 he married at Hempstead, L. I., Elizabeth Willetts, daughter of Hope and Mary, of that place. The same year Richard Ridgway, 2d, married Mary Willetts, another daughter of Hope and Mary, who are described then as of Jerusalem L. I. Gervas Pharo died in 1756, leaving an only son named James, from whom descend the Pharos of Little Egg Harbor and Ocean county. Members of the Willetts, or Willis and Cranmer families were also among early settlers.

LACEY TOWNSHIP—GENERAL JOHN LACEY.

Lacey township derives its name from General John Lacey, who, in the Summer and Fall of 1809, built at Ferrago the first forge and also dwelling houses, barns, stables, etc., there; and bought large tracts of land in that vicinity. In 1810 he applied for authority to have a road laid out from Forked River Landing to Ferrago and thence on to Hanover Furnace. In September, 1810, the

Supreme Court appointed as Commissioners three men from Burlington county and three from Monmouth. From Burlington, the men appointed were Eli Mathis, Daniel (Mathis?) and John Irick; from Monmouth, John Haywood, James Edwards and Abraham Woolley. The return was dated October 13, 1810. The length from Forked River Landing to south end of the dam at Ferrago was eight and one quarter miles, less three chains; four rods wide from Hanover to Forked River landing.

This road, the well known "Lacey road," was run out by John Black, at one time President of the Mount Holly Bank, who, when a young man, followed surveying.

In 1740 there was a landing on the north branch of Forked River and a cart-way from swamp to the landing is named in a survey of that year.

Robert Hulett and Moses May had dwellings near Goodluck between 1740 and 1750; there was at this time at Forked River, a bridge over north branch and also an "upper bridge." A new causway was also then built. In 1748 James Holmes bought 70 acres of land near Robert Hulett's house.

Samuel Worden, or Warden, as it was recorded, had salt works at Forked River in 1754. Between 1750 and 1760 Peter Peshine had dwelling on north branch, and John Towson or Tozer, in 1750, had dwelling between south branch and Oyster Creek; about the same time John Bird lived between Forked River and Goodluck. In 1770 Benjamin Allison lived between middle and south branches of Forked River. James Mills took up land near bridge on north branch, 1780-90, and had a public house on the site of the present Lafayette House. John Winnow or Winner at same time had dwelling between north and middle branches, west of main road, on the place owned in late years by Daniel Chamberlain, deceased.

Thomas Parker and Francis Letts together bought land on Cedar Creek in 1792; and Thomas Parker bought, in 1805, fifty acres between north and middle branches. About this time his son Anthony settled at

Forked River, near where the Riverside hotel now is.

At Cedar Creek, among persons who early took up land were Gabriel and David Woodmansee, sons of Thomas. David owned the Judge D. I. C. Rogers place. They were settled here at least as early as 1749. David's sons, Samuel, James and Gabriel, settled between Stout's Creek and north branch of Forked River.

Thomas Potter, Sr., and his son, Thomas Potter, the friend of Rev. John Murray, were settlers at Goodluck about 1750.

John Holmes, called "the Elder," took up land near the Upper Mill, Forked River, 1759 and '60; and another John Holmes, who married Catharine Brown in 1764, lived at the mill before and during the Revolution. Samuel Brown, brother of John Holmes' wife, had a place on south branch of Forked River. After the war he moved to Mannahawkin.

Caleb Falkinburg took up land in 1803 between Forked River and Stout's Creek. His house was on the place owned by the late Captain Joseph Holmes.

The first settlers of Lacey generally located some distance east of the main shore road, and not far from where the uplands join the meadows. Their dwellings in this vicinity were generally situated about in a line from the old Captain Benjamin Stout farm, east of Goodluck Church, across Stout's Creek, by the Joseph Holmes and James Jones places, and thence to the south side of Forked River, by the old James Chamberlain or Ezekiel Lewis place, and James Anderson's; then across Oyster Creek, by the old Camburn homestead. And the original main route of travel along here appears to have been by these places. Then the little north branch of Forked River, now known as Bridge Creek, had a bridge over it, and there was a ferry across Forked River, nearly opposite the old Wells swamp, at the place still called "The Ferry" by old residents.

A century ago, the most noted residents appear to have been: David Woodmansee, who lived on the place now owned by Judge D. I. C. Rogers; Thomas Potter,

who lived on the farm east of Goodluck Church ; Samuel, James and Gabriel Woodmansee, sons of David, who lived on the James Jones and Joseph Holmes farms ; Samuel Brown, who lived on the old Wright place on south branch of Forked River ; and John Holmes, who lived at the upper mill, Forked River.

Rev. John Price, who was made Major after the war, moved to Goodluck two or three years before the war ended. There was a tavern at Goodluck before the war, and one just over Cedar Creek during the war.

The act establishing the township of Lacey was approved March 23, 1871, and its bounds are thus described :

“ All that part of the townships of Union and Dover, in the county of Ocean, contained within the following boundaries, that is to say : Beginning at a point in the line between the counties of Ocean and Burlington where the southerly and easterly line of Manchester township meets the same ; thence, first, along said township line in a north-easterly direction to a point where the road from Giberson’s mill to Dover Forge crosses said township line ; thence, second, easterly along said road to Dover Forge ; thence, third, south-easterly along Guise’s road, by Dover Forge pond, to the middle of Cedar Creek ; thence, fourth, along the middle of Cedar Creek to its junction with Barnegat Bay ; thence, fifth, on a course due east to the Atlantic Ocean ; thence, sixth, southerly along said Atlantic Ocean to the north side of Barnegat Inlet ; thence, seventh, on a course westerly to the mouth of Oyster Creek ; thence, eighth, westerly along said Oyster Creek to where the road from Waretown to the head of Factory or south branch of Cedar Creek, known as Stout’s Road, crosses the same ; thence, ninth, westerly in a straight line to the head of said Factory branch, on the division line between Dover and Union townships ; thence, tenth, south-westerly along said division line to the county line of Burlington and Ocean ; thence, eleventh, along said line north-westerly to the place of beginning.”

The first town meeting was appointed to be held at the house of Martin Hall, at Forked River, on the second Tuesday in April, 1871.

FERRAGO-BAMBER.

Ferrago came into possession of Reuben Rockwell, a native of Vermont, who came to what is now Ocean county about 1843. Mr. Rockwell was informed that the milldam was unusually costly, as near \$10,000 was expended on it.

The ore in the place had some years before been exhausted, and Mr. Rockwell and Joseph Austin, who was connected with him, procured ore from up the North River, probably near Fishkill.

William Hurry, of New York, became owner of the Ferrago tract, which, with other lands bought by him, composed about 10,000 acres owned by him. He named the place Bamber, in remembrance of Dr. John Bamber, of Barking, in Essex county, England, from whom his mother was descended.

Ferrago forge was built in the Summer and Fall of 1809 by General John Lacey, who, about the same time, erected dwelling, barns, etc. It is said that Lacey also owned an interest in Hanover Furnace. He wished to establish a road from Hanover Furnace, by Ferrago, to Forked River landing, and as it would run through two counties, he had to apply to the Supreme Court to have commissioners appointed to lay out the road, which was done September 10, 1810. The commissioners made their return October 13, 1810. The road was to be four rods wide from Hanover Furnace to Forked River landing.

The name Ferrago is from the Latin word *ferrum*, iron.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

The act creating the Township of Manchester was approved April 6, 1865, and it thus defines its bounds:

All that portion of the Township of Dover, in the county of Ocean, lying and being within the boundaries

as follows : Beginning in the middle of the channel of the north or main branch of Toms River, at the southerly boundary of the township of Jackson, and running thence down the middle of the channel of said branch to where it unites with Ridgway branch. Thence to a stake in the main stage road from Toms River to the village of Manchester, which stake is the dividing line between lands of A. P. Stanton and the lands of James Brown, and running thence in a straight line to a point on the line between Burlington and Ocean counties, distance two miles easterly from the centre of the track of the Delaware and Raritan railroad ; thence north-westerly along the dividing line to the south-easterly line of Plumsted township. Thence along the south-easterly line of plumsted and Jackson townships to the place of beginning.

The first town meeting was designated to be held at the house of Ridgway Taylor in Manchester.

Solomon and Job Ridgway bought land on west side of north branch of Toms River, four miles above Schenck's mill, in 1762, and other tracts at different times. Ridgway's sawmill is frequently named 1790 to 1800.

Ridgway's sawmill appears to have originally been built by James Hepburn and Stephen Pangborn before 1751, as surveys speak of Hepburn & Pangborn's mill, now Ridgway's.

Vanhorne's new sawmill is named 1749 ; in 1753 Mat. Vanhorne's sawmill place and Vanhorne's brook are named. Mat. Vanhorne's bridge over Davenport is named 1760. In 1795 Tice Vanhorne's branch, Tice Vanhorne's and Tice Vanhorne's old sawmill are named.

Wheatland is on the New Jersey railroad, near the Burlington county line.

Debby Platt place was a noted hotel where the road from the shore forks, one going to Hanover, another to New Egypt and a third to Collier's Mills. It is since known as Boyd's hotel.

Ferrago Station is on the New Jersey Southern railroad, and on the road from Ferrago or Bamber to Hanover.

Buckingham derives its name from John Buckingham, a native of Connecticut, who in early life settled in Eatontown, Monmouth county, and subsequently removed to the village of Manchester. From thence he moved to the place now known as Buckingham, where a steam saw-mill and two or three dwellings had been put up which he purchased.

The Pine Land Improvement Company, for improving lands along the railroad between Manchester and Lakewood, was incorporated December 25, 1883. The incorporators were John E. Howell, New York; Charles C. Lathrop, Newark; Charles D. Morrow, Newark; J. R. Mallory, New York; John Torrey, Monmouth Beach.

The postoffice at Manchester was established in October, 1841, and Henry L. Bulkly was the first postmaster. The next was Peter D. Kneiskern, appointed September 30, 1842. He held the office for a number of years. William Torrey was postmaster about 1853-4.

Union sawmill, built by or before 1750, was probably at Manchester, and from it Union branch derived its name.

The Revolution seemed to have thrown many saw-mills out of business, and this mill must have suffered with others.

A century ago Manchester was known as Federal Forge, and then as Federal Furnace.

A forge was erected here about 1789, it is said, by David Wright and Caleb Ivins. "The old Federal House, which was built for the use of David Wright's forge," and "Federal Company's coaling house," and "David Wright's coaling ground" are named in surveys between 1795 and 1800. Federal furnace was built not long before 1800 by John W. Godfrey, of Philadelphia. In 1815 Federal furnace was owned by Griffith Jones and I. Holmes. In surveys 1830 and thereabouts "Dover furnace, late Federal furnace," is named. (Dover forge was on Cedar Creek.)

In 1764, in a survey to D. Knott on Hurricane, reference is made to "the edge of the place where the

Hurricane wind passes through the swamp." This seems to imply that it was thought Hurricane derived its name from the hurricane wind.

WHITING.

Nathan C. Whiting, from whom Whiting derives its name, came from New Haven, Conn., to Ocean county about 1852, and purchased an extensive tract of wood land and erected a saw-mill, and engaged in the lumber business. After about twenty years, he sold out his interest and returned to New Haven, where he died April 28, 1884. He was a son of Deacon Nathan Whiting, editor of the *Religious Intelligencer* of New Haven.

Phoenix Forge, a short distance below Federal, was built by Jones & Wood, and at first was called Lower Forge. It was burned down and rebuilt, and hence the name of Phoenix.

Mr. Benjamin Snyder, of Lakewood, says that Samuel G. Wright once owned Federal furnace, and after him came Benjamin B. Howell, and then his sons, Henry and Lewis Howell, who put up another stack.

William Torrey has an order sent by General Washington, in his own handwriting, to Mr. Torrey's father, who was a Colonel in the Revolution, and he also has two swords which belonged to his father. Colonel Torrey was present at the execution of Major Andre.

Mrs. Torrey, wife of William Torrey, when a little girl, sat at the bedside of Tom Paine. His room she describes as filthy; a barrel for a table, a three-legged stool for a chair, a dilapidated bedstead, etc. He had on a red nightcap.

BAYVILLE.

The village of Bayville, Ocean county, was formerly known as Potter's Creek. The name was changed to Chaseford, after Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. From this it was changed to Bayville.

Among ancient settlers of this township was John Grant, who was among taxpayers 1764, and who is frequently named in ancient records. John and Joseph Platt were also taxpayers 1764.

Thomas Potter, father of the Thomas who was the friend of Rev. John Murray, bought land in what is now Berkeley in 1756, and at other times.

John Williams took up land in the middle of last century and owned sawmills, etc.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The township of Union was originally established by an act approved February 7, 1846, entitled, "An Act to set off from the townships of Stafford and Dover, in the county of Monmouth, a new township to be called the township of Union." Its bounds were thus described :

"Beginning at the sea, and running, first, a due west course to the southerly point of Harvest Point; thence north forty-five degrees west, crossing the bay to the main meadows; thence north-easterly along the edge of the same to the mouth of Gunning River; thence up said river its various courses to the mouth of Fresh Creek; thence up said creek its various courses to the north line of a tract of land known as the Fresh Creek lot, now owned by the heirs or devisees of Samuel G. Wright, deceased, and others; thence westerly along said line to the westerly end thereof; thence north fifty-two degrees and fifty minutes west along a line known as the Ogden line, to a stone, being the second corner of a tract of land known as the Ogden tract, standing on a course north ten degrees and twenty-one minutes east, eight chains and seventy-five links from a large stone standing on Par's cabin knowl; thence north-westerly to the north-west corner of a tract of land that Joseph W. Pharo purchased of the executors of Samuel Pharo, deceased; thence north fifty degrees west, one hundred and eight chains and twenty-seven links to a stone in the west line of Sonman's patent; thence north seventy degrees west to the Burlington county line; thence up and along said county line to intersect with a due west course from the head of the main southerly branch of Cedar Creek, known as Factory branch; thence down and along said branch and creek to the bay; thence a due east course to the

sea; thence southerly along the edge of the same to the beginning."

The act was to go into effect on the second Tuesday of March, 1846.

The first annual town meeting of the township was ordered by the above act of the Legislature to be held at the house of Benjamin Predmore, Waretown, on the day appointed by law for holding annual town meetings in the other townships of the county of Monmouth, and afterwards at such place in the township of Union as the inhabitants of said township shall determine.

As long as the township of Union preserved its original bounds the town meetings were usually held at the same house.

In 1871 Lacey was set off from Union. In 1876 its bounds were again lessened by the act creating the township of Ocean.

BERKELEY TOWNSHIP.

The act creating the township of Berkeley was approved March 31, 1875, and its bounds are thus defined:

"All that part of the township of Dover, in the county of Ocean, contained within the following boundaries, that is to say:

"Beginning on the south-west corner of the township of Dover at a point where the road from Giberson's mill to Dover Forge crosses the easterly line of the township of Manchester; thence, first, easterly along said road to Dover Forge, said road being the boundary line between the townships of Dover and Lacey; thence, second, southerly along Guise's road by Dover Forge pond to the middle of Cedar Creek; thence, third, easterly along the middle of Cedar Creek to its junction with Barnegat Bay; thence, fourth, on a course due east to the Atlantic Ocean; the above metes and bounds being the division line between the townships of Dover and Lacey; thence, fifth, northerly along said Atlantic Ocean to the south side of old Cranberry Inlet; thence, sixth, on a course westerly to the middle of Toms River

at its junction with Barnegat Bay; thence, seventh, westerly along the middle of said Toms River and up the north branch to the Toms River and Manchester Railroad; thence, eighth, along said railroad to the east division line between the townships of Dover and Manchester; thence, ninth, southerly along said division line to the place of beginning."

The name Berkeley was selected for this township by the late Samuel H. Shreve, formerly Surveyor and Civil Engineer of Toms River.

John B. Larner is said to have purchased the tract known as Barnegat Park, west of Bayville, Berkeley township, in the Spring of 1887. It was designed to have lots sold to army and navy officers and their friends. About fifty lots had been sold by July following.

Thomas Placide, a well-known actor, resided in Berkeley, on south side of Toms River, not far from the County Seat. He was of a family of actors, his father, mother, brother and two sisters having followed that profession. His brother had been a great sufferer from a cancer, and he became a victim of the same complaint, and it so preyed on his mind that in a fit of desperation he took his life July 20, 1877. He was 69 years of age.

The oldest monument in Berkeley is on the old Anderson place, near Dover Chapel. On it is inscribed: "Here lies the body of William Cheamlin. He died December 18, 1759, aged 36 years." The name Cheamlin was probably intended for Chamberlain.

Mary Worth, living in the southern part of Berkeley, reached the advanced age of 106 years. She died March 5, 1873.

SOPER'S LANDING.

The first settler on the Soper place, between Waretown and Barnegat, according to the late Jeremiah Spragg, an aged citizen of Barnegat, was John Perkins, whose daughter married James Spragg, father of Jeremiah. Mr. Perkins came from England during the old French war and located near Soper's landing, and subsequently sold out to Joseph Soper, ancestor of the numer-

ous Soper families in this vicinity and elsewhere. The first house built on the beach opposite to Waretown, according to Mr. Spragg, was by Thomas Rogers. It was located near the inlet, and in it lived Rogers, and also James Spragg, father of Jeremiah; and during the Revolution they witnessed many exciting scenes, such as shipwrecks of war and merchant vessels, and contests between the British and Americans in efforts to capture crews and cargoes. The first Soper in New Jersey was Thomas Soper, who landed in West Jersey in 1678. The old members of this family had a tradition that they were of Huguenot descent. The Ocean county Sopers descend from Henry Soper, who settled at Huntington, L. I., in 1666. His son Richard came to Middlesex county, N. J., and his son Joseph came to Barnegat.

MASONIC CEMETERY, BARNEGAT.

On Monday evening, January 12, 1857, a meeting was held at Temperance Hall, at Barnegat, for the purpose of forming a Barnegat Masonic Cemetery Association. Captain T. W. Falkinburg was chairman, and James Bodine secretary. The following persons were the original associates: Charles I. Errickson, Timothy W. Falkinburg, James Robinson, James Bodine, John W. Bennett, Nathan S. Cranmer, Joseph H. Townsend, Edwin Salter, Thomas Edwards, Joseph Anderson, Alexander S. Letts, Stephen Conklin, James W. Collins, Jr., Levi Cranmer, Charles Soper, William Errickson.

The Association was incorporated under the act relating to cemeteries passed by the Legislature in 1851.

The following persons were elected as trustees at the first meeting: For one year, Charles I. Errickson, James Robinson; two years, T. W. Falkinburg, Joseph Anderson; three years, James Bodine, John W. Bennett.

The annual meeting was fixed for January 15, 1857.

UNITED BROTHERS DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE, NO. 103,
BARNEGAT.

The certificate of incorporation of this Division was recorded March 10, 1853, and signed by Job F. Randolph,

W. P., and Gabriel M. Inman, R. S. The lodge was instituted some time before this, probably about 1849. For a time they held their meetings in an upper room or hall prepared for them, and also used for other purposes, in the Temperance House, kept by Gabriel M. Inman.

Barnegat Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 71, was incorporated January 20, 1887. Incorporators Ira S. Cranmer, Thomas Bamford and Joseph O. Elbertson, trustees.

Mariners' Lodge, No. 150, F. A. M., was organized February 7, 1881. It had been working under a dispensation granted May 5, 1880.

The Town Hall at Barnegat was completed about January, 1871.

The Masonic Cemetery contained 127 burials up to July 4, 1872.

BURRSVILLE.

The forge at Burrsville was established about March, 1808, by John Lippencott. It was subsequently bought by Barzillai Burr and John Butcher, and was once known as Butcher's forge. Burrsville derives its name from Barzillai Burr.

In 1808 John Lippincott bought land of Proprietors described as on "south side of Metetecunk, near Indian stage, and near road from new bridge over Metetecunk to Cedar Bridge." He also bought, subsequently, numerous tracts near Metetecunk river and Kettle Creek.

The Postoffice at this place was established about 1839 or '40, and called Metetecunk, and so continued down to about 1884, when the P. O. Department changed it to Burrsville. B. H. Fielder was the first Postmaster; among his successors was Hon. A. O. S. Havens, the second member of the Assembly from Ocean county.

METETECUNK M. E. CHURCH.

The M. E. church at this place was dedicated December 29, 1878.

BAY HEAD.

This place holds the key of the mainland at the

nothermost extremity of Barnegat Bay. On July 25, 1883, ground was broken for the erection of the office of the Company. At this time a number of lots had been sold and several cottages contracted for.

A Postoffice was established at Bay Head in the Summer of 1882, Julius Foster, Postmaster.

The Bay Head Land Company was incorporated September 6, 1879. Capital \$12,000. Incorporators David H. Mount, Rocky Hill, Edward Howe, Leavitt Howe and William Harris, of Princeton.

This quickly developed Summer resort may be said to have contributed largely to the current of popular favor now bestowed upon this portion of Ocean county. It is situated at the head of Barnegat Bay, from which it takes its name of "Bay Head." There are about 286 lots in this tract, 50x100 feet in size. Its present population is seventy-five. The improvements in 1882 comprise 20 new cottages, and all the other improvements in a resort in the process of development. A sea wall has been put in, roads built and graded, &c. The prospects for the future are flattering, new houses being rapidly built. Bay Head Junction adjoins this tract and conforms with its survey.

MANTOLOKING.

This beautiful property lies south of Bay Head on the peninsula beach, bounded on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the west by Barnegat Bay. Considerable money has been laid out in improvements of this tract, of which the grading and complete laying over of the entire beach with heavy fertile inland soil may be mentioned. This tract was first brought into notice by the New Jersey Sea-Shore Land and Improvement Company, under the management of Capt. John Arnold, of Point Pleasant, whose energies' awakened much interest in behalf of the place. Quite a number of fine cottages are already upon it, and many more in contemplation.

SILVESTER.

The Kettle Creek post office was established about 1834 or '5 and Mary Kelly was postmistress.

Kettle Creek was anciently known also as Fishing Creek.

James Fullerton had a patent for land beginning at north cape of Kettle or Fishing Creek and Dr. John Dalrymple had tract adjoining.

Among persons who took up land from the proprietors in its vicinity were John Forman 1742-5; William Brinley 1742; Benjamin Woolley 1747; Richard Stout 1747; Ebenezer Applegate 1750; Abraham Schenck 1755; Ammanias Gifford 1756; David Knott 1761 1770; Delancey and Cuyler 1763; James Parker 1764; John Allen 1766. Among other persons who owned land here about or before this time were Thomas Tilton, Samuel Hulett, Joseph Potter and John Chambers.

There was a saw mill built on Kettle Creek about 1740 and probably by Ebenezer Applegate, as in 1761 his "old saw mill" is referred to. It is presumed that this Ebenezer Applegate was a son of Jacob, as in the tax list of 1764 "Ebenezer Applegate son of Jacob" is the only Ebenezer named. Between 1740 and 1750 bridges were over branches of Kettle Creek, one of which was built by Benjamin Woolley and Job Cook. In 1764 John Allen had a saw mill on north branch.

Tunis Denise took up considerable land in 1755 and thereabouts near Meteteconk and had saw and grist mill. It is possible that from him may be derived the name Tunes, one of the branches of Kettle Creek. In 1815 Silvenus Bills owned the Tunis Denise mills.

Michael Ortley, whose name is noted in connection with land on the beach, took up land in 1818 between north and south branches of Kettle Creek.

About the latter part of last century John Havens, Senior, bought dwellinghouse and land of John Allen and John Havens, Jr., bought dwelling and land of James Allen and in 1800 took up a tract from proprietors between Kettle Creek and Reedy Creek, near head of latter.

James Runnals lived south side Metetecunk 1745.

POINT PLEASANT.

Point Pleasant is a name applied to a semi-peninsu-

lar tract of land in Brick Township, Ocean county, rapidly becoming studded with resorts. It constitutes the northern extremity of the county, and is bounded on the east by the Atlantic, on the north-west by the beautiful Manasquan river, and on the south by the Meteteconk river and the head of Barnegat bay. The distance across the neck of the semi-peninsula (between the Meteteconk and Manasquan rivers) is nearly two miles, while its ocean front stretches for three miles along the beach. Point Pleasant is a fertile tract, with well wooded undulatory hills interspersed with lakelets, and faces a part of the Manasquan river with a bluff. It is reached from New York by the New Jersey Central railroad and also by the Freehold and Jamesburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad; and from Philadelphia by the Philadelphia and Long Branch railroad.

Some 18 or 20 years ago Point Pleasant was an unimproved, undeveloped tract, till taken hold of by Capt. John Arnold, seconded afterwards by no less energetic allies, and the result of his and their energy and enterprise is now seen in fine cottages, schools, churches, stores, hotels and boarding-houses standing on well laid out streets and avenues, where formerly rabbits and reptiles were wont to burrow. At that time the population did not exceed 12 families who had houses fit to live in; and ingress from or egress to either Philadelphia or New York implied forty miles by stage, and the loss of a whole day for the single journey. Point Pleasant now has Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches; graded, public and private schools; two Postoffices and railroad stations as mentioned, and numerous hotels and boarding-houses. Its chief attractions are those presented by the ocean, Barnegat bay and Manasquan river, affording facilities for boating, fishing, crabbing, bathing, gunning, &c., its shady groves, and pure sea air.

ARNOLD CITY.

Arnold City is the most northerly of the new resorts referred to under Point Pleasant. The tract comprises

300 lots, 50x100 feet, with avenues 70 feet and streets 60 feet in width. It is named after Captain John Arnold, the pioneer of this beautiful section of our coast. The improvements already mentioned under Point Pleasant, include the resorts. This tract is a part of the Arnold farm, purchased by Robert M. Worthington, who is associated with Brighton, a flourishing new Summer resort in Monmouth county. By his able management of the Arnold tract most of the entire property has been disposed of to classes who are calculated to improve it. On this property are a station and roundhouse of the New Jersey Central railroad.

POINT PLEASANT CITY.

Point Pleasant City is the name of a Summer resort adjoining Arnold City. It is one of the first tracts taken up and laid out for a Summer city by the sea at Point Pleasant. It has received increasing patronage from seaside seekers, who have purchased lots and are building Summer homes upon them. The "Resort House," and other hotels and boarding-houses attract large numbers during the hot Summer months.

BAY HEAD JUNCTION.

This property is the last remaining beach tract immediately connecting with the main land on the New Jersey coast. It lies north of Bay Head. It contains 190 lots, and offers the same advantages and attractions as the other Point Pleasant resorts.

THE POINT PLEASANT LAND COMPANY.

In the Spring of 1878 this company bought the John Forman property, consisting of 250 acres. The officers were John L. Murphy, President, James Buchanan, Secretary, J. Hart Brewer, Treasurer.

Their first purchase extended from the ocean back to the old Squan road, and down to near the head of Barnegat Bay. Streets were laid out fifty to sixty feet wide.

The company was incorporated Oct. 22, 1877, capital \$50,000. Incorporators, J. Hart Brewer, Charles H.

Skirm, John L. Murphy, James Buchanan and William Cloke.

The Stafford Forge Cranberry bog is quite a noted one, and usually very productive. In 1877 Mr. Daniel R. Gowdy, the owner, had 300 pickers employed.

John Lawrence of Manasquan sold 232 acres in 1727 to Thomas Tilton of Shrewsbury.

Osborne's Island is now owned by Dr. Fuller of New York. As the river channel runs south of it, it belongs to Monmouth.

Joseph Lawrence was a son of the first William and became possessed of 4-7ths of his father's estate above and below Manasquan river.

POINT PLEASANT NOTES.

The Thomas Cook place at junction of the river was bought by Thomas Cook, Sr., of Walter and Mary Curtis 1782.

The first Thomas Cook named above had children Thomas, Richard and Sarah who married Thomas Shearman.

The Curtis family owned at one time most of the land around Point Pleasant. The first of the family were step-sons of Joseph Lawrence who married a widow Curtis. Joseph Lawrence lived just over the river in Monmouth on the Col. James Osborne place.

The island in the river was once called Hartshorne's Island and then Osborne's Island. Samuel Osborne is named in this vicinity in 1754.

OLD TIMES IN OCEAN COUNTY.

THE LAST WAR WITH ENGLAND—CAPTURE OF OCEAN COUNTY VESSELS.

During the war of 1812-14, Ocean county vessels trading to New York and elsewhere, found their business seriously injured by British cruisers on our coast. Occasionally some bold, fortunate master of a vessel would succeed in eluding the enemy's vigilance, and

arrive safely at New York ; but generally they were not so fortunate. Commodore Hardy, in his flag-ship, the "Ramillies," a 74-gun ship, had command of the British blockading squadron on our coast. All accounts, written and traditional, concede that he was one of the most honorable officers in the British service. Unlike the infamous Admiral Cockburn, who commanded the blockading squadron further south, Hardy never took private property of Americans, except contraband in war, without offering compensation. By his vigilance he inflicted considerable damage to our coasters, and by nearly stopping this trade, injury also resulted to a large portion of other citizens then depending on the lumber trade.

On the last day of March, 1813, Hardy, in the "Ramillies," came close to Barnegat Inlet and sent in barges loaded with armed men after two American vessels lying in the inlet. They boarded the schooner "Greyhound," Captain Jesse Rogers, of Potter's Creek, and attempted to take her out, but she grounded. The enemy then set fire to her and she was burned, together with her cargo of lumber. They then set fire to a sloop belonging to Captain Jonathan Winner, Hezekiah Soper and Timothy Soper, of Waretown. This vessel was saved, however, as signals were fired by the Commodore, recalling the barges in haste, that he might start in pursuit of some vessel at sea. As soon as the barges left, the Americans went on board the sloop and extinguished the fire. The name of the sloop has generally been given as the "Mary Elizabeth," but one or two old residents insist that it was the "Susan." The probability is that vessels of both names were fired, but at different times. While the barges were in the inlet a party landed on the beach, on the south side, and killed fifteen head of cattle belonging to Jeremiah Spragg and John Allen. The owners were away, but the British left word that if they presented their bill to Commodore Hardy, he would settle it, as he generally did similar ones. But the owners were too patriotic to attempt anything that seemed like furnishing supplies to the enemy.

At another time the schooner "President," Captain Amos Birdsall, of Waretown, bound to New York, was taken by Commodore Hardy, who at once commenced to take from the schooner her spars, deck planks, etc. Captain Birdsall, with his crew, had liberty to leave in their yawl: but on account of a heavy sea they were detained a day or two on board, when they succeeded in getting on board a fishing smack, and thus got home. Before Captain Birdsall left the "Ramillies," the masts of his schooner had been sawed into plank by the British.

The sloop "Elizabeth," Captain Thomas Bunnell, of Forked River, was captured by barges sent into Barnegat Inlet, and towed out to sea: but it is said she was shortly after lost on Long Island. The captain saw the barges coming, and he and the crew escaped in the yawl. She was owned by William Platt and Captain Bunnell. At another time Captain Bunnell was taken out of another vessel and detained by the British some time, and then put on board a neutral vessel, said to have been Spanish, and thus got to New York. The sloop "Traveler," Captain Asa Grant, was set on fire by the British, but the fire was extinguished after the British left. At another time, two sloops, one named the "Maria," Captain Joshua Warren, and the other the "Friendship," Captain Thomas Mills, were chased ashore near Squan. They were coming down the beach, when Commodore Hardy espied and stood for them, and they ran ashore. Hardy sent barges ashore to plunder them. One boat came to the "Friendship," and the bowsman caught hold of the taffrail to jump on board. Jesse Chadwick, a soldier of the Revolution, went to the edge of the shore and shot the man. The barges then put back to the ship, which fired about two hundred balls at the sloops.

A vessel commanded by Captain John Rogers, who lived near Toms River, was also captured, and Rogers himself detained for a while on the British man-of-war. Captain Rogers used frequently to relate his adventures on this ill-starred trip which cost him his vessel.

Captain Jesse Rogers, of the "Greyhound," who

lived to quite an advanced age, made efforts to have his losses reimbursed by Congress, as did also Messrs. Spragg and Allen and others, but they were unsuccessful.

At Waretown much excitement was created by the barges of Commodore Hardy entering the inlet and burning the "Greyhound." At Forked River a new dwelling and store had just been erected at the upper landing by Charles Parker, father of ex-Governor Joel Parker. Mr. Parker informed the writer that though his house was unfinished, yet the roof was filled with persons watching Hardy's proceedings. Judge Jacob Birdsall, then a boy, was among the children sent to dwellings back in the woods for safety.

The war of 1812 did not seem to be a very popular one in New Jersey, as the political party opposing it generally carried the State. To raise troops, a draft was at one time ordered along shore, which called for one man in every seven. This draft, however, seemed to work but little hardship, as seven men would club together to hire a substitute, who could generally be engaged for a bonus of fifty dollars. Most of the men obtained under the orders for drafting were sent to defend Sandy Hook, where, from the reports they subsequently made, their time was principally occupied in uttering maledictions on commissaries for furnishing them with horse beef and other objectionable grub. Among those who volunteered, the last survivor at Forked River was the late Gershom Ayres, who served under General Rossell. At Waretown, Ralph Chambers was the last survivor. He was properly entitled to a pension for wounds received in the battle of Plattsburg; but as he had money of his own when wounded, he hired medical attendance at a private house to insure good attention, by which means his name escaped being embraced in the official report of wounded. At Barnegat, Tunis Bodine was the last survivor of the war of 1812, and received a pension for his services. In September, 1877, Mr. Bodine completed his eighty-sixth year, and was remarkably well and hearty.

BIRTHPLACE OF UNIVERSALISM IN AMERICA.

THE POTTER CHURCH AT GOODLUCK.

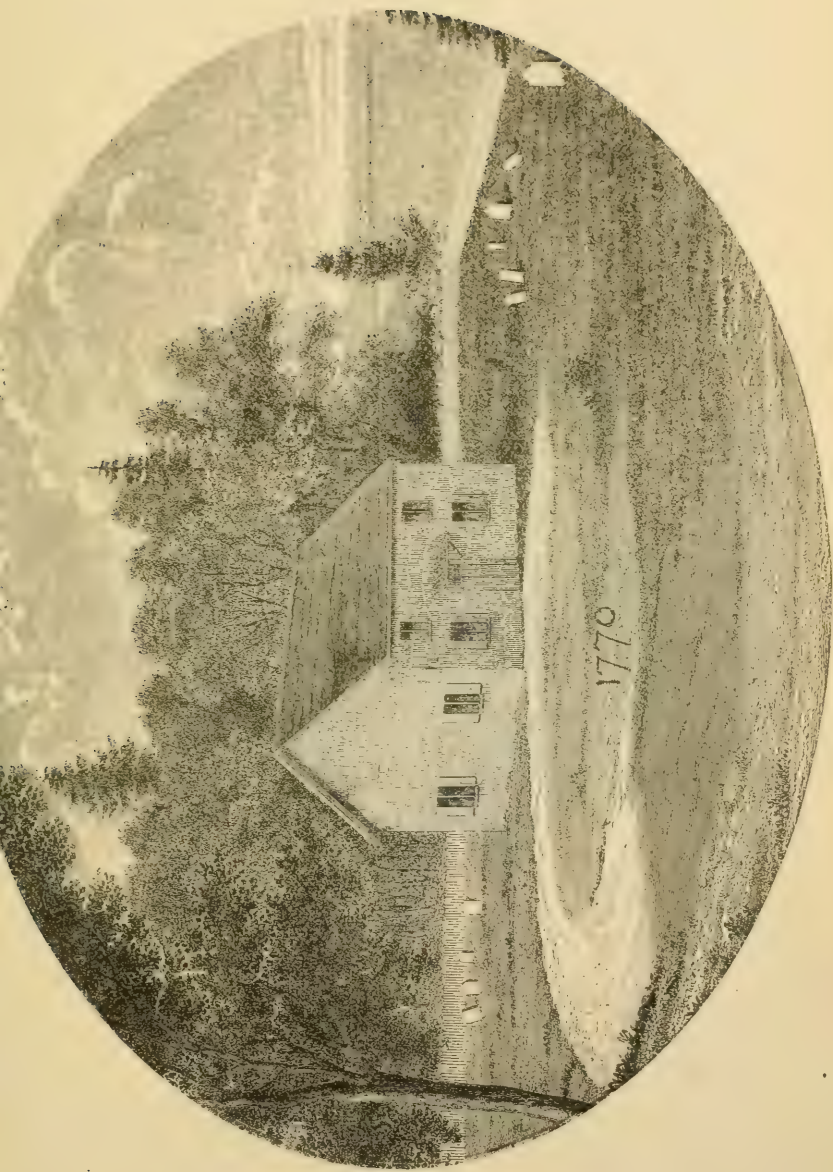
A singular and interesting chapter in the religious history of not only Ocean county, but of this country, relates to the noted old Goodluck Church, formerly known as the "Potter Church," built in 1766 by Thomas Potter, a benevolent citizen of the village, who then lived east of the church on the farm subsequently owned by the late Captain Benjamin Stout. Before building the church, Potter had been in the habit of opening his house to travelling preachers of all persuasions, and after a while erected this edifice free to all denominations, and in it preached Quakers, Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists, and in it was preached the first Universalist sermon ever delivered in America.

The earliest notice of old Potter Church at Goodluck is found in the following extract from the Journal of John Griffith, a preacher of the Society of Friends, found in Friends' Library, vol. 5, p. 428:

"On 3d day, 22d of 4th month, 1766, had a large meeting at Little Egg Harbor. Next day had a meeting in a new Presbyterian meetinghouse near Barnegat. It was large and held more than an hour in silence which the people were not accustomed to. At length the word was given with authority and cleanness, showing the advantage of silence in worship. * * We travelled by the seaside to a place called Goodluck where we found a large meetinghouse not quite finished, erected by one Thomas Potter, intended by him, it seems, for all preachers to make use of, who would preach freely, except Papists, who would not be admitted even on those terms. We had a meeting in it, but notice not coming timely, it was small and to little satisfaction. We met him that afternoon on his return. He seemed sorry he happened to be out at that time; he was beyond hiring ministry.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT GOODLUCK.

Rev. Abel C. Thomas a noted and an aged minister of the Universalist Society furnished the following



THE OLD POTTER CHURCH AT GOODLUCK.

account of the Centennial Celebration of Universalism in Goodluck, Ocean county, in 1870, for the *New Jersey Courier*, soon after it occurred :

"We had no expectations of large delegations of our members at the late celebration in Goodluck. Our centenary had been attended the week previously in Gloucester, Mass., the number present being variously estimated from ten to fifteen thousand, including two hundred and fifty out of six hundred and fifty clergymen.

"On the 28th of September, 1770, Rev. John Murray, a disciple of Rely (in the sense that Rely was a disciple of Christ) landed on the coast of New Jersey.

"The late great convocation in Gloucester antedated the landing of Murray by the space of one week, and a few of us determined to spend the exact Centenary at Goodluck, Ocean county. This was what took us there : precisely one hundred years from the landing of Murray, we held a memorial service in the old church, and also at the Grave of Thomas Potter—the order being substantially the same that we had used in Gloucester. The only change was this : "We strew this evergreen and these flowers, in memory and honor of Thomas Potter, the friend and patron of John Murray, our early preacher of Universalism in America."

After a brief address by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, who conducted the services, a hymn was sung, and the services were appropriately closed.





PARSON MURRAY OF THE GOODLUCK
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

CAPTAIN ADAM HYLER.

THE DARING PRIVATEER OF THE REVOLUTION.

Among the captains of privateers who came into Toms River during the Revolution was Captain Adam Hyler. At the time Toms River was burned, one of his barges was found in the stream and carried away by the British.

It is rare to find, in fact or fiction, more daring exploits recorded than those performed chiefly in the waters around old Monmouth by Captain Adam Hyler, who resided at New Brunswick during the latter part of the Revolutionary war. From some unaccountable cause, the heroic deeds of this man have received but little notice from historians; indeed, we remember of but one modern work that makes any allusion to them, and that gives only two or three of the items published below.

Captain Hyler's operations were carried on in Raritan Bay, and along our coast as far down as Egg Harbor; chiefly, however, in the first named place. Though he sometimes used sail craft, yet he generally depended upon whale boats or large barges, rowed by skillful crews. These barges were generally kept at New Brunswick, but some were at times concealed in small streams emptying into Raritan Bay and River, which place was then reached by old Cranberry Inlet.

Though the Refugee band which had its headquarters at the settlement on Sandy Hook, around the lighthouse, gave great annoyance to the patriots of Monmouth; yet their operations were much circumscribed by the efforts of Captain Hyler and his brave compatriots, who seriously interfered with the vessels of the Refugees, as well as of the British, and when opportunity offered, as will hereafter be seen, hesitated not to attack their settlement, and even the lighthouse fort itself. The Refugees would sometimes boast of successful midnight marauding expeditions into the adjacent country, but the bold, skillful exploits of Hyler far eclipsed their best planned efforts.

A clear idea of Captain Hyler's manner of harassing the enemy is given in the following extracts, copied from various ancient papers published at the time. They serve to aid in completing the picture of life and times in and around old Monmouth during the Revolution.

"October 7, 1781. On Friday last, Captain Adam Hyler, from New Brunswick, with one gunboat and two whaleboats, within a quarter of a mile of the guardship at Sandy Hook, attacked five vessels, and after a smart conflict of fifteen minutes, carried them. Two of them were armed, one mounting four six-pounders, and one six swivels and one three-pounder. The hands made their escape with their long boats, and took refuge in a small fort, in which were mounted twelve swivel guns, from which they kept up a constant firing, notwithstanding which he boarded them all without the loss of a man. On board one of them was 250 bushels of wheat and a quantity of cheese belonging to Captain Lippencott, bound to New York. He took from them fifty bushels of wheat, a quantity of cheese, several swivels, a number of fuses, one cask of powder and some dry-goods, and stripped them of their sails and rigging, not being able to bring the vessels into port in consequence of a contrary wind and tide; after which he set fire to all save one, on board of which was a woman and four small children, which prevented her from sharing a similar fate."

On the 13th of October, a week or ten days after the above-mentioned affair, Captain Hyler, with one gunboat and two whaleboats, boarded a sloop and two schooners, which all hands, except two, had previously left, and which lay under the cover of the lighthouse fort at Sandy Hook, and brought them all off; but the sloop being a dull sailor, and being much annoyed from a galley lying near Staten Island, she was set on fire about three miles from the fort. One of the schooners running aground by accident, was stripped and left; the other, a remarkably fine, fast sailing, Virginia built pilot, mounted with one four-pounder, was brought, with two prisoners, safely off.

On the 24th of the same month, he started with one gunboat to surprise the "refugee town" at Sandy Hook. He landed within three quarters of a mile of the light house, but found the refugees were out in Monmouth county on a plundering expedition. He, however, fell in with six noted villains who he brought off and lodged in a safe place. A subsequent notice of Captain Hyler, says that at one time he captured the Captain of the guard at the light house, with all his men, but whether it was at this or some other time, is not stated.

November 14th, 1781. On Saturday night, Captain Hyler, with a gunboat and a small party of men, went to the Narrows, where he captured a ship with fourteen hands, and brought her off with the intention of running her up the Raritan river, but near the mouth she unluckily got aground, and, as the enemy approached in force, he was obliged to set her on fire. She was loaded with rum and pork; several hogsheads of the former he got out and brought off with the prisoners.

The ship captured was probably "The Father's Desire," as twenty hogsheads of rum and thirty barrels of pork were advertised by the U. S. Marshal to be sold a few days after; which the advertisement states were taken from a ship of this name by Captain Hyler.

"On the 15th of December, Captain Hyler, who commands seven or eight stout whale boats, manned with near one hundred men at the Narrows, fell in with two refugee sloops trading to Shrewsbury, one of them commanded by the noted villain, 'Shore Stephens,' and had on board £600 in specie, besides a considerable quantity of dry goods; the other had similar articles, also sugar, rum, etc. They were taken to New Brunswick."

The many daring exploits of Captain Hyler, following so close one after another, aroused the British at New York, and they fitted out an expedition with the determination of destroying his boats, and, if possible, capturing him. The following account of this expedition is derived chiefly from Philadelphia papers of the dates of January 15th and 16th 1782:

"A party of the British lately (about January 9th) made an incursion to New Brunswick with the design, it is said, of carrying off the boats of the celebrated partisan, Captain Adam Hyler. They landed at New Brunswick and plundered two houses, but were gallantly opposed by the neighboring militia, and the enemy were driven off with some loss. Further accounts say there were some 200 refugees and British, and that they succeeded in destroying the whale boats. No Americans were killed, but five were wounded and six taken prisoners. Several Tories were killed—four known to be, and several were seen to be carried off. The British made the attack about five o'clock, A. M., just before daylight, and the American account says the expedition was well planned, and that the Tories held the town for about an hour. The British regulars were detachments from the 40th and 42d regiments, under command of Captain Beckwith, in six boats, and they took away all of Hyler's boats. The British alleged that Captain Hyler was a deserter from the Royalists."

It is probable that at this time, besides his boats at New Brunswick, Captain Hyler had others concealed elsewhere, as we find early in the following spring he was at work as usual, apparently but little inconvenienced by the loss of the boats taken by the British, though he may have built some in the meantime. In March following, when the British attacked and burned Toms River, they boasted of having captured there a fine large barge, belonging to Captain Hyler.

In April, 1782, Captain Hyler, in an open boat, boarded and took a large cutter, almost ready for sea, lying near Sandy Hook, and near the *Lion* man-of-war, sixty-four guns. This cutter mounted twelve eighteen pounders, and was commanded by one White, formerly of Philadelphia, but turned apostate. Hyler blew up the vessel, which was designed as a cruiser, and took forty prisoners. Another account says the number of prisoners was fifty, and the cutter's armament was six eighteen pounders and ten nine pounders. At the same

time he took a sloop which was ransomed for £400. The Captain of the cutter gives an amusing account of the way Hyler captured his vessel.

“On the 25th of May, 1782, Captain Hyler, with his armed boats, being in Shrewsbury river, a party of British troops, consisting of twenty-five men, under Captain Shaak, was detached to intercept him in the gut. Hyler discovered them, and landed thirteen men with orders to charge; when four of the enemy were killed or wounded, and the Captain and eight men taken prisoners. By the firing of a gun it was supposed others were killed, as they were seen to fall. Just before this affair Captain Hyler had met with a hurt, or otherwise he probably would not have let a man escape.”

On the 2d of July, Captain Hyler, assisted by Captain Story, another brave partisan, in New York bay, with two whale boats, boarded and took the schooner “Skip Jack,” carrying six guns, besides swivels, and burned her at noon, in sight of the guard-ship, and took the Captain and nine or ten men prisoners. About the same time he also took three or four trading vessels, loaded with calves, sheep, &c.

These were probably about the last exploits in which Captain Hyler was engaged, as we find no further mention of his name in ancient papers until the announcement of his death, some two months after. He died at New Brunswick on the 6th of September, 1782.

The following from an ancient paper gives a graphic account of his manner of conducting his operations. It was originally published June 19, 1782:

“The exertions of the celebrated water partisan, Captain Adam Hyler, have been a considerable annoyance to the wood shallops, trading vessels and plundering pirates of the enemy about Sandy Hook, Long Island and Staten Island for several months past. You have heard that his effort to take an eighteen-gun cutter was crowned with success. It was indeed a bold and hazardous attempt, considering how well she was provided against being boarded. He was, however, compelled to

blow her up, after securing his prisoners and a few articles on board. His surprising a captain of the guard, at the lighthouse, with all his men, a short time ago, was a handsome affair, and gained him much credit. He has none but picked and tried men. The person who discovers the least symptom of fear or diffidence, be he who he will, is immediately turned on shore and never suffered to enter again. In the next place, they are taught to be particularly expert at the oar, and to row with such silence and dexterity as not to be heard at the smallest distance, even though three or four boats be together, and go at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Their captures are made chiefly by surprise or stratagem; and most of the crews that have hitherto been taken by these boats declare they never knew anything of an enemy being at hand till they saw the pistol or cutlass at their throats."

After the notorious Refugee, Lippencott, had barbarously murdered Captain Joshua Huddy, near the Highlands, General Washington was anxious to have the murderer secured. He had been demanded of the British General, and his surrender refused. Captain Hyler was determined to take Lippencott. On inquiry he found that he resided in a well known house in Broad street, New York. Dressed and equipped like a man-of-war press gang, he left the Kills, with one boat, after dark, and arrived at Whitehall about nine o'clock. Here he left his boat in charge of three men and passed to the residence of Lippencott, where he inquired for him and found that he was absent, having gone to a cock pit. Thus failing in his object he returned to his boat, with his *press gang*, and left Whitehall, but finding a sloop lying at anchor off the battery, from the West Indies, laden with rum, he took her, cut her cable, set her sails, and, with a north-east wind, sailed to Elizabethtown Point, and before daylight, had landed from her and secured forty hogsheads of rum. He then burned the sloop to prevent her re-capture.

The fact of Captain Hyler's having been formerly in

the British service, increases our admiration for his bold operations. Had he been taken by the British he probably would have received a deserter's punishment.

NEW JERSEY WATERING PLACES—THEIR ORIGIN.

The first seaside resorts in New Jersey in all probability were Long Beach, in Monmouth, and Tucker's Beach, in Little Egg Harbor. The first named place, now in Ocean county, is opposite the villages of Barnegat and Mammahawkin, and the latter opposite Tuckerton. Of these places Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia* says :

"We think Long Beach and Tucker's Beach in point of earliest attraction as a seaside resort for Philadelphians must claim the precedence. They had their visitors and distant admirers long before Squan and Deal, and even Long Branch itself, had got their several fame. To those who chiefly desire to restore languid frames, and to find their nerves braced and firmer strung, nothing can equal the invigorating surf and general air. * * Long Branch—last but greatest in fame, because the fashionables who rule all things have made it so—is still inferior as a surf to those above named."

Before the Revolution, Philadelphians and others from a distance who visited Long and Tucker Beaches, went in old-fashioned shore wagons on their return trips from the city, and took with them their stoves, blankets, etc. Some people on the beaches began to make provisions to receive these transient boarders, and so originated this business in New Jersey in which now annually is spent such an immense amount of money. The shore wagons carted fish and oysters to Philadelphia, Trenton and other places over a hundred years ago, and these primitive conveyances on their return trips were first used to convey health or pleasure seekers to our earliest seaside resorts. What a contrast between then and now—between an oyster wagon and a palace car!

Long Branch comes next in order, being first known as a watering place about 1788.

Cape May began to be known as a watering place about 1813. Atlantic City was founded some forty years later, about the time of the completion of the Camden and Atlantic railroad.

The foregoing watering places from Long Branch to Cape May, it is said, were all brought into notice by Philadelphians.

LONG BRANCH—WHO FIRST BROUGHT IT INTO NOTICE.

The earliest mention of Long Branch as a watering place in any historical works that the writer of this has found, is in Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, published in 1830, as follows :

"This place, before the Revolution, was owned by Colonel White, a British officer, and an inhabitant of New York. The small house which he occupied as a summer residence was existing among a clump of houses owned by Renshaw, in 1830. In consequence of the war the place was confiscated. The house was first used as a boarding house by Elliston Perot, of Philadelphia, in 1788. At that time the whole premises were in charge of one old woman left to keep the place from injury. Of her Mr. Perot begged an asylum for himself and family, which was granted, provided he could get beds and bedding from others. Being pleased with the place he repeated his visit there three successive years, taking some friends with him. In 1790-1, Mr. McKnight, of Monmouth, noticing the liking shown for the place, deemed it a good speculation to buy it. He bought the whole premises containing one hundred acres for £700 and then got Mr. Perot and others to loan him two thousand dollars to improve it. He then opened it for a watering place and before his death it was supposed he had made forty thousand dollars by the investment. The estate was sold to Renshaw for \$13,000."

According to Watson it would seem that Elliston Perot was the founder of Long Branch as a watering

place. The Perot family has been a prominent one in Philadelphia annals. During the Revolution the Perot mansion at Germantown was used by Lord Howe as a residence, and after the war, while General Washington was President, he also occupied it for a time during the prevalence of the yellow fever in the city in 1793.

THE LAST INDIAN CLAIMANTS.

At a conference between the whites and Indians held at Crosswicks, N. J., in February, 1758, two Indians known by the whites as Tom Store and Andrew Woolley claimed the land "from the mouth of Squan river to the mouth of the Shrewsbury, by the streams of each to their heads and across from one head to another." This claim was satisfactorily settled at a subsequent conference held at Easton, Pa., in October of the same year.

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF LONG BRANCH.

The following extracts are from the *New York Gazette*, *Morris' Guide* and other authorities, to which some comments are added :

From the best sources we find a tradition generally credited among the best informed descendants of old settlers, that a party of Indians, whose grounds lay back of this portion of the coast, visited the shore in the fall of 1734. So well pleased were the red men with this inaugural visit to the seaside, that like many of their modern white brethren, they became *habitues* of the place, still adhering to the original camping ground, a location near the Clarendon Hotel. Here they made their annual pilgrimage for fishing, &c., and welcoming, after a long march, the termination of the land, called the place "Land's End."

A few years thereafter settlers bought crown lands for twenty shillings per acre, and to protect their dwellings from the winter winds upon the coast, located them a short distance from the shore, pursuing the double calling of farmers and fishermen. They opened the Burlington pathway to Monmouth Court House and attracted other settlers, thus establishing old Long

Branch Village, one and a half miles from the beach and within a radius of this distance embracing a population of over three thousand.

When the old settlers had opened the Burlington pathway to Monmouth Court House, intersecting a road to Burlington, communication was then opened with this point of the Atlantic coast, possessing advantages as a salubrious seaside resort far superior to any other. No other portion of this coast commands a bluff of more than from half a mile to a mile in extent, while Long Branch has a continuous range of five miles of bluff, which extends over a rolling country of increasing elevations back to Monmouth Court House at Freehold, a distance of seventeen miles. At the early period indicated, Philadelphians availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented to drive over the new road and enjoy the luxuries of a sea bath.

ORIGIN OF NAME—THE GREAT WRESTLING MATCH.

“Long Branch takes its name from a brook, a branch of the South Shrewsbury river, which runs in a direct line northward with the coast. It is of little use except for gathering ice for the hotels and cottages.

Tradition points to an Indian fishery, established in 1734, as the first occupation of this place, which was styled at that time ‘Land’s End.’ A legend tells us that in those early times four men named Slocum, Parker, Wardell and Hulett, came from Rhode Island in quest of land. They found the Indians friendly but not disposed to sell. It was proposed by the Yankees that a wrestling match should be made up between one Indian and one of the whites, to be decided by the best in three rounds. If the champion of the white men won, they were to have as much land as a man could walk around in a day; if otherwise, they were to leave peaceably. John Slocum was selected for the struggle—a man of great proportions, athletic and of great strength, courage and inflexibility of purpose. Great preparations were made to witness the encounter. The chosen Indian

wrestler practised continually for the event. The day long expected proved cloudless and auspicious. The spot chosen was the present Fishing Land. A circle was formed and the Indian champion, elated, confident and greased from head to foot, appeared. Slocum advanced coolly and the struggle began; it was long and doubtful; finally Slocum threw his antagonist, but in an instant the Indian was again on his feet. A murmur ran through the circle. Again the Indian made a violent effort and both fell. Another murmur was heard. Silence prevailed as they came together again, broken only by the roaring of the surf. A long struggle. Slocum inured to toil, hardy and rugged, proved too much for the Indian and threw him, to the intense disappointment of the Indians and undisguised joy of the whites. The terms were then all arranged. John Slocum had two brothers and they located that part of Long Branch reaching from the shore to Turtle Mill brook, embracing all lands lying north of the main road, from the sea to Eatontown, between these two points to the south of Shrewsbury, except Fresh Pond and Snag Swamp, which was located by one of the Wardell family. A considerable portion of these lands continued in the possession of the Slocums until fifty or sixty years ago. All are now gone into other hands. The Parkers placed themselves on Rumson's Neck. Hulett lived for a time at Horse Neck, but afterwards left this region. Indian warrants, it is said, still exist in the county conveying these lands to the white owners.

After some years a few hardy settlers from neighboring provinces purchased lands from the agents of the Crown at the rate of twenty shillings per acre, deeds for which, it is stated, are in existence over the signature of King George III or his agents."

Probably the most noted Indian in this section of Old Monmouth was the celebrated Indian Will, of whom a number of traditions were published and which are given elsewhere. He was well known at Eatontown, Long Branch and vicinity, at Squan and along the coast down

as far as Barnegat. A tradition in Howe's Collections says the Indians in this section sold out their lands to Lewis Morris in 1670, but Indian Will refused to leave. The probability is that this tradition has confounded two transactions. Indian Will, according to the best traditionary authority, lived near a century later, and the Indian sale of land with which his name has been connected was probably the one originating at a conference held at Crosswicks in February, 1758, and concluded at Eastern Pennsylvania in the same year.

CENTENNIAL YEAR OF PEACE.

FEBRUARY 2D — JULY 4TH — NOVEMBER 25TH.

Independence Day one hundred years ago was but little observed in our State. At Trenton a number of patriotic gentlemen assembled at the house of Isaiah Yard. Thirteen cannons, one for each State, were fired; after which a cold collation was served, and then the company separated. The reason that this particular day was less observed than several which had preceded it was that the event it commemorated had so recently been celebrated in connection with the proclamation of peace. In nearly all the towns of our State, Trenton excepted, the proclamation of peace was celebrated on the 19th of April, because that day was the anniversary of the first battle of the Revolution, that of Lexington. At Trenton the celebration was held a few days before, on the 15th. The news had been received by a French ship, at Philadelphia, March 23d. Three days later, on Wednesday, March 26, the Trenton *New Jersey Gazette* published the news, which rapidly spread through the State by post-riders, expresses and private conveyances. The official proclamation in New Jersey was made by Governor Livingston on the 14th of the next month, and the next day the citizens generally assembled at the house of Mr. Williams (where public meetings were frequently held), and a procession was formed, in which were Governor Livingston, the Vice-President of Council, mem-

bers of the Legislature, judges, magistrates, students of the academy and citizens generally. They marched to the Court House, where the Governor's proclamation announcing the cessation of hostilities was read, and thirteen cannon fired, followed by the huzzas of the people.

At 12 o'clock divine service was held and a suitable discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. Elihu Spencer.

At 3 P. M. the Governor and citizens met at the houses of Messrs. Williams and Cape (both of whom probably kept hotels), where entertainments were given and appropriate toasts proposed. In the evening almost every house in Trenton was illuminated.

At Princeton, on the 19th, the programme was about the same. The religious discourse was by the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon. Celebrations were also held at New Brunswick, Woodbridge, Cranberry, Amwell in Somerset, and other places.

Bordentown seemed to have had the most notable one. At noon the citizens of the town and vicinity assembled at the house of Colonel Okey Hoagland. The Governor's proclamation was read, thirteen cannons fired, huzzas, etc. At 3 P. M. a dinner and toasts at Colonel Hoagland's. In the evening the houses of the town were all illuminated, but the particular attractions were the illuminated transparencies at the house and academy of Rev. Burges Allison. The transparencies represented :

1. The sun in its meridian splendor, shedding its rays on the segment of the globe comprehending North America, with the motto, "Shine on our happy land."

2. Portrait of General Washington encompassed with thirteen stars, representing the States, with the motto above, "Independent, united and free!" Below the motto, "Success to our allies!"

3. Peace represented with implements of husbandry, and a dove with an olive branch, with the motto, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

4. Plenty represented by ten cornucopias with fruits and flowers; the *cornua* supporting a festoon, two wheat sheaves and a basket of fruit.

5. The crown of France in the middle of the *fleur de lis*, with the motto, "Long live Louis XV."

6. A trophy adorned with British arms, drums and inverted standard; motto, "Spoils of our foes," over which was Fame flying, with a label from her trumpet, "America shall be free!"

7. Britannia sitting in a disconsolate position pointing to her broken spear, saying by a label, "Alas, I've lost America!" Mars standing with his sword extended over her and saying per label, "I've humbled her!"

8. America in the figure of an Indian with his bow and arrows, and the British crown lying at his feet. Mercury standing by him with a laurel crown, saying, per label, "The laurels thou hast won."

The celebration at Bordentown closed with a grand ball in the evening. New Brunswick had a curious bonfire in the evening; sixteen tar barrels, supported by separate poles of great length, all set on fire at the same time with a large quantity of combustibles around the tallest poles.

In almost every town the celebration was commenced by divine services. At New Brunswick the services were in the Dutch Church, and conducted by a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Israel Reed. His text was from Ecc. 7:14, "In this day of prosperity be joyful." At Woodbridge Rev. Mr. Roe conducted the services.

The toasts in the various towns, Trenton, Princeton and elsewhere, were very pertinent.

HOW THE NEWS CAME—A RACE ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Provisional articles of peace between Great Britain and the United States were signed at Paris, November 20, 1782, to go into effect when a treaty between France and Great Britain should be agreed upon, which was done January 20, 1783, but not to go into effect until ratifications were exchanged. This took place February 3,

1783, and as soon as it occurred our French friends were intensely anxious that a French ship should be the bearer of the first news received in America. Lafayette and Count D'Estaing determined to have a war ship started at the earliest possible moment. It would not do to send a ship by way of the Channel or North Sea, as the treaty did not affect vessels there until twelve days after February 3, and their ships might be intercepted. But D'Estaing had an immense new fleet of sixty war ships just fitted out to aid in attacking England. It was determined to send one of this fleet, then lying at Cadiz, at the farthest extremity of Spain. By the time the dispatches were prepared, sent to the ship, and the ship fitted for the voyage, over two weeks had elapsed. On the 19th of February she set sail. The name of the ship was the "Triumph." Perhaps Lafayette and D'Estaing selected her because of her name to carry the triumphant news. Her captain was the Chevalier du Quesne. The anxiety was great that she should get the news to Philadelphia before a British ship could carry the news to the enemy in New York. In this our French friends were gratified. The English ship did not reach New York until April 4, while the "Triumph," after a passage of thirty-two days, reached the capes of the Delaware, when the captain went ashore and started an express with the dispatches, which reached Philadelphia at 9 o'clock on the morning of March 23, beating the British nearly two weeks. On Wednesday, March 26, the *New Jersey Gazette*, at Trenton, published the news under the head of "Peace, Liberty and Independence."

It is doubtful if the Trenton *State Gazette* of 1865, in publishing the news of Lee's surrender, spread so much joy as did its predecessor by the news in its issue of March 26, 1783.

B. Smith was postmaster at Trenton then, and the dispatches came, probably, to his care by James Martin, who was post-rider between Philadelphia and Trenton. There were no post-offices then in Burlington or Monmouth. John Van Kirk, of Cranberry, an ex-Sheriff of

Middlesex, was a post-rider on his own account from Trenton to Allentown, Freehold, Middletown, etc., and similar post-riders carried the old *New Jersey Gazette* to East Jersey, Newark, Morris and elsewhere, and great joy did those post-riders bring to every town and home with the news.

In most of the celebrations of peace in New Jersey the three prominent toasts were: "February 3d," date of Peace; "April 19th," Battle of Lexington; "July 4th," Independence Day. And these three memorable days were commemorated in one. The thirteenth toast at Princeton expressed the idea of all: "May the recollection of the 19th of April, 1775, the 4th of July, 1776, and the 2d of February, 1783, prove a terror to tyrants and oppressors throughout the world."

Of course the finale of the war had not yet come. Evacuation Day, November 25, 1783, when the British evacuated New York, was perhaps the last act in the eight years' war. What a fearful contrast between the distress and despair of the Refugees in New York, whom peace had ruined, and the joy of the Patriots!

HIGH PRICE FOR A MONMOUTH BOOK.

Philip Freneau, the popular poet of the Revolution, issued from his press at Mount Pleasant, Monmouth county, in 1795, a volume of his poems entitled:

POEMS,

Written between the years 1768 and 1794,

By PHILIP FRENEAU, of New Jersey.

A new edition, revised and corrected by the Author,

Including a considerable number of pieces never before published.

Audax inde cohors stellis e pluribus unum

Ardua pyramidos tollit ad astra caput.

MONMOUTH,

N. J.

Printed at the Press of the Author, at MOUNT PLEASANT, near MIDDLE-TOWN POINT: M,DCC,XCV: and of American Independence XIX.

Over the Latin motto is a pyramid of fifteen stars—the pyramid of fifteen American States. There are other editions of his poems, but this one is so rare that it is highly prized by antiquarians. Our attention has been

called to this book by the fact that in a recent London bookseller's catalogue a copy is advertised for sale; price, £3.10s. (about seventeen dollars.) A leading American dealer in, and importer of rare and curious works, generally charges a customer here forty cents for every shilling a book costs in London, to cover risks and profit. This would make this book cost an American purchaser twenty-eight dollars! But this is not the highest price this work has been held at. A friend found a copy in an antiquarian bookstore in Washington a few years ago, for which the dealer asked some forty odd dollars, but finally got down to thirty-five dollars!

Philip Freneau married Miss Eleanor Forman, daughter of Samuel Forman, a wealthy citizen of the county. Colonel Jonathan and Denise Forman, mentioned in the historical sketches of the county in connection with Revolutionary matters, were her brothers, and General David Forman was a cousin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Freneau are buried at Mount Pleasant. He died December 18, 1832.

The following account of his death was published in the *Monmouth Inquirer* at the time :

"Mr Freneau was in the village, and started towards evening to go home, about two miles. In attempting to go across he appears to have got lost and mired in a bog meadow, where his lifeless corps was discovered yesterday. Captain Freneau was a staunch Whig in the time of the Revolution, a good soldier and a warm patriot. The productions of his pen animated his countrymen in the darkest days of '76, and the effusions of his muse cheered the desponding soldier as he fought the battles of freedom.

"Of this poet, from whom Thomas Campbell and Walter Scott did not hesitate to plagiarize; whom the greatest English critic compared to Gray and who wrote pieces that Scott learned by heart, one of which he pronounced 'as fine as anything written in the English language,' is a man of whom Monmouth has a reason to be proud. He was the intimate friend of leading American statesmen for nearly two generations."

AN AMUSING STRATAGEM.

The noted Commodore Percival, who died a few years ago, familiarly named "Mad Jack Percival," in the early part of his naval career was the hero of an adventure on our coast, which is thus described by a paper published in New York at the time :

"On Sunday morning, July 4, 1813, the fishing smack

'Yankee' was borrowed by Commodore Lewis, who had command of the American flotilla stationed at Sandy Hook, for the purpose of taking by stratagem the sloop 'Eagle,' tender to the Poictiers 74, cruising off and on Sandy Hook, which succeeded to a charm. A calf, a sheep and a goose were purchased and secured on deck. Thirty men, well armed, were secreted in the cabin and forepeak. Thus prepared, the 'Yankee' stood out of Mosquito Cove, as if going on a fishing trip to the Banks; three men only being on deck dressed in fishermen's apparel, with buff caps on. The 'Eagle,' on perceiving the smack, immediately gave chase, and after coming up with her and finding she had live stock on board, ordered her to go down to the Commodore, then five miles distant. The helmsman of the smack answered, 'Ay! ay, sir!' and apparently put up the helm for that purpose, which brought him alongside the 'Eagle,' not three yards distant. The watchword 'Lawrence' was then given, when the armed men rushed on deck from their hiding places and poured into her a volley of musketry which struck the crew with dismay, and drove them so precipitately into the hold that they had not time to strike the flag. Seeing the enemy's deck clear, Sailingmaster Percival, who commanded the expedition, ordered the men to cease from firing, upon which one of the men came out the hold and struck the 'Eagle's' colors. They had on board a thirty-two pound brass howitzer loaded with canister shot, but so sudden was the surprise they had not time to discharge it. The crew of the 'Eagle' consisted of H. Morris, master's mate of the Poictiers, W. Price, midshipman, and eleven seamen and marines. Mr. Morris was killed, Mr. Price mortally wounded, and one marine killed and one wounded. The 'Eagle,' with the prisoners, arrived off the Battery in the afternoon and landed the prisoners at Whitehall, amid the shouts and plaudits of thousands of spectators assembled at the Battery to celebrate the anniversary of independence. Mr. Morris was buried at Sandy Hook with military honors. Mr. Price was carried to New York, where on

Thursday he died, and was buried with military ceremonies in St. Paul's churchyard."

A traditionary version of this affair, as related by the late Judge Job F. Randolph, of Barnegat, says that Percival wished to make his boat appear as a market boat: that he placed one of his men on a seat close to the bulwark disguised as an old Quakerish looking farmer, with broad-brimmed hat and long staff in hand, while he looked like an ignorant boor at the wheel, and by his answers made the British think he was half-witted. When ordered to drop alongside, under threat of being fired into, he made a silly reply to the effect, "You had better not try it, for dad's big molasses jug is on deck, and if you broke that, he would make you sorry for it."

THE SKIRMISH AT MANAHAWKEN.

At one time it was rumored that the Refugee, Captain John Bacon, with a party of his marauders, was on his way to Manahawken, on a plundering expedition, and such of the militia as could be notified, were hastily summoned together at Captain Randolph's house to prepare to meet them. The handful of militia remained on the alert the greater part of the night, but towards morning, finding the enemy failed to appear, they concluded it was a false alarm, and retired to sleep, after stationing sentinels. Tradition says that the sentinels were stationed on the main road, two above the hotel, and two below, and that on one post were Jeremiah Bennett and Job Randolph, and on the other, Seth Crane and Samuel Bennett, and that Captain Randolph superintended the lookout.

The Refugees came down the road from the north, and the first intimation the sentinels stationed near the old Baptist church had of their approach, was hearing their bayonets strike together as they were marching. The sentinels halted long enough to see that the party was quite large, double the number of the militia, and firing, ran across the fields to give the alarm. By the

time the few militia were aroused, the Refugees were abreast of the house, and before the Americans could form, they were fired upon, and Lines Pangburn killed, and Sylvester Tilton severely wounded. The militia were compelled to retreat down the lane before they could organize, when, finding the Refugees had the larger force, and were well armed, they were reluctantly compelled to decline pursuing them. The Refugees passed down the road towards West Creek.

Tilton, who was so severely wounded, recovered almost miraculously, as the ball passed clear through him, going in by one shoulder and out at his breast; the physician, as is well authenticated, passed a silk handkerchief completely through the wound. After the war was over, Tilton removed to Colt's Neck, where it is believed some of his descendants now live. Lines Pangburn, who was killed, was probably the same person who aided in organizing the Baptist church at Manahawken, was the first delegate to the General Association, and also the man referred to so very kindly by Rev. John Murray, as "Esquire" Pangburn.

Sylvester Tilton always believed that a Refugee named Brewer, was the man who wounded him, and he vowed to have revenge if he should ever meet him.

Several years after the war closed, he heard that Brewer was at a certain place, and he started after him unarmed, though he knew Brewer was always well provided with weapons. He found Brewer and closed in on him before the Refugee could avail himself of weapons, and gave him a most unmerciful beating; it would probably have fared worse with Brewer but for the interference of a much esteemed Quaker named James Willets. After Tilton had finished, he told Brewer, "You scoundrel, you tried to kill me once, and I have now settled with you for it, and you've got to leave here and follow the rest of your gang." The rest of the Refugees had fled to Nova Scotia.

After the war the widow of Lines Pangburn applied to the court at Freehold for relief and the following is

a copy of the record in the Clerk's office :

"To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions to be holden in and for the county of Monmouth. WHEREAS L. Pangburn, a militiaman, an inhabitant of Stafford, under command of Captain Joseph Randolph, who was shot dead as he stood on guard, by a party of Refugees, on the thirty-first day of December, 1780, in the presence of Sylvester Tilton (who was shot through with a bullet at the same time) and Reuben Randolph, both being sworn and affirmed before me, Amos Pharo, say the above facts are true.

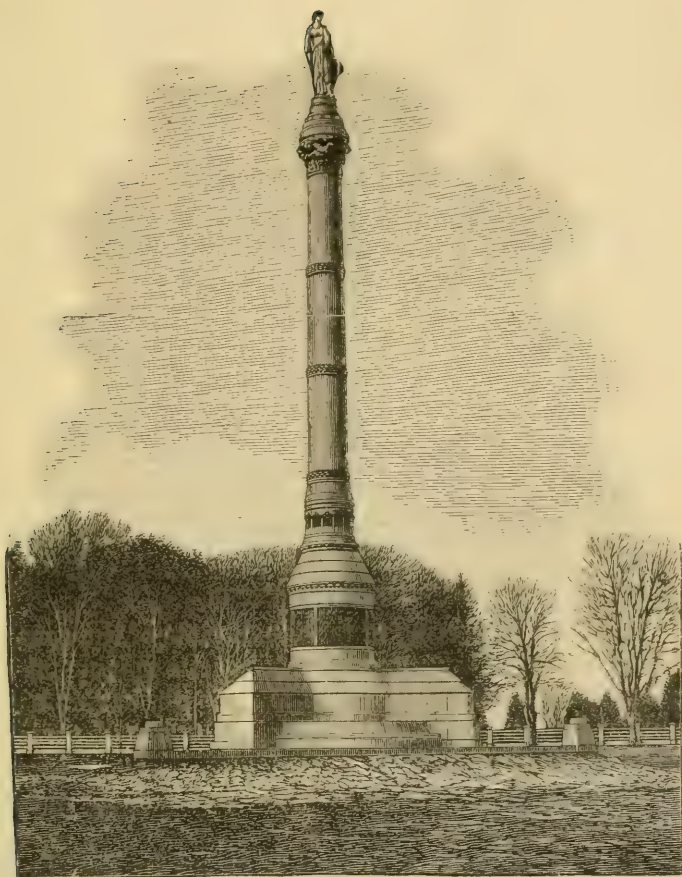
SYLVESTER TILTON,
REUBEN RANDOLPH.

AMOS PHARO.

Now the widow of him, the deceased, by the name of Ann Pangburn, prays that your Honors may give her some aid for her support as she is blind and in low circumstances.

The Court allowed her half pay."





BATTLE MONUMENT, FREEHOLD.

THE BATTLE MONUMENT.

EFFORTS TO ERECT IT.

In 1846 and in 1854 special efforts were made to accomplish the erection of a monument to commemorate the Battle of Monmouth. The first step taken was the publication of an advertisement in the *Monmouth Inquirer* of June 18, 1846, and was as follows :

MONUMENT

ON

MONMOUTH BATTLE-GROUND.

THE citizens of Monmouth county, who are in favor of taking measures to erect a monument to commemorate the Battle of Monmouth, are requested to meet in the Court House, in the village of Freehold, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN HULL,
WILLIAM H. BENNETT,
ENOCH COWARD,
D. V. McLEAN,
A. C. McLEAN,
J. B. THROCKMORTON,
H. D. POLHEMUS,
B. F. RANDOLPH.

Freehold, June 18, 1846.

Next, a copy of the *Democrat* of July 2, 1846, contained a report of the proceedings of the meeting as follows :

MONUMENTAL MEETING.

A call for a meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Monmouth, to take measures to erect a monument in commemoration of the Battle of Monmouth, having been published in the Freehold papers, a number of persons met at the time appointed.

Enoch Coward, Sen., was called to the chair, and A. C. McLean appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Rev. D. V. McLean, and remarks made by J. B. Throckmorton, B. Connolly, Rev. A. Marcellus and others.

The following resolutions were offered by D. B. McLean, and adopted :

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of a grateful posterity to commemorate not only in their hearts, but by suitable monuments, the noble deeds of their fathers, and the important events in their history.

2. *Resolved*, That among the important events of our Revolutionary struggle, the Battle of Monmouth should never be forgotten.

3. *Resolved*, That we believe the time has fully come when the citizens of Monmouth county should unite and erect a suitable monument to commemorate that important event.

4. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Freehold papers.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in the Court House on the 4th day of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

From the Monmouth Inquirer, August 6, 1846.

MONUMENT MEETING.

The adjourned meeting, called to take into further consideration the propriety and importance of erecting a monument to designate the ground and to commemorate the Battle of Monmouth, convened in the court room, during the recess of court, on Tuesday. A considerable number were present, among whom we noticed some of our most estimable and influential citizens. The meeting was temporarily organized by the appointment of THOMAS G. HAIGHT, *President*, and AMZI C. McLEAN, Esq., *Secretary*. It was, therefore, determined to organize a permanent association to be called "*The Monmouth Monument Association*," for the accomplishment of this purpose. A constitution was then offered by Rev. D. V. McLean, which was taken up, section by section, and, with a few immaterial alterations, adopted. The officers of the association are a President, one Vice-President from each township, a Treasurer and Secretary, and a committee for the circulation of subscriptions and the collection of funds, consisting of three from each township. The contribution of *fifty cents* will constitute an individual a member of this association. When the monument is erected, the organization and the proceedings of the association, with the subscription books containing the names of those who shall contribute towards the erection, will be placed securely in the base of the Monument, there to remain until some convulsion of nature or the destroying hand of man shall prostrate it with the earth. Thus by contributing fifty cents the name of each individual will be transmitted to posterity down to the latest ages. The following are the names

of the permanent officers and committees of the association :

President—THOMAS G. HAIGHT.

Vice-Presidents—James S. Lawrence, Esq., of Upper Freehold ; Thomas M. Perrine, of Millstone ; James W. Andrews, of Freehold ; William Little, of Middletown ; Lyttleton White, of Shrewsbury ; Halsted Wainright, of Howell ; Samuel C. Dunham, of Dover ; Edward Allen, of Jackson ; John Meirs, of Plumsted ; Samuel Birdsall, of Union ; David W. Moore, of Stafford.

Treasurer—Thomas H. Arrowsmith.

Secretary—A. C. McLean.

Managers.

Upper Freehold.—Thomas Miller, John Cox and Augustus Ivins.

Millstone.—William P. Forman, Rev. Charles F. Worrell and Joseph J. Ely.

Freehold.—Robert E. Craig, Enoch L. Coward and Samuel Conover.

Middletown.—Dr. Edward Taylor, Asbury Fountain and Daniel Holmes.

Shrewsbury.—Thomas E. Combs, Dr. John R. Conover and James Green.

Howell.—Dr. Robert Laird, John S. Forman and Andrew Simpson.

Jackson.—William Allen, William Francis and ——— Horner.

Dover.—Dr. Lewis Lane, Anthony Ivins, Jr. and David Jeffrey.

Union.—John Tilton, William Birdsall and Joseph Holmes.

Stafford.—Samuel M. Oliphant, John Willits and Dr. A. G. Hankinson.

THE MOVEMENT OF 1854.

The movement of 1854, referred to, took no definite shape. It originated with Major S. S. Forman, of Syracuse, New York, a native of Monmouth, and who went over the battle-field the day after the battle, being at that time only thirteen years of age. Happening to fall in with a stray copy of the *Democrat* it revived old recollections, and he wrote the editor a letter, which was published, in which he referred to the movement of 1846, and urged that a monument ought to be erected on some

spot in or adjacent to the village, where it would be of easy access to visitors.

The letter excited some interest, and was the subject of a good deal of discussion throughout the county, and one gentleman, Mr. William T. Sutphin, who then owned the parsonage farm, went so far as to offer to give four acres of ground on the highest part of the farm, and one thousand dollars in money towards the erection of the monument, but as no steps were taken towards organizing the movement, the whole matter gradually faded out.

HISTORY OF THE BATTLE MONUMENT ORGANIZATION.

The final movement toward the erection of the monument was made in response to an address delivered by ex-Governor Joel Parker, at Freehold, on the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle, June 28, 1877. A preliminary meeting for the purpose was held September 17, and the Monmouth Battle Monument Association was organized October 2, 1877. At this meeting Governor Parker was elected president, Major James S. Yard, secretary, and a general committee of three gentlemen from each township in Monmouth county selected to procure the funds necessary for the erection of the monument. The people of the State, and especially of Monmouth county, during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, contributed nearly \$10,000 to this object. On February 2, 1878, the association accepted the offer of a plot of land, to be called "Monument Park," in Freehold, as a gift from the heirs of Daniel S. Schanck. On May 7, 1878, the association was incorporated under the provisions of an "Act to incorporate associations for the erection and maintenance of monuments and statues," approved March 19, 1878. The same president and secretary were re-elected, and Mr. John B. Conover made treasurer, Major James S. Yard, Theodore W. Morris, James T. Burtis, John H. Laird and Hal Allaire, the

executive and finance committee. The corner-stone of the monument was laid with Masonic ceremonies, June 28, 1878, in the presence of Governor George B. McClellan and a large number of distinguished guests. The deed to the park was presented by Mr. Theodore W. Morris, representing the estate of D. S. Schanck. Addresses were delivered by ex-Governors Newell and Parker, by the Hon. S. S. Cox, Mr. B. W. Throckmorton and General Henry B. Carrington. The State of New Jersey, by an act of March 14, 1881, appropriated \$10,000, and placed the work under the charge of a commission instructed to select a design, contract for, erect and finish a monument in the park at Freehold, where the battle commenced, June 28, 1778. Under this act the Monument Association selected five trustees—Mr. Theodore W. Morris, Major James S. Yard, Mr. James T. Burtis, Mr. Hal Allaire and Mr. John B. Conover—to represent them in the newly-created State commission. The State officials to represent the State on this commission were the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Assembly; Hon. Edward J. Anderson, Comptroller of the Treasury; General Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster-General, and General William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General. On April 9, 1881, the commission was organized by electing Hon. Garret A. Hobart, President of the Senate, to be president of the commission; Hon. Harrison VanDuyne, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Mr. Theodore W. Morris, vice presidents; Colonel Edwin F. Applegate, secretary, and Mr. John B. Conover, Treasurer. Governor Parker, President of the association, was invited to be present at each meeting of the commission, and assist them by his advice and counsel. The commission, at this meeting, also ordered a deed to be executed to the State of New Jersey for Monument Park. The Congress of the United States passed a law, approved July 6, 1882, granting an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of completing a monument. A committee on design, consisting of Mr. Theodore W. Morris, Hon. Edward J. Anderson, General Louis Per-

rine, General William S. Stryker and Mr. Hal Allaire, on October 16, 1882, invited the submission of designs and specifications for the battle monument, and on March 2, 1883, the design executed by Emelin T. Littell and Douglass Smythe, architects, and J. E. Kelly, sculptor, and exhibited by Maurice J. Power, of New York City, was accepted, and a contract was awarded Mr. Power, of the "National Fine Art Foundry," for its erection, for the sum of \$36,000. On May 9, 1883, the services of Mr. Edward E. Raht, architect, were secured to superintend the construction of the monument. Hon. Garret A. Hobart, President of the Senate, was elected president of the commission, and Hon. John T. Dunn, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Mr. Theodore W. Morris, vice presidents, for the year 1882. The officers of the commission for 1883 were Mr. Theodore W. Morris, president, and Hon. John J. Gardner, President of the Senate, and Hon. Thomas O'Connor, Speaker of the House of Assembly, vice-presidents. In 1884, Mr. Morris was re-elected president of the commission, with Hon. Benjamin A. Vail, President of the Senate, and Hon. Alfred B. Stoney, Speaker of the House of Assembly, vice-presidents. The other officers of the commission continue at this date the same as first elected in 1881.

TRUSTEES OF MONMOUTH BATTLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

1884.

President, JOEL PARKER.

Vice-Presidents, CHILTON ROBBINS, DR. ROBERT LAIRD, JOHN S.

APPLEGATE.

Secretary, JAMES S. YARD.

Treasurer, JOHN B. CONOVER.

Trustees, Theodore W. Morris, Edwin F. Applegate, James T. Burtis, John H. Laird, Levi G. Irwin, Hal Allaire, Jacob Stults, Thomas Field, Daniel P. VanDoren, William H. Hendrickson, Dr. S. H. Hunt, Thomas Burrowes, James A. Bradley, William L. Terhune.

MONUMENT COMMISSION, 1884.

President, THEODORE W. MORRIS.

Vice-President, HON. B. A. VAIL, HON. A. B. STONEY.

Secretary, EDWIN F. APPLGATE.

Treasurer, JOHN B. CONOVER.

Trustees, Gen. Lewis Perrine, Gen. William S. Stryker, Hon. E. J. Anderson, Maj. James S. Yard, Hal Allaire, James T. Burtis.

MONUMENT PARK.

The park comprises three and a quarter acres, eligibly located on a commanding knoll, a short distance from the main street of the town, and the title for the same is vested in the State.

DONORS OF THE PARK.

MRS. MARY A. SCHANCK,
MRS. THEO. W. MORRIS,
MRS. ALICE C. SCHANCK,

MR. ANDREW H. SCHANCK,
MR. DANIEL S. SCHANCK,
MR. GEORGE E. SCHANCK,

Heirs of Daniel S. Schanck, deceased.

INVITED GUESTS.

The number of tickets issued to invited guests was six hundred and twenty-four (624), which were distributed as follows :

The President of the United States and his Cabinet.
The Governor of the State of New Jersey.
The surviving ex-Governors of New Jersey.
The Governors of the several States of the Union.
The Judiciary and State Officers of New Jersey.
The United States Senators from New Jersey.
The Congressional Representatives from New Jersey.
Minister from Great Britain.
Minister from France.
Minister from Germany.
The Senate of the State of New Jersey.
The General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.
The Governor's Staff.
General Officers of the General Society of the Cincinnati.
The New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.
Officers of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons.
The New Jersey Historical Society.
The Monmouth Battle Monument Association.
The Monmouth Battle Monument Commission.
Ex-Officers of the Monmouth Battle Monument Commission.
The Trenton Monument Association.
Descendants of Colonel Ramsey.
The Board of Chosen Freeholders and other Officers of the County of Monmouth.
The Board of Commissioners of the Town of Freehold.
The Donors of Monument Park.
The Contractors and Architects of the Monument.
The Police Commissioners of the Cities of New York and Philadelphia.
The Orators at the Laying of the Corner-stone of the Monument in 1878.
The Clergy of the Town of Freehold.

NOTICE TO THE CIVIC SOCIETIES OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

The unveiling of the Monmouth Battle Monument took place at Freehold, N. J., Thursday, November 13, 1884.

Three hundred and fifty (350) seats were occupied at the banquet provided by the committee for the invited guests.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession formed on Broad street and marched through the principal streets. It was reviewed by Governor Abbett, who, with his staff and a number of dignitaries and distinguished visitors, occupied the reviewing stand erected by the county in front of the court house. After the review, Governor Abbett and staff, and all the officials on the stand, joined the procession as it marched up Court street to Monument Park. The complete procession was composed as follows :

Grand Marshal, Major James S. Yard, and Marshal's aids.

Provisional Brigade, N. G. N. J., Bt. Major-General William J. Sewell, commanding, and Brigade Staff.

Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., Colonel Dudley S. Steele, commanding, Field and Staff.

First Regiment, N. G. N. J., Colonel Edward A. Campbell, commanding, Field and Staff.

Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J., Colonel Richard A. Donnelly, commanding, Field and Staff.

Gatling Gun Company B, Captain Robert R. Ecken-dorf commanding. Two guns drawn by horses.

Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., Colonel Elihu H. Ropes, commanding, Field and Staff.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The Monument Association, The Monument Commission, The Senators and Representatives and Representatives-elect of the Congress of the United States, The Society of the Cincinnati, The Grand Lodge of Free Masons.

Hon. Leon Abbett, Governor of New Jersey, and Governor's staff.

Major-General Gershom Mott, Commandant of the National Guard of New Jersey, and Staff, and Division Staff.

Bt. Major-General Joseph W. Plume, Commandant Second Brigade, N. G. N. J., and Brigade Staff.

Ex-Governors of New Jersey and Governors of other States, The Judiciary of New Jersey, The State Officers, Members and Member-elect of the New Jersey Legislature, The Reverend Clergy, Other Distinguished Guests, The Board of Chosen Freeholders, The Sheriff and County Officials, The Board of Commissioners of the Town of Freehold, The Township Officials of other Townships, Knickerbocker Lodge, I. O. of O. F., Matawan, Washington Engine Company, Matawan, Other Civic Societies, Citizens and Strangers.

THE CEREMONIES.

As soon as the procession reached Monument Park, the ceremonies of unveiling were proceeded with, and an invocation of the Divine blessing was offered by Right Reverend Bishop Scarborough.

Bishop Scarborough first read a portion of the fourth chapter of Joshua, showing God's sanction of the setting up of memorial stones.

At the close of the prayer, President Morris formally presented the monument to the State of New Jersey.

At the conclusion of this address the cord was drawn by the President, releasing the drapery of the bronze bas-reliefs, the military presented arms and a cannon on an adjoining hill fired a Continental salute of thirteen guns.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE MONUMENT.

Governor Abbett, on behalf of the State of New Jersey, accepted the monument in an appropriate speech.

Upon the conclusion of his speech, Governor Abbett introduced Judge Joel Parker, ex-Governor of the State of New Jersey, as the orator of the day, who made an eloquent and patriotic address.

When the oration of Judge Parker was finished, Rev. Mr. Maddock pronounced the benediction.

At the close of the ceremonies at the monument, a national salute of thirty-eight guns was fired.

Twenty-five to thirty thousand people were present.

OCEAN COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR
OF THE REBELLION.

COMPANY D, NINTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Thomas W. Middleton, Captain, commissioned Oct. 22, 1861; wounded at battle of ———. Resigned Sept. 11, 1862.

Edgar Kissam, Captain, commissioned Dec., 1862; discharged on account of disability Feb. 17, 1865.

Amos H. Evans, Captain, commissioned April 22, 1865; mustered out July 12, 1865.

George G. Irons, 1st Lieutenant, commissioned Oct. 22, 1861; Resigned Aug. 27, 1862.

Charles Hufty, 1st Lieutenant, commissioned Dec. 23, 1862; promoted Captain, Co. I, July 3, 1864.

Joseph C. Bowker, 1st Lieutenant, commissioned July 3, 1864; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Andrew J. Elberson, 2d Lieutenant, commissioned Dec. 23, 1862; resigned May 30, 1863.

J. Madison Drake, 2d Lieutenant, commissioned June 3, 1863; promoted 1st Lieutenant, Co. K, April 13, 1864.

Edward H. Green, 2d Lieutenant, commissioned Jan. 14, 1865; promoted 1st Lieutenant, Co. C, June 22, 1865.

1ST SERGEANT.

MUSTERED OUT.

Jesse R. Hulsart, Sept. 23, 1861; July 12, 1865.

SERGEANTS.

MUSTERED OUT.

Redin N. Penn, Sept. 23, 1861, July 12, 1865.

Job L. Cramer, Sept. 23, 1861; July 12, 1865.

Thomas Hazleton, Sept. 23, 1861; July 12, 1865.

Nicholas S. Champion, Sept. 23, 1861; July 12, 1865.

CORPORALS.

MUSTERED OUT.

Gilbert H. Heyers, Sept. 23, 1861; July 27, 1865.

William H. Sharp, November 1, 1861; July 19, 1865.

CORPORALS.

MUSTERED OUT.

David Riley, Sept. 23, 1861 : June 23, 1865. (Paroled prisoner.)

David C. Hankins, Sept. 23, 1861 : July 12, 1865.

Benjamin A. Rogers, Sept. 23, 1861 : July 12, 1865.

John Errickson, Sept. 23, 1861 : July 12, 1865.

John Oakerson, February 29, 1864 : July 12, 1865.

John Siegel, August 15, 1862 ; June 14, 1865.

Charles Sepp, August 18, 1862 : June 14, 1865.

MUSICIANS.

MUSTERED OUT.

Napoleon B. Fithian, Sept. 23, 1861 : July 12, 1865.

William B. Conklin, Sept. 23, 1861 : July 12, 1865.

WAGONER.

MUSTERED OUT.

William H. Peck, Sept. 23, 1861 : July 25, 1865.

PRIVATEES.

ENROLLED.

MUSTERED OUT.

Charles Archer, Sept. 23, 1861 : July 12, 1865.

William Armstrong, Sept. 9, '64 ; June 14, '65.

George Beatty, February 29, '64 ; July 12, '65.

Knox Bechler, August 15, '62 ; June 14, '65.

William H. Beebe, April 10, '65 ; July 12, '65.

Nicholas Bohr, March 24, '65 ; July 12, '65.

Paul Bowers, February 24, '65 ; July 12, '65.

Samuel Brinley, February 29, '64 ; July 19, '65.

William Brown, September 23, '61 ; December 8, '64.

William H. Bunnell, October 1, '64 ; June 14, '65.

Henry A. Camburn, Sept. 23, '61 ; December 7, '64.

John Cameron, March 8, '65 ; July 12, '65.

Charles P. Chafey, September 23, '61 ; July 12, '65.

James Clark, September 23, '61 ; August 23, '65 ; discharged from Ward Hospital, Newark.

Peter Clark, March 8, '64 ; July 12, '65.

Henry Clayhill, March 10, '65 ; July 12, '65.

John A. Clayton, January 2, '64 ; July 12, '65.

John M. Clayton, September 23, '61 ; July 19, '65.

Isaac Collins, March 6, '65 ; July 12, '65.

Eugene A. Crane, September 23, '61 ; July 12, '65.

Robert Crossley, May 24, '64 ; February 10, '65.

ENROLLED.

MUSTERED OUT.

- Samuel Day, March 29, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 Charles Dennis, March 6, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 William Dennis, Sept. 23, '61 ; July 19, '65.
 Timothy Driscoll, April 3, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 Fuller B. Errickson, March 8, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 Horace G. Errickson, Sept. 23, '61 ; Oct. 15, '64.
 Francis Fagan, April 6, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 Emile Franck, April 13, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 Charles Fuchs, August 20, '62 ; July 13, '65.
 Hance H. Gant, January 4, '64 ; July 12, '65.
 Stephen R. Gant, January 4, '64 ; July 12, '65.
 Charles H. Garton, March 7, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 Simon Geimer, May 5, '63 ; July 12, '65.
 Samuel Goodfellow, June 12, '62 ; June 14, '65.
 William H. Gregory, November 1, '61 ; Nov. 4, '64.
 Cornelius Grover, March 8, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 Samuel W. Hankins, March 8, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 William Heider, April 11, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 James Hulse, September 23, '61 ; July 12, '65.
 Samuel Hulse, February 23, '64 ; July 12, '65.
 Garret V. Hyers, September 23, '61 ; July 19, '65.
 Isaac M. Inman, September 23, '61 ; Dec. 8, '64.
 Oliver P. Inman, February 29, '64 ; July 12, '65.
 Wallace Irons, January 2, '64 ; June 5, '65.
 Noah E. Jeffrey, Sept. 23, '61 ; December 8, '64.
 Abram J. Johnson, January 2, '64 ; May 27, '65.
 Charles A. Johnson, Sept. 23, '61 ; August 31, '65 ;
 discharged from Ward Hospital, Newark.
 Thomas C. Joslin, February 29, '64 ; July 12, '65.
 John Keller, September 10, '61 ; July 12, '65.
 August Kirchner, March 27, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 Benjamin F. Ladow, April 11, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 Charles M. Levey, Sept. 23, '61 ; Dec. 8, '64.
 Joseph Loveless, September 23, '61 ; Sept. 22, '64.
 Frank E. Mailey, March 6, '65 ; July 12, '65.
 James F. Matthews, Feb. 29, '64 ; June 7, '65.
 William W. Martin, February 29, '64 ; July 12, '65.
 William McIlvaine, February 24, '65 ; July 12, '65.

ENROLLED.

MUSTERED OUT.

David McKelvy, September 23, '64; July 12, '65.
 John S. McKelvy, February 24, '64; July 12, '65.
 John W. McKelvy, February 24, '64; July 12, '65.
 James Neal, March 2, '65; July 12, '65.
 Isaiah Norcross, March 2, '65; July 12, '65.
 Joseph Oakerson, September 23, '61; July 12, '65.
 James Palmer, September 28, '64; July 12, '65.
 Samuel R. Penn, February 29, '64; July 12, '65.
 James M. Pettit, September 23, '61; July 12, '65.
 Charles Phillips, May 31, '64; May 27, '65.
 Charles P. Robinson, May 31, '64; July 12, '65.
 Charles W. Roll, February 24, '65; July 12, '65.
 Edwin W. Savage, April 10, '65; July 12, '65.
 Henry Sleicher, August 15, '62; August 11, '65;
 discharged from Ward Hospital, Newark.
 Ezekiel Shinn, September 23, '61; July 12, '65.
 Walker Simpkins, April 11, '65; July 12, '65.
 James Simpson, April 11, '65; July 12, '65.
 Joseph M. Smith, March 6, '65; July 12, '65.
 Thomas Spencer, April 11, '65; July 12, '65.
 Frederick Springer, February 28, '65; July 12, '65.
 David Terry, April 11, '65; July 12, '65.
 Peter Their, September 13, '61; December 7, '64.
 Charles L. Tilton, February 29, '64; July 12, '65.
 Ernest Traudt, August 15, '62; August 22, '65.
 Charles W. Truax, September 23, '61; July 12, '65.
 William L. Truax, January 4, '64; July 12, '65.
 Edgar Vantilburg, September 23, '61; July 19, '65.
 Jacob Walter, September 29, '64; June 14, '65.
 Daniel Westcott, February 24, '65; July 12, '65.
 Ivins Wilbur, March 8, '65; July 12, '65.
 Jesse M. Wilkins, Sept. 23, '61; December 7, '64.
 Jacob Wirtz, September 29, '64; June 14, '65.
 John Zimmerlin, September 23, '61; July 12, '65.

ENROLLED.

DISCHARGED.

Joseph W. Crammer, Corporal, Sept. 23, '61; at
 Trenton Aug. 9, '64, for wounds received in action.

ENROLLED.

DISCHARGED.

John W. Barclay, Private, Nov. 1, '61; at Beaufort, disability.

George Beatty, private, Sept. 23, '61; at Caroline City, N. C., disability.

George Benner, Private, September 30, '61; at Newbern, N. C., disability.

Ernest Biehl, Private, August 18, '62; at De Camp Hospital, David's Island, N. Y., September 6, '65.

Charles Brindley, Private, September 30, '61; at Trenton, October 23, '61; disability.

William B. Clayton, Private, September 23, '61; at Beaufort, June 1, '63; disability.

John Cornelius, Private, September 23, '61; at Annapolis Hospital, March 3, '62; disability.

Hiram Craft, Private, September 23, '61; at Caroline City, N. C., May 23, '63; disability.

Henry A. Hartranft, Private, October 8, '61; November 19, '62, to join Regular army.

William H. Hurley, Private, September 23, '61; at Hilton Head, S. C., March 17, '63; disability.

Oliver P. Inman, Private, September 23, '61; at St. Helena Island, S. C., March 17, '63; disability.

Barzillai Johnson, Private, September 23, '61; at Newbern Hospital, May 12, '63; disability.

John Johnson, Private, March 9, '64; at New York April 14, '65; disability.

Benjamin W. Jones, Private, September 23, '61; at Newport, N. C., June 23, '62; disability.

Wesley B. Norcross, Private, September 23, '61; at Newbern, May 28, '63; disability.

Thomas S. Randolph, Private, September 23, '61; at Ward Hospital, Newark, September 23, '63; disability.

James H. Robinson, Private, September 23, '61; at Beaufort Hospital, February 9, '63; disability.

John Trautwein, Private, September 25, '61; at Ward Hospital, Newark, February 11, '63; disability.

James Truax, Private, September 23, '61; at Newbern June 23, '62; disability.

ENROLLED.

DISCHARGED.

George R. Worth, Private, September 23, '61; at Army Hospital, Newark, September 6, '62; wounds received in action at Roanoke Island.

Jacob Yenny, Private, September 23, '61; at Newport, N. C., Barracks, July 19, '62; disability.

Matthias Zipfel, Private, August 6, '62; at Newbern, June 10, '63; disability.

ENROLLED.

TRANSFERRED.

James Johnson, Corporal, September 25, '61; to veteran Reserve Corps, January 2, '64; discharged therefrom September 23, '64.

Edwin Applegate, Private, March 8, '64; to Company E; discharged May 3, '65.

Francis E. Beatty, Private, September 23, '61; to U. S. Navy May 3, '64.

Charles Brandt, Private, September 23, '61; to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged September 24, '64;

David Brawer, Private, Feb. 26, '64; to Company C.

William Bush, Private, March 22, '65; to Company C.

Benjamin B. Camburn, Private, September 23, '61; to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged September 24, '64.

Charles P. Camburn, Private, September 23, '61; to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged September 24, '64.

Francis E. Camburn, Private, Mar. 7, '64; to Comp'y C.

William P. Carr, Private, March 23, '65; to Co. F.

David S. Carter, Private, March 23, '65; to Co. F.

John R. Chadwick, Private, February 29, '64; to U. S. Navy; discharged October 11, '64.

Henry A. Clevinger, Private, Feb. 22, '64; to Co. C.

Henry Councillor, Private, March 21, '65; to Co. K.

William H. Craft, Private, March 23, '65; to Co. F.

Joseph C. Ellen, Private, September 23, '61; to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged September 23, '64.

Daniel E. Ely, Private, February 25, '64; to Co. C.

Samuel B. Gaston, Private, February 9, '64; to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged September 23, '64.

Henry Hewitt, Private, September 23, '61; to U. S. Navy; discharged September 4, '65.

ENROLLED.

TRANSFERRED.

David A. Johnson, Private, September 23, '61; to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged September 23, '64.

William F. Johnson, Private, Feb. 26, '64; to Co. C.

James McDonald, Private, Feb. 15, '65; to Co. I.

James F. McKelvy, Private, March 8, '64; to Co. I.

William H. Moore, Private, Feb. 26, '64; to Co. C.

Joseph Nierman, Private, August 14, '62; to Co. K.

Samuel V. Norcross, Private, Feb. 20, '64; to Co. C.

Henry W. Nutt, Private, Feb. 13, '64; to Co. G.

Abram W. Osborn, Private, Feb. 26, '64; to Co. A.

Benjamin Osborn, Private, Feb. 29, '64; to Co. F.

John W. Perrine, Private, September 23, '61; to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged September 23, '64.

Tylee Reynolds, Private, February 25, '64; to Co. I.

George W. Rogers, Corporal, September 23, '61; to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged September 23, '64.

Andrew J. Steelman, Private, Feb. 29, '64; to Co. E.

Patrick Tracy, Private, Feb. 26, '64; to Co. K.

Ferdinand Westerman, Private, September 13, '61; to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged September 13, '64.

Sydney Worth, Private, Feb. 24, '64; to Co. C.

Jesse L. Bennett, Sergeant, September 23, '61; missing in action at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, '64; died in Andersonville prison, February 25, '65; commissioned Lieut. April 13, '64, but died before muster.

Charles P. Smith, Corporal, September 23, '61; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., August 15, '64.

Benjamin V. Gale, Corporal, March 1, '62; died in Andersonville prison August 15, '64.

Benjamin L. Homan, Corporal, September 23, '61; died in Andersonville prison February 25, '65.

Edward G. Ashton, Private, September 23, '61; died of typhoid fever at Carolina City, N. C., September 15, '63.

Joseph Atterson, September 23, '61; wounded in action at Roanoke Island and died in hospital, Newbern, May 1, '62.

Michael Babst, October 11, '61; died in Andersonville prison August 15, '64.

ENROLLED.

Ezra Craumer, September 23, '61; died of typhoid fever, Newbern, April 12, '62.

Joel H. Gant, January 4, '64; died in Andersonville prison, August 22, '62.

Joel Hulse, September 23, '61; wounded in action at Deep Creek, Va.; died in hospital, Portsmouth, Va., March 8, '64.

Abraham T. Johnson, September 23, '61; died in Andersonville prison, December 26, '64.

Jonathan E. Johnson, January 2, '64; died of diarrhœa, Fortress Monroe, August 29, '64.

Thomas P. Johnson, March 10, '64; died of fever, Fortress Monroe, April 7, '64.

Henry Lachat, September 23, '61; killed in action Newbern, March 14, '62.

Caleb H. Mount, September 23, '61; died in Andersonville prison, September 9, '64.

Albert S. Nutt, September 23, '61; killed in action at Deep Creek, Va., March 1, '64.

Samuel Osborn, September 23, '61; died of consumption, Newbern, June 4, '62.

Henry H. Phillips, September 23, '61; wounded in action at Roanoke Island and died at Beaufort Hospital, February 14, '63.

Herbert W. Polhemus, January 2, '64; died in Rebel prison, Charleston, S. C., September 23, '64.

Alexander Reed, September 23, '61; died in Andersonville prison, September 9, '64.

James H. Robinson, March 9, '64; wounded at Petersburg, and died from wounds August 19, '64.

William H. Rogers, January 14, '64; died of typhoid fever, Kingston, N. C., March 29, '65.

Oscar J. Rulay, September 23, '61; died at Newbern Hospital, July 16, '62.

Ferdinand Schilling, August 25, '62; died of diarrhœa City Point, Va., July 27, '64.

John B. Steelman, September 23, '61; wounded at Newbern; died April 12, '62.

ENROLLED.

John J. Street, January 4, '64; died in Andersonville prison, September 1, 1864.

Elihu Tindle, July 17, '62; died of fever, White House, Va., June 21, '64.

Martin Ulrich, September 13, '61; died of diarrhoea Fortress Monroe, October 9, '64.

John Vantilburg, September 5, '64; missing in action March 7, '65, supposed to be dead.

RECAPITULATION: Total number of officers and men, two hundred and sixteen. Of these twenty-three men were discharged, thirty-six transferred, twenty-nine died.

COMPANY F, FOURTEENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Ralph B. Gowdy, Captain, August 20, '62; resigned September 30, '63.

John C. Patterson, Captain, October 5, '63; promoted Major, January 28, '65, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, "for meritorious services during the war," March 13, '65.

Vincent R. Marsh, Captain, January 30, '65; mustered out June 18, '65.

Samuel C. Bailey, 1st Lieutenant, October 5, '63; promoted Captain, Company H, August 9, '64, Vice-Captain S. H. Stults killed in action at Monocacy, Md., promoted Brevet Major October 19, '64, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the campaign before Richmond and in the Shenandoah Valley," to date, from October 19, '64; to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, "for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va.," to date, from April 2, '65.

Jarvis Wanser, 1st Lieutenant, August 9, '64; transferred to Company B.

Barton Applegate, 1st Lieutenant, January 30, '65; mustered out June 18, '65.

Benjamin F. Patterson, 2d Lieutenant, October 5, '63; resigned April 1, '64.

Charles H. White, 2d Lieutenant, December 1, '64; transferred to Company G, as Captain.

William S. Conover, 2d Lieutenant, January 30, '65; mustered out June 18, '65.

James Chaffey, 1st Sergeant, August 15, '62; promoted Lieutenant, Company K.

William H. Lecompte, 1st Sergeant, August 15, '62; mustered out June 18, '65.

Samuel G. Hill, Sergeant, August 15, '62; promoted Lieutenant Company A.

John Grover, Jr., Sergeant, August 15, '62; mustered out September 12, '65; deliberately shot by the Rebels after he was taken prisoner at Petersburg, April 2, '65, necessitating amputation of an arm.

SERGEANTS.

MUSTERED OUT.

Charles W. Fleming, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Joseph Hankins, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

CORPORALS.

MUSTERED OUT.

George H. Bryan, Aug. 15, '62; June 8, '65.

Henry Powell, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Alexander J. Johnson, Aug. 18, '62; June 18, '65.

Joseph H. Wright, Aug. 18, '62; June 18, '65.

Edmund R. Chafey, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

John Heron, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Solomon Southard, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

William A. Parker, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Roderick A. Clark, Aug. 15, '62; discharged at De Camp Hospital, David's Island, New York harbor, September 11, '65.

COMPANY H, TWENTY-NINTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

ENROLLED.

MUSTERED OUT.

Albert S. Cloke, Captain, Sept. 4, '62; June 30, '63.

Charles L. Kimball, 1st. Lieut., Sept. 4, '62; June 30, '63.

M. Perrine Gravatt, 2d Lieut., Sept. 4, '62; June 30, '63.

Robert Burns, 1st Sergt., Aug. 27, '62; June 30, '63.

Charles Lofton, Sergeant, Aug. 31, '62; June 30, '63.

Taylor G. Wainwright, Sergt., Aug. 31, '62; June 30, '63.

Benjamin L. Lawrence, Sergt., Aug. 31, '62; June 30, '63.

John W. Peterson, Sergt., Aug. 27, '62; June 30, '63.

Michael B. Zabriskie, Corpl., Aug. 20, '62; June 30, '63.

Sylvester Hall, Corpl., Aug. 27, '62; June 30, '63.
Andrew Steelman, Corpl., Aug. 24, '62; June 30, '63.
Isaac Worth, Corpl., Aug. 28, '62; June 30, '63.
Christian Naeglin, Corpl., Aug. 26, '62; June 30, '63.
George Zabriskie, Corpl., Aug. 20, '62; June 30, '63.
Levi Reeves, Corpl., Aug. 26, '62; June 30, '63.
Charles R. Bunnell, Corpl., Aug. 17, '62; June 30, '63.
Thomas B. Morse, Musician, Aug. 26, '62; June 30, '63.
Asa Tilton, Wagoner, Aug. 24, '62; June 30, '63.
Daniel Applegate, Private, Aug. 28, '62; June 30, '63.
George Bareford, Private, Aug. 23, '62; June 30, '63.
William Benson, Private, Aug. 28, '62; June 30, '63.
Ferdinand Berthond, Private, Aug. 29, '62; June 30, '63.
Barzillai Bishop, Private, Aug. 25, '62; June 30, '63.
Joseph Bishop, Private, Sept. 1, '62; June 30, '63.
Michael S. Bishop, Private, Aug. 24, '62; June 30, '63.
Charles Borden, Private, Aug. 17, '62; June 30, '63.
John Bower, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
Holmes Britton, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
John Branson, Private, Aug. 20, '62; June 30, '63.

(Corporal Aug. 21 to Nov. 1, '62.)

Henry Brown, Private, Aug. 25, '62; June 30, '63.
James Brown, Private, Aug. 28, '62; June 30, '63.
Jesse Brown, Private, Aug. 26, '62; June 30, '63.
Samuel Burk, Private, Aug. 28, '62; June 30, '63.
Francis E. Camburn, Private, Sept. 1, '62; June 30, '63.
Corlis Clayton, Private, Sept. 3, '62; June 30, '63.
Lewis L. Conk, Private, Aug. 23, '62; June 30, '63.
Charles B. Cook, Private, Sept. 1, '62; June 30, '63.
Samuel B. Corlis, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
William J. Corlis, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
Duncan Cox, Private, Aug. 26, '62; June 30, '63.
Samuel B. Craumer, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
Samuel S. Cranmer, Private, Sept. 2, '62; June 30, '63.
William Dennis, Private, Aug. 29, '62; June 30, '63.
Ebenezer De Witt, Private, Aug. 28, '62; June 30, '63.
John Dougherty, Private, Sept. 1, '62; June 30, '63.
Abial Emley, Private, Aug. 24, '62; June 30, '63.
Joseph H. Gibeson, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.

- Charles Gouldy, Private, Aug. 25, '62; June 30, '63.
Asher Grant, Private, Sept. 1, '62; June 30, '63.
Thomas P. Henley, Private, Aug. 27, '62; June 30, '63.
Edward Hoffmire, Private, Aug. 28, '62; June 30, '63.
John R. Irons, Private, Sept. 3, '62; June 30, '63.
William H. Irons, Private, Aug. 18, '62; June 30, '63.
August Johns, Private, Aug. 25, '62; June 30, '63.
George Johnson, Private, Sept. 2, '62; June 30, '63.
Joseph B. Johnson, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
Peter Johnson, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
Reuben Johnson, Private, Sept. 1, '62; June 30, '63.
Cornelius Kelly, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
William T. Letts, Private, Sept. 2, '62; June 30, '63.
William H. McKelvy, Private, August 30, '62;
June 30, '63.
George Messic, Private, Aug. 27, '62; June 30, '63.
Allen Morris, Private, Aug. 23, '62; June 30, '63.
Samuel C. Morton, Private, August 28, '62; June
30, '63.
Joel C. Palmer, Private, Aug. 28, '62; June 30, '63.
John T. Penn, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
Samuel R. Penn, Private, Sept. 1, '62; June 30, '63.
Augustus Pharo, Private, Sept. 1, '62; June 30, '63.
Joel Reeves, Private, Sept. 1, '62; June 30, '63.
Joseph Ridgway, Private, Aug. 26, '62; June 30, '63.
Stephen Ridgway, Private, Aug. 26, '62; June 30, '63.
Forman Rogers, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
Mahlon Rossell, Private, Sept. 1, '62; June 30, '63.
James Soper, Private, Aug. 26, '62; June 30, '63.
Isaiah Stackhouse, Private, Aug. 26, '62; June 30, '63.
Michael Stackhouse, Private, Aug. 27, '62; June 30, '63.
Miller Vannote, Private, Aug. 30, '62; June 30, '63.
Joseph E. Wainright, Private, August 27, '62;
June 30, '63.
Orlando T. Wainright, Private, August 22, '62;
June 30, '63.
Samuel Webb, Private, Aug. 27, '62; June 30, '63.
Abraham Wilbur, Private, Aug. 20, '62; June 30, '63.
Joseph Yates, Private, Aug. 18, '62; June 30, '63.

ENROLLED.

William V. Estell, Wagoner, Sept. 2, '62; April 6, '63; disability.

William H. Brown, Private, Aug. 26, '62; at Carver's Hospital, Washington, Jan. 7, '63; disability.

Augustus F. Camburn, Private, August 28, '62; at Alexander Hospital, February 2, '63; disability.

Ivins Conk, Private, August 18, '62; at Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, January 27, '63.

Ezekiel C. Giberson, August 20, '62; at Army Hospital, Washington, April 24, '63; disability.

Benjamin Gifford, Private, Sept. 2, '62; at Army Hospital, Washington, May 3, '63.

Thomas Johnson, Private, August 27, '62; at Hospital, Newark, February 28, '63; disability.

George W. Luker, Private, Aug. 23, '62; at Army Hospital, Washington, January 1, '63; disability.

Charles O. Palmer, Private, August 28, '62; at Army Hospital, Washington, March 2, '63; disability.

Jonathan H. Penn, Private, September 1, '62; at Army Hospital, Washington, February 22, '63; disability.

Lorenzo Yates, Private, August 17, '62; at Douglass Hospital, Washington, January 21, '63; disability.

Clayton Hagerman, August 28, '62; died typhoid fever, Belle Plains, Va., April 12, '63.

Michael Lauffer, September 1, '62; died typhoid fever, Belle Plains, Va., January 26, '63.

Samuel H. Osborn, September 3, '62; died typhoid fever, Tenallytown, November 23, '62.

RECAPITULATION: Total number of officers and men, ninety-nine; of the men eleven were discharged, one transferred, and three died.

MUSICIAN.

DISCHARGED.

John E. Southwick, Aug. 15, '62; June 28, '65, from hospital at Annapolis.

PRIVATE.

ENROLLED.

MUSTERED OUT.

George J. Appleby, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Charles S. Applegate, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

ENROLLED.

MUSTERED OUT.

William L. Applegate, Sept. 9, '64; June 18, '65.

Charles Archer, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Charles P. Bennett, Aug. 15, '62; discharged from Frederick City Hospital May 19, '65.

John S. Bennett, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

(Sergeant Nov. 10, '63, to July 31, '64.)

Andrew Q. Bowers, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Mark Bozarth, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Charles Brindley, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

John F. Brown, Aug. 15, '62; discharged Wilmington, Del., Hospital, June 24, '65.

Gabriel Chamberlain, Aug. 2, '64; discharged from Frederick Hospital, May 19, '65.

Reuben Chamberlain, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Eugene C. Clayton, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

William Clayton, Aug. 26, '64; June 18, '65.

John H. Cook, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Joseph Cook, Sept. 16, '64; June 18, '65.

David P. Fielder, Sept. 7, '64; June 18, '65.

John W. Finch, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Charles Hall, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Henry Hankins, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Jacob Havens, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

George Henderson, October 1, '64; June 18, '65.

James D. Herbert, Sept. 3, '64; discharged Jarvis Hospital, Baltimore, June 14, '65.

John Hopkins, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Samuel Hopkins, August 15, '62; August 8, '65.

Ivins Irons, August 15, '62; discharged Douglass Hospital, Washington, August 18, '65.

Ellison Jamison, August 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Anthony S. Johnson, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

David C. Johnson, Aug. 30, '64; June 18, '65.

William Johnson, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Charles C. Jountry, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

John Knott, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

William C. Lake, August 30, '64; discharged June 8, '65.

ENROLLED.

MUSTERED OUT.

Robert McDonald, Aug. 15, '62; discharged Frederick City Hospital, May 19, '65.

Washington McKean, August 15, '62; June 18, '65.

William H. Miller, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

William H. Morris, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Edward Newman, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Charles H. Parker, Aug. 2, '64; discharged Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, May 19, '65.

William L. Parker, August 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Tabor C. Polhemus, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

James Potter, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Heulings L. Prickett, Sept. 3, '64; June 18, '65.

Gilbert W. Reid, Aug. 29, '64; June 18, '65.

Harrison Reid, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Cornelius Rogers, Aug. 31, '64; June 18, '65.

Jesse Rogers, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

William Rogers, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

Silas Southard, Sept. 16, '64; June 18, '65.

Walling Wainright, Aug. 15, '62; June 18, '65.

James E. Wheeden, September 3, '64; discharged Douglass Hospital, Washington, June 14, '65.

James White, August 15, '62; discharged Saterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, May 19, '65.

William Williams, August 15, '62; mustered out June 18, '65.

ENROLLED.

DISCHARGED.

John W. White, Sergeant, August 15, '62; at Whitehall Hospital, Bristol, Pa., disability, June 17, '65.

Walter B. Abbott, Private, August 15, '62; at Hospital York, Pa., disability, March 21, '65.

Alonzo Applegate, January 2, '64; at Ward Hospital, Newark, December 14, '64; disability.

Peter Daily, July 23, '62; at Alexandria, Va., August 26, '63; disability.

William H. Hall, September 21, '64; at Newark, June 17, '65; disability.

Herbert Havens, August 15, '62; at Newark, December 15, '64; disability.

ENROLLED.

DISCHARGED.

Daniel Hopkins, August 15, '62; at Newark, February 7, '65; disability.

Archibald J. McLane, September 7, '64; October 2, '64; rejected by Medical Board.

Charles R. Sherman, August 15, '62; at Newark, December 13, '64; disability.

Josiah Smith, August 15, '62; October 8, '63, by sentence Court Martial.

George E. Spratford, August 15, '62; Newark, October 8, '63; disability.

John Stout, August 15, '62; Newark, January 24, '64; disability.

ENROLLED.

TRANSFERRED.

Peter C. Applegate, August 15, '62; to Navy, April 18, '64; discharged from Navy June 3, '65.

Anthony Borden, February 24, '64; same day transferred to Company K, Second Regiment; discharged June 20, '65, from Hospital Baltimore.

Andrew J. Elberson, March 28, '64; to Navy April 18, '64.

Joseph W. Fleming, August 15, '62; to Navy April 18, '64.

John B. Grover, August 15, '62; to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 10, '64; Discharged November 11, '65.

John W. Grover, September 16, '64; to Company A; mustered out June 18, '65.

Lewis Herbert, August 15, '62; to Navy, April 18, '64.

Edward Hilliard, August 15, '62; to Veteran Reserve Corps, June 18, '64; discharged July 13, '65.

Thomas C. Hinkley, March 28, '65; to Company K, Second Regiment.

Charles R. Lehman, August 30, '64; to Company I; mustered out June 18, '65.

Charles L. Pearce, February 23, '64; to Company K, Second Regiment.

William Petty, August 15, '62; to Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged June 15, '64; disability.

ENROLLED.

TRANSFERRED.

Edward Prickett, August 2, '64; to Company K, Second Regiment; mustered out July 13, '65.

Joshua L. Prickett, April 7, '65; to Company K, Second Regiment; mustered out July 11, '65.

Levi S. Prickett, April 7, '65; to Company K, Second Regiment; mustered out July 11, '65.

Levi Scheek, July 28, '62; to Co. B Nov. 11, '62.

Richard Skirm, August 15, '62; to Company F, First Cavalry, September 16, '63; Corporal, First Cavalry; mustered out July 24, '65.

Samuel D. Vannote, March 23, '64; to Company K, Second Regiment; discharged July 28, '65, from Ward Hospital, Newark.

Henry C. Havens, First Sergeant, August 15, '62; killed in action at Monocacy, July 9, '64.

Lacy Poinsett, Corporal, August 15, '62; died July 12, '64 Frederick City Hospital from wounds received in action at Monocacy, July 9, '64.

John P. Truex, Corporal, August 15, '62; died June 20, '64 in Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, from wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64. Buried in Arlington cemetery.

George Britton, Private, July 28, '62; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64.

John S. Britton, August 15, '62; died in Danville Rebel prison, February 28, '65.

Charles Brown, August 15, '62; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64.

Raselah M. Brown, August 15, '62; killed in action at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, '64.

Patrick Diggen, August 15, '62; died June 16, '64, at Carver Hospital, Washington, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor.

Anthony H. Garrett, August 15, '62; died September 24, '64, at Winchester, Va., of wounds received in action at Opequan, Va., September 19, '64.

Oliver C. Giberson, August 15, '62; died of fever at Fairfax Seminary, Va., September 1, '63.

Samuel Grover, August 15, '62; died of lung disease at Frederick, Md., November 7, '62.

David Hall, May 10, '64; at Washington, May 28, '65.

John Hall, August 15, '62; died in Danville Rebel prison, October 24, '64.

Charles H. Haviland, August 15, '62; died July 15, '64, at Frederick, Md., of wounds received in action at Monocacy, July 9, '64.

Obadiah Herbert, August 15, '62; died September 11, '64, at Annapolis, Md., of wounds received in action.

Charles Hopkins, August 15, '62; died November 19, '64, at Baltimore Hospital, of wounds received in action at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, '64.

David C. Horner, August 15, '62; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64.

James G. Matthews, August 30, '64; died October 12, '64, in Winchester Field Hospital, of wounds received in action at Opequan, Va., September 19, '64.

Robert Maxon, August 15, '62; killed September 19, '64, in action at Opequan, Va.

John Potter, August 15, '62; died in Danville Rebel prison, January 29, '65.

Samuel B. Rose, August 15, '62; died at Frederick, Md., February 8, '63.

Samuel Seymore, August 15, '62; died in Richmond Rebel prison, December 10, '63.

Henry H. Sherman, August 15, '62; died at Baltimore Hospital, June 1, '65.

Samuel Southard, August 15, '62; killed in action at Monocacy, July 9, '64.

Jonathan Tice, August 15, '62; died in Frederick, Md., April 21, '63.

George H. White, August 15, '62; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64.

Lewis W. Woodward, August 15, '62; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64.

RECAPITULATION: Total strength of company, one hundred and thirty-nine; of these, twelve were discharged, eighteen transferred, two promoted, twenty-seven died.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Thomas Edwards, Acting Lieutenant. Acting Master, Oct. 22, '61; U. S. S. Onaida, '61-2-3; commanding U. S. S. Stockdale, '64.

William Rogers, Acting Master, Aug. 26, '61, U. S. S. Pembina; commanding U. S. S. Mary Sanford '63, and the Hetzel '64-5.

Jerome B. Rogers, Acting Master, Oct. 22, '61; U. S. S. Restless, '62, U. S. S. Sebago, '63-4.

OCEAN COUNTY PENSIONERS.

The following is a complete and correct list of all persons resident in this county drawing pensions in 1863 from the United States Government, with the causes for which such pension is allowed, and the amount paid them monthly, as compiled from the records of the Pension Department:

BAYVILLE.

George R. Worth, gunshot wound right arm, \$10.

BARNEGAT.

Phebe Ludlow, widow, \$8; Sarah Edwards, widow (Navy), \$25; Tunis Bodine, survivor of 1812, \$8.

BAYHEAD.

Jane C. Van Doren, widow, \$8; Margaret King, widow, \$8; Ann Voorhees, widow, \$10.

BENNETTS MILLS.

Charles T. Mathews, disease of lungs, \$10; Joseph I. Voorhees, amputation right arm, \$24; Thomas Clayton, gunshot wound right arm, \$10; John B. Hyers, diseased lungs and eyes, \$12; Wm. H. Conover, injury of back, \$4; John H. Mathews, disease of lungs, \$8; John G. Voorhees, gunshot wound left shoulder, \$10.

BRICKSBURG.

Mary Estel, widow 1812, \$8; Daniel D. Williams, disease of the lungs, \$4; Lavinia M. Carter, mother, \$8.

CASSVILLE.

Ellison Jamison, gunshot wound in head, \$2; John F. Brown, gunshot wound in neck, etc., \$10; Susan Haggaman, widow, \$16; Lydia A. Brown, mother, \$8.

COLLIER'S MILLS.

Lewis Southard, injury right side, \$6.

FORKED RIVER.

Samuel R. Penn, typhoid fever, etc., \$6; Ann Britton, mother, \$8; Ezekiel Lewis, survivor 1812, \$8.

HORNERSTOWN.

Charles H. Hankins, wound right hand, \$4; John Errickson, wound right forearm, \$5; Isaac Vanhise, disease of heart, \$3; Daniel H. Hopkins, \$4; Deborah Hopkins, widow, \$8; Mary Likes, mother, \$8; Zachariah Hawkins, wound in left side, \$4; Wm. A. Parker, wound left shoulder and jaw, \$8; Margaret Curtis, widow, \$3; Henry H. Hawkins, gunshot wound right foot and right knee, \$6.

ISLAND HEIGHTS.

John J. O'Hara, gunshot wound left shoulder, \$6.

JACKSONS MILLS.

Thomas L. Reynolds, chronic diarrhoea, \$8; Charles H. Rose, gunshot wound right forearm, \$4; Rebecca Burke, widow, \$8; Sarah M. Cook, \$3; Caleb Bennett, minor children, Samuel Leming, guardian, \$12; Jas. H. Hendrickson, injury left side, etc., \$2.

LAKEWOOD.

David Brower, gunshot wound right arm, left thigh, and sunstroke, \$12; Thomas Fisher, gunshot wound left shoulder, \$4; Holmes Johnson, disease lungs, \$18; Peter Reynolds, \$15; John B. Estrelle, measles, typhoid fever, etc., \$2; Charles M. Dix, sunstroke, \$4; David Matthews, \$18; John W. White, gunshot wound left leg, \$8; Mary Norcross, widow, \$3; Mary Megill, widow, 1812, \$8; James White, gunshot wound right leg, \$3; Eliza Sterne, mother, \$8; Emeline Holt, widow, \$3; Hester Hagerman, widow, \$8; Eunice A. Gordon, widow, \$21; Henry

Burd, gunshot wound left forearm, \$2; Sophia D. Adams, widow, 1812, \$8; James W. Grove, chronic diarrhoea, \$4.

MANCHESTER.

Mary Gettier, widow 1812, \$8; Catharine S. Carman, widow, \$8; Benj. T. Phillips, chronic rheumatism, \$24; Nimrod Nicols, gunshot wound right leg, \$1; David Noyes, gunshot wound in head, \$6.

MANNAHAWKIN.

Joseph Crammer, gunshot wound forehead, \$12; Samuel Curtis, Navy, \$20; Thomas C. Samson, injury to right knee, \$4; Henry Allison, frosted feet, \$12; Joseph Bishop, injury to abdomen, \$2.

METEDECONK.

Abraham W. Osborn, injury to abdomen, \$4; John Johnson, \$18; James G. Truax, disease stomach, \$4; Wm. H. Hall, \$4; James M. Petit, chills and fever and rheumatism, \$4.

NEW EGYPT.

Charlotte Appleby, mother, \$8; John Vaughn, gunshot wound left hip, \$6; Elizabeth Johns, mother, \$8; Charles Chafey, injury left side, \$2; William Berm, gunshot wound left shoulder, \$4; Charles H. Thompson, gunshot wound left side head, \$4; Benj. P. Bussom, effects of typhoid fever, \$4; George H. Horner, gunshot wound right arm, etc., \$10; George W. Dunfee, injury right leg and left hip, \$4; Franklin S. Gaskill, gunshot wound both thighs, \$6; George Yates, \$18; Joseph Reynolds, necrosis right tibia, \$6; Henry B. Wright, injury to abdomen, \$4; Joseph N. Emley, \$4; William A. Woodward, chronic diarrhoea, \$12; John Reed, gunshot wound left forearm, \$18; John W. Eldridge, chronic diarrhoea, \$4; Curtis Fowler, gunshot wound right leg, \$8; Hugh Dyatt, gunshot wound back, \$8; Caroline B. Archer, widow, \$8; Edith Brown, widow, \$8; John S. Mallouy, neuralgia, (Navy), \$20; Amy Fowler, mother, \$8; Harriet Loveland, widow, \$8; Eliza Horner, mother, \$8; Clementine T. Carter, mother, \$8; Mary Hulse, widow 1812, \$25;

Lydia Woodward, mother, \$8; Mary Webb, mother, \$8; Isaac Soper, minor children, \$12; Naomi Gant, widow, \$8; Sarah Bell, mother, \$8; John McGrath, disease of lungs, \$16.

OSBORNSVILLE.

Charles W. Truax, disease liver, etc., \$4; John W. J. Osborn, disease lungs, \$4; Mary Jones, mother, \$8; Hance H. Gant, chronic rheumatism, \$4.

POINT PLEASANT.

Harriet E. Jones, \$8; Aaron Irons, gunshot wound left thigh, etc., \$8; Roderick A. Clarke, \$18; Joseph W. Fleming, injury right ankle, \$6; Joshua J. Pearce, chronic diarrhoea and rheumatism, \$8; John Stout, \$18; Charles Stout, gunshot wound left thigh, \$2; Elizabeth Folsom, widow, \$8; Margaret Morris, widow, \$8; Mary Jane Wilson, mother, \$8; Herbert Havens, gunshot wound both thighs and left ankle, \$10.

PROSPERTOWN.

Christopher Daly, gunshot wound left forearm, \$10; Lloyd Appleget, injury of right eye, \$4.

SILVERTON.

John S. McKelvey, chronic diarrhoea, \$6; John C. Irons, survivor, 1812, \$8; Alice Bunnell, widow, \$8.

TOMS RIVER.

Sarah J. Atterson, widow, \$8; Mary Applegate, widow, \$8; Thomas Johnson, injury to abdomen, \$8; Ezekiel Giberson, injury to abdomen, \$8; Wm. H. Hurley, gunshot wound, left shoulder, \$6; Helena Grant, widow, \$8; Charles T. Hudson, \$4; Garrett V. Hyers, gunshot wound right shoulder, \$2; Abraham J. Johnson, injury to abdomen, \$8; George Walton, disease heart, \$8; Thomas W. Middleton, \$10; Robert S. Witherall *alias* J. R. Norcross, contracted scar from abscess right shoulder, \$4; Charles S. Applegate, injury to abdomen, \$4; Wm. H. Dorsey, gunshot wound right shoulder \$8; George G. Irons, rheumatism, etc., \$17; Wallace Irons, disease lungs, \$8; George H. Bryan, gun-

shot wound left shoulder, \$10; Harriet Luker, mother, \$8; Sarah McKenney, widow, \$8.

VAN HISEVILLE.

Catharine Johnson, widow, \$8; John Cole, \$24; Reuben Camp, chronic diarrhoea and varicose veins left leg, \$8.

WARETOWN.

Samuel Ridgway, gunshot wound left thigh, \$3.

WEST CREEK.

James Pharo, heart disease \$4; James M. West, gunshot wound left side of chest, \$6; Ensign Miller, gunshot wound left side of head, \$18.

WHEATLAND.

Andrew J. Steelman, injury to abdomen, \$8.

WHITING.

Anna Perry, widow, \$8.

OLD DOVER TOWNSHIP.

Dover township at one time embraced a large proportion of the present county of Ocean, as it extended from Metetecunk river on the north to Oyster Creek, between Forked River and Waretown on the south, and from the ocean to the Burlington county line in width.

The Town Book of old Dover, containing lists of officers from 1783 down to 1861, was found among the books and papers of the late Washington McKean by his son-in-law, Charles W. Potter. Since the decease of the last named gentleman, it is probable this book will be deposited in the office of the County Clerk at Toms River. The town officials named in it were officials representing a large proportion of the present county. In their day they were the prominent public men of what is now Ocean county, and many of their names are herein recorded.

The village of Toms River was burned in March, 1782. The record in the Town Book begins with the first town meeting after that event.

The following town meeting proceedings are copied from the old Dover Town Book :

A list of the town officers chosen at a town meeting held at Toms River on the second Tuesday of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three (1783), for the township of Dover, are as followeth :

Town Clerk—David Woodmansee ; Chosen Freeholders—Gabriel Woodmansee, John Rogers ; Assessor—Gabriel Woodmansee ; Collector—James Woodmansee ; Freeholders to assist the Assessor—Jacob Applegate, John Jeffrey ; Freeholders of Appeal—Isaac Potter, Moses Robins, David Woodmansee ; Surveyors of Highways—Abraham Platt, James Allen ; Overseers of the Poor—John Stout, Jacob Applegate ; Overseers of Highways—Francis Letts, Jacob Foster, Thomas Vannort ; Constable—John Woodmansee.

Town meetings were held annually at the residence of different citizens, and the ordinary public business, which was of course limited in character, transacted.

At the annual meeting held March 13, 1787, the town agreed to raise an assessment on the inhabitants of Dover for the support of the poor this year, the sum of fifty pounds (£50).

The following items appear in later records :

At the town meeting held March 11, 1788, it was ordered as follows :

“The town has agreed to pay the last county money that was ordered to be raised, out of the dog tax that was raised for the year 1787. Also the money that Abraham Platt is indebted to the town is to pay the debts of the town.”

In 1792 the following record appears :

“1792. Be it remembered that the township of Dover has entered into a resolve this thirteenth day of March, 1792, that all foreigners who shall come within our bay to oyster shall be entitled to pay to the township of Dover for the support of the poor, two pence for every bushel of oysters taken on board by said vessels. Also, John Price and John Woodmansee are appointed by said

town to collect the above duty for the use of the said town.

At the same time, the poor of the township of Dover were sold to the following persons, viz :

Abraham Platt took one woman for £7 17 shillings for one year.

John Johnson took one man for £4 9s. one year.

Thomas Bird took one man for £11 17s. one year.

Officers elected at the annual March town meeting. 1793: Moderator—Benjamin Lawrence; Clerk—George Cook; Assessor—Benjamin Lawrence; Collector—George Cook; Freeholders—David Wright, Gabriel Woodmansee; Coms. of Appeal—James Allen, John Rogers, Gabriel Woodmansee; Coms. of Highways—John Price, William Williams; Overseers of Poor—Benjamin Lawrence, George Cook; Overseers of Roads—Paul Potter, William Chamberlain, Timothy Page, Bartholomew Applegate, Thomas Truex; Constables—John Richardson, Job Leming; Judge of Election—John Rogers.

The poor of the township were sold as follows: Joseph Platt took one woman for £8 10s. Timothy Page took one man for £4 15s. Elizabeth Johnson took one man for £12 10s."

At the annual meeting, March 10, 1795, "John Yetman was cleared from tax on account of blindness of his wife."

The following record appears in the proceedings of the town meeting held at the house of John Millar, March 10, 1798:

The town poor were put out for the year as follows: "Gilbert Lane took one man for £12; the town to find him clothes, and Lane to make and mend for him and find him in tobacco. John Worth took a woman for £16, the town to find her clothes and Worth to find her tobacco."

A special town meeting was held April 3, 1799, at the house of John Wildes, when—

"It was resolved to amend the law about striking fish, so that it shall be lawful to strike any fish except sheeps-head until June 10th, yearly.

" *Resolved*, That the members of the Township Committee be allowed one dollar per day for services. William E. Inlay reported expenditures for the poor to the amount of £36 12s. 2d., and that he had in hand of town money, £111 13s. 2d., from which expenses deducted for poor would leave £75."

The next year it was resolved that "the next town meeting be held at the house where William E. Inlay now lives. Also, that the law about striking fish be repealed in full." Constables in those days were required to give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars.

The following is a list of Presiding Officers, or Moderators, as they were called, and Town Clerks of Dover, from 1846 to 1861, when the records in the old Town Book cease :

MODERATORS.

1846, William I. James. 1847 to 1855, inclusive, Aaron B. Irons. 1856 to 1861, inclusive, Washington McKean.

TOWN CLERKS.

1846 to 1855, inclusive, James Gulick. 1856—John J. Irons. 1857 8—Benjamin F. Aumack. 1859—David J. Bowers. 1860 Emanuel H. Wilkes. 1861—Joseph Lawrence.

The record of cattle marks and of estrays in the old Dover Town Book gives the names of many old residents not found elsewhere in the book, and in some cases, the parts of the township where they resided.

NAVESINK.

The following description of the Navesink lands was written March 4, 1650, by Secretary Van Tienhoven, of New Amsterdam, and sent to Holland :

"In the bay of the North river, about two leagues from Sandy Hook, lies an inlet or small bay; on the south shore of said bay called Neyswesincks, there is also right good maize lands which have not been cultivated by the natives for a long time. This district is

well adapted for raising and feeding all sorts of cattle and is esteemed by many as not ill adapted for fisheries; a good trade in furs could also be carried on there and 'tis likewise accessible to all large vessels coming from sea which are often obliged to lie to or anchor behind Sandy Hook, either in consequence of contrary winds or from want of a pilot."

[NOTE.—Information relative to taking up land in the form of colonies or private bouweries, N. Y. Col. Hist. vol. 1, p. 360.]

According to the familiar story of Penelope Stout, the first attempt to settle in Monmouth was about 1648, when Richard Stout and family, and five Dutch families, six in all, settled where Middletown now is and they remained there about five or six years when they were compelled to leave on account of Indian troubles.

In O'Callaghan's History of New Netherlands is a list of patents for land granted by the Dutch between 1630 and 1664; among them is one to Cornelius Van Werckhoven, granted November 7, 1651, for "A Colonie at Nevisinks." In a letter from Werckhoven to Baron Von der Capellen, in Albany Records vol. 8, p. 27, he says the lands about Nevisinks and Raritan Kills had been purchased for him in 1649 and had not been allotted to him. Werckhoven did not come to this country until 1652. His agent in purchasing these lands was Augustine, or Augustus Heermans, a prominent citizen of New Amsterdam. As Heermans received directions in 1649 from Werckhoven, then in Utrecht, Holland, to purchase the lands, the presumption is that he had previously visited the Navesink Indians and ascertained from them their willingness to part with the lands and on what conditions, and also that his object was to establish "A Colonie at Navesink." The time of his doing this must have been about the time the Stout tradition says an effort was made to plant a colony at Middletown.

. Heer Werckhoven came over to this country in 1652. His right to the lands was disputed by Baron Hendrick Vander Capellan, who alleged that he had previously

bought lands on south side of the Raritan claimed by Werckhoven and the matter was referred to the Amsterdam Chambers; their decision being adverse to Werckhoven, he then directed his attention to establishing the settlement of New Utrecht on Long Island, near Gravesend. The first house put up in New Utrecht was one by Jacob Swart, of Gravesend, who tore down his house at the latter place and removed it to the new settlement. Augustine Heermans had also purchased this land for Werckhoven, and it is evident that he must have been acquainted at Gravesend with the settlers, of whom, in 1657, Richard Stout seems to have been one of the largest land owners.

In the "account of a voyage to Navesink" in 1663, given in Brodhead's History of New York and Whitehead's East Jersey, it is alleged that an attempt to purchase lands in Monmouth of the Navesink Indians in 1663 was made by a party of twenty Englishmen from Gravesend, L. I., among whom it names John Bowne, James Hubbard, John Tilton, Samuel Speer, Thomas Whitelock, Sergeant Richard Gibbons, and Charles Morgan. This account indicates that the English party were at that time acquainted along the shores of the Raritan Bay and around in by the Highlands.

It is stated in Brodhead's History of New York that in the year 1650 an effort was made to induce Baron Hendrick van de Capellan of Ryssell and several Amsterdam merchants to form an association for the colonization of Staten Island and its neighborhood and a ship was fitted out, but the expedition proved a failure. But an agent of Van Capellan, named Dericklagen, shortly after purchased for him lands "on the south side of the Raritan river"; one reason alleged for this purchase was that it would tend to the better security of a colony planted on Staten Island. This was probably in 1651. During the same year Augustus Heermans purchased for Cornelius Van Werckhoven, an influential member of the provincial government of Utrecht, a tract also "on the south side of the Raritan opposite Staten Island."

EARLY NAVIGATORS.

In speaking of early navigators, Rev. John Howard Hinton, in the *Hist. of the United States*, says: "It is a circumstance too remarkable to be unnoticed, that England, Spain and France all derived their transatlantic possessions from the science and energy of Italian navigators, although not a single colony was ever planted in the newly discovered continent by the inhabitants of Italy. Columbus, a Genoese, acquired for Spain a colonial dominion great enough to satisfy the most craving ambition; but reaping no personal advantage from his labors, excepting an unprofitable fame, after having been ignominiously driven from the world he had made known to Europeans, he died in poverty and disgrace. Cabot, a Venetian, sailing in the service of England, conferred on that nation a claim, the magnitude and importance of which he never lived to comprehend. Verazzani, a Florentine, explored America for the benefit of France; but sailing hither a second time for the purpose of establishing a colony, he perished at sea."

One account of Verazzani states that he landed at some place not named with some of his crew and was seized by the savages and killed and devoured in the presence of his companions on board, who sought in vain to give assistance. Such was the fate of the navigator who gave us the first notice of the harbor of New York and adjacent territory.

In that noted ancient work, "*Hakluyt's Voyages*," (vol. 3, p. 7,) is a statement from Cabotas follows: "When my father left Venice to dwell in England to follow the trade of merchandise, he took me with him to the Citie of London, while I was very young, yet having nevertheless some knowledge of letters and humanitie and of the Sphere. And when my father died in that time when news were brought of Don Christopher Columbus, Genoese, had discovered the coasts of India, whereof was great talk in all the court of Henry VII, who then reigned, insomuch that all men with great admiration

affirmed it to be a thing more divine than human to sail by the West into the East, where spices grow, by a map that never was known before, by this same and report, there increased in my heart a great flame of desire to attempt some notable thing."

The following extract is from page 6, vol. 3, of same work :

"In the yere of Our Lord, 1497, John Cabot and his sonne Sebastian (with an English fleet set out from Bristol), discovered that land which no man before this time had attempted, on the twenty-fourth of June, about five of the clock early in the morning. This land he called Prima Vista, that is to say First Seen, because I suppose it was that part whereof they had the first sight from the sea. That island which lieth out before the land, he called the Island of St. John, upon which occasion, as I think, because it was discovered upon the day of St. John the Baptist."

The probability is that Cabot sailed northwest a few weeks until his progress was arrested by floating icebergs, when he shaped his course to the southwest and soon came in sight of the shore, named by him Prima Vista, and generally believed to be some part of Labrador or New Foundland. Thence he steered northward again to the sixty-seventh degree of latitude, where he was obliged to turn back by the discontent of his crew. He sailed along the coast in search of an outlet, as far as the neighborhood of the Gulf of Mexico, when a mutiny broke out in the ship's company, in consequence of which the further prosecution of the voyage was abandoned. Some accounts state that Cabot reached England with several savages and a valuable cargo while other writers assert that he never landed. It is certain he did not attempt any conquest or settlement in the countries he discovered. And this is the substance of Cabot's discoveries, on which England based her claim.



PURCHASERS OF SHARES OF LAND.

A list of the names of the purchasers of Newasink, Narumsink and Pootapeek, who each purchased one share of land, except seven persons, who purchased from two to four shares each.

(NOTE:—The names are here arranged alphabetically for convenience of reference.)

John Allen and Robert Taylor, Christopher Allmey, Job Allmey, Stephen Arnold, James Ashton, Benjamin Borden, Richard Borden, John Bowne, John Bowne, F. L. James Bowne, William Bowne, Gerrard Bourne, Francis Brindley, Nicholas Browne, Joseph Bryer, Henry Bull, Robert Carr, George Chute, Walter Clark, Thomas Clifton, William Codington, Joshua Coggeshall (see Daniel Gould), John Coggshall, Edward Cole, Joseph Coleman, John Cooke, Nicholas Davis, (2) Thomas Dungan, Peter Easson, (Easton), Roger Ellis and son, (2) Gideon Freeborn and Robert Hazard, Zachary Gant, Richard Gibbons, William Gifford, Daniel Gould and Joshua Coggeshall, Ralph Gouldsmith, James Grover, John Hance, John Haundell, Thomas Hart, Tobias Hanson, Samuel Holeman, Jonathan Holmes, Obadiah Holmes, John Horabin, Robert Hazard (see Gideon Freeborn,) William James, John Jenkins, Henry Lippett, James Leonard, Richard Lippencott, (4) Mark Lucar, Richard Moor, George Mount, Edward Pattison, Thomas Potter, William Reape, (2) Richard Richardson, John Ruckman, Wm. Shaberly (Shackerly?) William Shaddock, Nathaniel Silvester, (2) Richard Sissell, Edward Smith, John Smith, Samuel Spicer, Benjamin Speare, Robert Story, (2) Richard Stout, Edward Tartt, Robert Taylor (see John Allen,) John Tomson, John Throckmorton, Edward Thurston, Nathaniel Tomkins, John Townsend, Walter Wall, Eliakim Wardell, Marmaduke Ward, George Webb, Robert West, Bartholomew West, John Wilson, Thomas Winterton, John Wood, Emanuel Woolley, Thomas Whitlock.

TOWNSHIPERS.

The names of such as are entered as township men :

John Bird, Bashan, Thomas Cox, Daniel Estill, James Grover, Jr., William Goulding, John Hall, Randall Huet, Sr., Randall Huet, Jr., Barth (?) Lippencott, Edmund Laphetres, William Lawrence, William Layten, Francis Masters, Henry Perey, Anthony (?) Page, Richard Sadler, William Shearman, Samuel Spicer, John Stout, Job Throckmorton.

The settlement with William Reape, James Grover, John Tilton and others in July, 1670, gives the names only of those who were considered first purchasers ; it does not include the names of all who had settled in the county at that date. In the office of the Proprietors of East Jersey, at Perth Amboy, is a list of persons who took the oath of allegiance in 1668 ; this list is also given in the first volume of New Jersey Archives. And this does not give the names of all settlers, as all would not subscribe to the oath presented by the Proprietors ; and only two are named at Middletown. But it contains some names not found in the settlements above named. The list is as follows :

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

TAKEN BY THE INHABITANTS OF NAVESINK, 1668.

“ Christopher Allmy, Peter Parker, George Chute, Nicholas Brown, Edward Patterson, George Hulett, Joseph Parker, Lewis Mattox, Jacob Cole, Gabriel Kirk, Joseph Huit, John Slocum, Samuel Shaddock, Thomas Wright, Thomas Wanrite, John Havens, Bash Shangungue, Edmund La Fetra, John Hall, Robert West, Sr., Robert West, Jr., Abraham Brown, William Newman, Francis Masters.

The Names of the Inhabitants of Middletown upon Navesink that doe subscribe to the oath of allegiance to

the King and fidelity to the Lords Proprietors. And the oath is this, that you and any of you will bare, &c.

JAMES GROVER,
JOHN BOWNE."

In the list as copied in New Jersey Archives, the name of Thomas Wainwright is erroneously given as Thomas Wansick; the copy at Perth Amboy has it Thomas Wanrite, which was meant for Thomas Wainright, who was a settler at the time.

FIRST PURCHASERS.

The following persons named among first purchasers, did not settle in Monmouth, though members of the families of most of them came here :

Job Almy, Richard Borden, Samuel Borden, Gerrard Bourne, John Bowne of Flushing, L. I., Francis Brinley, Joseph Bryer, Henry Bull, Walter Clarke, Thomas Clifton, William Codington, Joshua Coggeshall, John Cooke, Nicholas Davis, Thomas Dungan, Peter Easton (or Esson), Gideon Freeborne, Zachary Gauntt, William Gifford, Daniel Gould, Ralph Gouldsmith, Thomas Hart, Samuel Holeman, Obadiah Holmes, John Horndell, William James, John Jenkins, James Leonard, Mark Lucar, Thomas Moor, William Shackerly, Benjamin Speare, Nathaniel Silvester, Robert Story, John Tilton, Nathaniel Tomkins, Edward Thurston, Marmaduke Ward, George Webb, Edward Wharton.

William Goulding, one of the patentees, remained at Gravesend until 1693, when he sold out there and it is supposed that then in his old age he came to Monmouth to live with relatives.

William Reape, another patentee, died in 1670; his widow and children settled in Monmouth.

SETTLERS OF MIDDLETOWN.

The Town Book of Old Middletown, in its first entry dated December 30, 1667, shows that the home lots laid

out in Middletown were thirty-six in number and in order from one to thirty-six and allotted as follows:

John Ruckman, Edward Tartte, John Wilson, Walter Wall, John Smith, Richard Stout, Richard Gibbons, Thomas Cox, Jonathan Holmes, George Mount, William Cheeseman, Anthony Page, Samuel Holeman, William Laiton, William Compton, James Grover, Steven Arnold, Samuel Spicer, John Stout, Obadiah Holmes, Benjamin Denell, Job Throckmorton, James Ashton, John Throckmorton, William Goulding, William Reape, Edward Smith, John Bowne, Benjamin Burden, Samuel Spicer, William Lawrence, Daniel Estall, Robert Jones, Thomas Whitlock, Richard Sadler, James Grover.

Out-lots were also surveyed, numbered and granted to the settlers, and the lot given to each one entered in the Town Book.

The lots at PORTLAND POINT, at or near Highlands, were awarded in regular order as follows :

John Horaben, James Bowne, Richard Richardson, Randall Huet, Sr., Henry Percy, John Bird, Randall Huet, Jr., William Bowne, William Shackerly.

RECORD OF CATTLE MARKS AND ESTRAYS.

The record of cattle marks and of estrays in the old Dover Town Book gives the names of many old residents not found elsewhere in the book, and in some cases the parts of the township where they resided.

The cattle marks of the following persons were recorded :

Francis Letts, 1783, Gabriel Woodmansee, 1783, John Grant, 1783, subsequently transferred to James D. Wilbur, David Woodman, 1783, transferred to Jesse Woodmansec, 1799, Job Chamberlain, 1873, Samuel Woodmansee, 1783, Thomas Woodmansee, 1784, James Bird, 1784, Elias Anderson, 1784, Edward Wilbur, 1784, James Allen, 1785, John Chadwick, 1785, subsequently taken by William Chadwick, Abiel Akins, 1785, David Imlay, 1785, William Johnson, 1787, Daniel Johnson,

1788, Edward Flin, 1788, Patterson Worth, 1788, Aaron Chamberlain, 1788, William Wilbour, 1788, James Irons, 1788, George Cook, 1788, Levi Platt, 1788, John Wilbour, 1789, John Patten, 1789 (1796?), Benjamin Guyberson, 1789, Thomas Bird, 1789, William Woolley, 1790, Nathaniel Dickenson, 1790, John Millar, 1790, Enoch Potter, 1791, James Chamberlain, 1797, Abraham Platt, 1791, John Delong, 1795, Elihu Chalwick, 1791, Isaac Perce, 1791, Joshua Frasee, 1793, Green Worth, 1793, Peter Stout, 1793, John Irons, 1794, William Gifford, 1794, James Fitzgerald, 1795, Joseph Platt, 1795, John Russell, 1796, Joseph Applegate, 1796, Joseph Richards, 1796, William Applegate, 1796, John Platt, 1796, William Chamberlain, 1796, John Worth, 1797, Daniel Stout, 1797, Jacob Jeffery, 1798, Jesse Jeffery, 1798, Jacob Applegate, 1798, Benjamin Lawrence, 1809, taken by Edwin Jackson, 1822, Gissbert Gibeson, 1800, Joseph Waers, 1801, William King, 1801, Samuel Brindley, 1801, Zebedee Collins, 1802, John Havens, Jr., 1802, Warren Attison, 1803, William Haywood, 1803, Ambrose Jones, 1803, Francis Jeffery, 1809, John Vannote, 1810, Joseph Lawrence, 1810, Isaac Gulick, 1813, William Hulse, 1813, William L. Inlay, 1814, Jacob Stout, 1814, William B. Amacks, 1818, taken by Dillon Wilbur, 1846, David Hilliard, 1819, Daniel Rogers, 1822, Josiah Brand, 1823, Abraham O. S. Havens, 1823, Moses Achor, 1824.

The following persons recorded estrays:

John Richardson, 1794, Robert McElvey, 1791, Edward Wilbur, Isaiah Hopkins, 1794, John Babcock 1795, Timothy Page, 1795, Patrick Rogers, 1795, John Platt, Jr., 1796, Thomas Luker, 1796, Isaac Rogers, William Polhemus, 1797, John Millars, Toms River, Samuel Havens, William E. Inlay, Toms River, Jacob Tilton, Kettle Creek, Matthew Howel, John Rogers, Bartholomew Applegate, near Ridgeway's Mill, 1798, Peter Gulick, 1800, Enoch Jones, 1804, Peter Jaquiss, Toms River, Jacob Applegate, Jr., Abraham Woolley, 1807, Margaret Bird, 1809, James T. Newell, John Pattens, 1813, John Wilbur, Ebenezer Applegate, 1813, Job Lemmon, Sr., 1814, Jesse Rogers, 1815, John

Bowker, Paul Potter, John Cornlin, 1818, Elizabeth Platt, 1819, James Irons, Kettle Creek, John Letts, south side Cedar Creek, 1820, James Blake, Dover Forge, Vincent Hires, Joseph Johnson, 1822, John B. Applegate, James S. Reynolds, David Jones, Kettle Creek, 1823, Henry Runyon, 1824, Garret Irons, Jr., 1825, William Williams, Dover Forge, I. Stackhouse, Dover Furnace, Jonathan Lewis, 1827, Jesse E. Platt, Isaac Fielder, John Branson, for Samuel G. Wright, Dover Furnace, 1828.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

TO MANUSCRIPT COPY SURVEYS, OCEAN COUNTY.

A

Applegate's brook, 10; Applegate's creek empties into Manchester Cove, 37; Applegate's mill, 32; Applegate Eberner's old sawmill (1761) near Abrm. Schenck's, on a branch Kettle creek, 24; Arney's Cedar swamp on Wrangle, 13; Arney and Cleggs' swamp (Hurricane?), 17; Allison, Benjamin, house Forked River, between Middle and South Branches (1770), 26; Allison, Robert, house, south side Toms River, 35; Allen's old sawmill, 33; Allen's old gristmill, 33; Allen, James, tavern (1825), 54; Allen, James, sawmill (1800), 39; Allen, James, gristmill, 39.

B

Berds, William, house, 27-52; Birds, John, 21-42; Bowals, Garret, wigwam, 8; Bennet's Run, 19; Ben's Bridge, 31; Black's Brook, 10, 15, 18; Black's Swamp, 38; Borden's Brook, 8-9; Borden's Run, 23; Bare Swamp (Obhonon 9), 11; Bear Park Island in Black Swamp, 38; Beaver Dam, Black's Brook, 15; Old Beaver Dam, 15; Bonnell, Edw., Swamp, 17-21; Bartholomew's Branch, 34.

C

Cedar Creek. Cedar Creek that empties into Metetecunk, 11; Cedar Bridge Creek, near Metetecunk, 33; Calf Creek 1775; 1801, 28-39; Cold Spring, Cold Spring Run crosses road from Toms River to Cross-

wicks, 19; Coward's Ford, or Deer Ford, above Schenck's mill, 34; Cournshamock, 13; (near Hurricane?) Congasee Branch, 29; Congasee Pond, 29; Cabin Creek, Cabin Branch, Cabin Brook, 29; Cabin Brook, (John Pierce's), 23; also called Pole Bridge Branch, 16; also called John Pierce's Branch, 16; Cowan's Branch of Ridgway, (13?), Crosswicks Creek, New Egypt; Cay Creek, Oyster Creek, 6-9; Cox & Mead's sawmill, Oyster Creek, 24; Collins' Zeb. 27-37 mill, 44-7, 55; Cube Run, 41-2; Cumberland Neck (on largest map) between Borden's Run and next Branch south; Cumberland (Shataquohong) 8-23; Clayton, (Asher), Swamp, 9.

D

Davenport Branch, 12; Davenport Tavern Branch, (1750) 13; Daniels' Branch, Cedar Creek; Dr. Johnson's Long Swamp, 24; Dr. Johnson's Island, Dillon's Island, (1761) 24-28; Delongs, 41 (42?); Deer Pond, (Davenport?) 22.

E

Elisha's Branch, Emley's grist mill (1792) on Jake's Branch, 32; Eagle Point, Toms River, 27; Eastwood's sawmill, Cedar Creek, 9; (old sawmill 15) Elbow Brook, or Lyells' sawmill branch, 16-18; Everingham sawmill (1750), 15-26; Emley Saml's Swamp (Black Creek?), 16.

F

Fishing or Kettle Creek, 12-26; French's Swamp, near Hurricane, 13; Forked Branch, Hurricane; Forked Branch, Dene's Mill; Forked Gully, on north branch Toms River, a little above Dene's Mill, 35; Factory Branch, Cedar Creek; Fagan, (Philip,) house, 8; Federal Furnace, 33-7-8; Folly Dam Branch, 34.

G

Grassy Hollow, on Toms River, 35; Goodwater, Green Branch (Wrangle?), Green Branch Kettle Creek, 33; Gauntt's Branch, head Rancocus; Goodluck Road, (1750), 14, (1761), 22; Grave, The 21; Gumbertson, Ben., sawmill, 37-8; Gulick's sawmill, (Obhonon), 43; Grandin's Folly, 19, (on Bennett's Run?)

H

Hurricane Branch, Hurricane Swamp, Hurricane Woods, 25; Harris Branch, Hakamaha, 8; Half-Way Davenport, 16; Holmes & Robins' sawmill, 32; Homer, Joshua, (1762) sawmill, (Ridgway's) 24; Hickory Tavern, 37; Hanover Furnace, Hulett's Swamp, (Cedar Creek?) 11; Hulett, Robert, (1748) dwelling Goodluck, 12-16; Hedding, Marcus, dam, (1748) 12; Holmes, D. and J., mill, (1766), 25; Daniel and John p. 27; On Sunken Branch, probably near where it emptied into Wrangle (1792), 32; Howell, Matthew, house, head north branch Mosquito Cove (1795), 34; Hellen, Joseph, field, now Van Nott's, between Kettle Creek and north branch Moschetto Cove (1796), 35.

I

Imlay, David, (1799) grist mill, 38; Jake's Branch, 38; Irish Branch to Davenport, 37; Irish Mills (Elisha Lawrence), 18; Indian Stage, 22; Indian Hill or Stone Hill, 34-6-9; Island Swamp, 15-18; Ivins, Caleb, (1792) sawmill, 31.

J

Jones, Christopher, 41; Jack's Bridge over Pampshire, Jake's Branch (1761), 23; Jeffries' Branch of Jake's, 31; Jeffries' Bridge, Joseph Lawrence's Swamp, 10; Johnson, Dr., Long Swamp, 14; Johnson, Dr., Island, 14; Jacob's sawmill, (1760) 22.

K

Kettle Creek, 11-19-20; Kettle or Fishing Creek, 12-26; Kettle Creek, sawmill thereon, 11.

L

Lawn Swamp, Toms River; Long Swamp or Wegnaemese, 9, 10, 24; Dr. Johnson's Long Swamp, 14; Luker Daniel's house, 12; Luker's Ferry (1749) 12-18; Luker's Branch, Wrangle 22, Davenport, 17, 22, 1-1-4 miles from Tom's River, 22; Luker's Bridge, over Davenport, 21; Luker, Thomas, house 29; Lyell's Saw Mill Brook or Elbow Branch, 16, 18; Longacoming, 25, above Schenck's Mill; Lawrence (Jos.) Swamp 10.

M

Mill Creek or Quail Run ; Mamapagua or Paqua, 1740-9, (1750) 15, 16, 26, 38, 40 ; Meteteconk Bridge (1761) 22 ; Mirey Run, N. E. side N. E. branch Tom's River, 11, runs into about Irish Mills (Largest map Ocean Co.) ; Maple Root, 9, 12, 14 ; Magonagasa Creek falls into Success, 21 ; Millstone River, 9, 13 ; Montgomery Bridge (12?) over Davenport, 22 ; Mill Hill, Forked River (1751) 16, 17 ; Moscheto Cove (1690) 17, 34 ; Moscheto Cove, South Branch, 17 ; Moscheto Cove, Timothy Willett's house, 17 ; Moscheto Cove Creek, 18 ; Morgan Branch or Gully, 23.

N

Naked Branch, Cedar Creek ; New England Branch, 27.

O

Oblonon, 8-16 ; Oyster Creek or Cay Creek, 5, 9 ; Oyster Creek or Forked River, 8, 9 ; Old Hokomaha, 8.

P

Paqua ; Pine Brook, 8, 15 ; Pumpshear's Creek, 18, 34 ; 32, 9, 41 ; Pumpshear's Branch, Moscheto Cove, 34-9 ; Pumpshear's Swamp, 37 (South side Moscheto, 39 ; Jack's Bridge Swamp, 39, (Is this the "Pompshire" of Smith's Hist. Indian Treaty?) ; Pole Bridge Run, South side Success, opposite Pole Bridge Run, 12-16 ; Pole Bridge Branch of Toms River, or John Pierce's Branch, 16 ; Pole Bridge Branch head-water of Rancocus in Manchester (37) ; Pasconassa or Salter's Swamp, 10 ; Potter's saw-mills, (1775) 28 ; Potter's Run, 8 ; Potter's Creek ; Polhemus' Landing, (1795) 35 ; Polhemus' saw-mill, (1800) 39 ; John Pierce's tract, 12 ; Pierce's Cabin Brook, 23 ; Pine Tavern, 37 ; Phillips' Road, (1749) 13 ; Pangburn's Mill (1753) 18-29.

R

Ridgeway or South Branch of Tom's River ; Randolph Branch, Cedar Creek, 29 ; Round Swamp or Manapagua, 9 ; Riding Over Place, 9-10 ; Reedy Island, 38 ; Reedy Creek, near Kettle Creek, probably Meteteconk Neck, 38 ; Rummells, James, house South side

Meteteconk; Ridgway's saw-mill (1788) 31-28; Randolph—Randall's saw-mill, 32.

S

South Run of Tom's River, below Sutton's Cabin, 38-41; Stone Figure (1790) 37; Stone Hill or Indian Hill, 34-6; South Branch Tom's River, 38; Success Mill, 12 (probably Edward Beake's); Success Dwelling House, 16; Success Mill Brook, 10; Slab Branch of Toms River, (32?); Slab Bridge Run, South of Toms River, 32, 38, 40-3; Sunken Branch, Toms River, of Wrangle 32; Shamoe, (Branch of Ridgway); Shataquchong or Cumberland (or Borden's Run?) Salter's Swamp on Hurricane, 10; Salter's Swamp. Black's brook, 19; Sloop Creek, 10; Starkie's Cedar Swamp, [Hurricane,] 11; Starkie's Cellar 11; Shreve's Swamp, Obhonon, 11; Schenck's Mill (1761) Toms River, 23-30; Schenck's house, 23; Schenck's Mill, Kettle Creek, 24; Schenck's saw-mill, formerly Applegate's, 32; Southard's Neck on Wrangle, 28.

T

Tice's Bridge, 33; Tice's Brook, 33; Tice Van Horn's Brook: Tice's Landing, Forks Toms River, 42; Tunes' Brook and Creek (1799) 38-9; Tilton's saw-mill, 18.

U

Union Branch; Union saw-mill, 32-38; Union Brook that falls into Wrangle, 18 [?].

V

Van Horn's Brook, [1752] 18; Van Horn's (Matthew) Mill [1752] 18; Van Horn, old mill, [1795] 33; Van Horn [Tice] Bridge and Branch, 33; Van Horn [Mat.] Bridge [1760] 22.

W

Wrangle Creek [1750] 13; Webb's Mill (1796) 36; Webb's Mill Branch; Wegnaemesee or Long Swamp, 9; White Oak Hollow, South side Toms River road to Gen. Mounts, 14; White Oak Bottom: Wires' [Timothy] [1764] saw-mill brook, 23; Williams, John, saw-mill [1755] 19.

Y

Yankee Bridge | Davenport | 22; Yetman, John, 40.

Z

Zeb. Collins, 27-37.

EARLY SURVEYS IN OCEAN COUNTY.

It is evident that not long after Middletown and Shrewsbury were settled, explorations were made in behalf of the proprietors in what is now Ocean County, particularly of land along the seaboard and Barnegat Bay. In 1685, the Governor and proprietors, from their office in London, issued "Instructions concerning setting out of Land," in which they say :

VI. That wherever there is a convenient plot of land lying together containing twenty-four thousand acres, as we are informed will more especially be at Barnegat, it be divided and marked into twenty-four parts, a thousand acres to each propriety, and the parts being made as equal as can be for quality and situation; the first comers presently settling, are to have the choice of the division, and where several stand equal in that respect upon equal terms and time of settling, it be determined by lot. And that such properties as are in the rights of minors or widows, which as by accident may want proxies, or be ignorant of things there, may not be prejudiced, and yet such plots may not remain unsettled, the Deputy Governor and Commissioners are allowed to let small parts in the chief places of settlement, upon the shares of such proprietors at some small fee per annum to poor families, not exceeding fifty acres to a family to secure the quantity."

In old patents and surveys, all the water from Little Egg Harbor to the head of the bay near Manasquan was called Barnegat Bay and the land adjoining was often called Barnegat.

The following is a list of early surveys in what is now Ocean county. The large tracts were for proprietary rights. The smaller tracts were what were called

"headlands." As previously stated, the proprietors, in their grants and concessions, agreed to give to actual settlers a certain number of acres for each head in the family; to each man 120 acres; to his wife 120 acres; to each child 90 or 60 acres, etc. The settler could take this land all in one body or part in one place and part in another.

REV. WILLIAM MILLS.

AN OLD MONMOUTH PREACHER AND A HERO OF THE WAR.

The following sketch of Mr. Mills is by Rev. George A. Raybold, author of *Methodism in West Jersey*, whose ministrations in Ocean and Monmouth counties some fifty years ago are favorably remembered by many old citizens.

Mr. Mills was a native of Monmouth, of Quaker descent. The fire of patriotic feeling induced him, Quaker as he was, in 1776, to enter the American army in which he became an officer. He was taken prisoner by the British and was sent, after being changed from one vessel to another, to the West Indies. At length he was carried to Europe, from whence at the close of the war, he returned home and again settled in New Jersey. About the year 1792 the Methodist preachers came into the region of country where he resided. His wife solicited him to hear them, but he resisted, stating his belief that he had been so wicked his day of grace was past. By a remarkable dream he was at length convinced that there was mercy for him. He then attended the means of grace, until as he sought the Lord with all his heart, he soon found peace. He became a member of the first class formed in the vicinity of Shrewsbury in Monmouth. Soon after, he began to exhort others and was appointed class leader; and in the spring of 1799 he was received into the traveling connection. His labors as an itinerant began on Milford circuit, Delaware, from whence he was sent to various places and finally returned to Jersey.

In 1813 he was sent to Freehold, the place of his nativity and the first field of his Christian efforts. The

soldier who had faced death at the cannon's mouth on the land and on the sea, now, as his end approached, in reality felt no fear. He had a presentiment of his death and told his wife that "death seemed to follow him everywhere." His zeal in religious matters increased. The last time he left home he gave his wife sundry directions and advice in case he should die. He started as well as usual, and filled all his appointments, preaching most fervently until a short time before his death. On the fourth of December he left Long Branch, met class, and then returned to Mr. Lippencott's at the Branch. On Sunday morning he went into a room in Mr. Lippencott's to prepare for the service in the church, which was to commence at half-past ten o'clock. The congregation was then collecting and the family, thinking he stayed too long in the chamber, sent in to know the cause and found him fallen in a fit of apoplexy, almost deprived of sense. After a time he revived a little and on being asked if they should send for medical aid he replied: "The Lord is the best physician." At about twelve o'clock the stupor and other unfavorable symptoms returned; he lingered until about six the next morning and then peacefully departed for a world of rest.

In the year 1812, the year previous to Mr. Mills being sent to preach in Freehold circuit, the number of members embraced in the charge was seven hundred and thirty-six.

A REMARKABLE INDIAN.

The following is an additional well-authenticated account of that noted Indian character, INDIAN WILL, originally furnished to the *Shore Press* :

They sleep together; their ancient halls molder away. Ghosts are seen there at noon; the valley is silent, and the people shun the place of Lamor.-- *Ossian's War of Caros.*

Long, long years ago, when this section of country bordering on the Atlantic ocean was one continuous wild

waste, with nothing save stunted pines and scrub oak to greet the eye of the unfortunate wanderer who might be traveling this way, there was a kind of half civilized Indian, who lived at Indian Field, at the head of Shark River, and was known to the inhabitants around as Indian Will. His old cabin was a half civilized looking affair, composed of mortar, stone, logs, and hides, the latter formerly covering the animals that were so unfortunate as to fall beneath the fatal point of his index finger—for legend has it that Will was gifted with a strange power; whenever an animal or fowl became the object of his desire all he had to do was to point at it with his index finger, and the same would fall dead, as if stricken by a bullet or a flint-headed arrow.

According to Indian fashion, Will was a married man; his squaw came, so it is said, from the western section of New Jersey, and like himself, was from the old Delaware tribe of Indians, whose early history is enshrined in quite a halo of glory. Will was, despite his half civilized life, a true Indian, possessing all the stoicism of his race, and the same indifference to the taking of human life, when it in any way conflicted with his whims. Hannah, like all Indian wives, of the two—she and her husband—had the hardest time of it. She dressed the game and cleaned the fish, and, in fact, did all the work there was to be done in and around the cabin, while her lord and master, Indian Will, was off on fishing excursions, or in the forest of stunted pines, pointing his finger at a limping rabbit, opossum, or quail, as it chanced to be.

One day Indian Will was out on a hunting expedition, and left Hannah, who was sick with the measles, to get along the best she could in the lone cabin. In a little patch just back of the cabin Will had managed to get up sufficient gumption to plant some beans, and at the time to which we refer they were ripe and ready for picking. As I said just back, Hannah had the measles; her appetite was not of that kind that made what she had been eating heretofore palatable; she hardly knew

what she did want ; she hankered after something, and in an unfortunate moment her eyes rested on the beans ; they were just what she wanted ; so, without caring, or at least heeding the consequences, she picked them and put them in the iron pot in company with a bit of opossum. The fire was soon blazing on the rude hearth, over which hung the sooty crane, from which was pendant the iron pot containing the beans and opossum. Hannah ate heartily of the savory dish, and the results were, as far as her feelings were concerned, decidedly beneficial, but as far as her future welfare was concerned it was otherwise. The legend saith nought of the extent of time Will was absent, but, at all events, when he returned he noticed, the first thing of all, that some one had been in his bean patch and annihilated all hopes of his anent the anticipated feast. Hannah was still under the influence of her pleasant repast when she was confronted by her infuriated lord.

“Who,” he exclaimed, “has eaten my beans?”

Poor Hannah, with a stoicism peculiar to her race, replied, “I did !”

“Then you shall die,” exclaimed her savage mate ; “I will drown you !”

Poor Hannah made no reply, save a pantomimic one, which was the embodiment of resignation.

Indian Will was unrelenting. He commanded his dusky spouse to direct her footsteps to the neighboring river, which was in full view of the cabin, and followed with strident gait close behind her. Arriving at the water’s edge, he seized the unresisting offender, and, with apparent ease, plunged her head under the element. After holding her there for a number of minutes he drew her head out, when she gave a few gasps, indicating that life was not extinct. Will again plunged her, as before, and when he again drew her out, poor Hannah was dead. The place where she was drowned is still known as Deep Hole. Neath a guarled willow in the immediate neighborhood, he buried her, with her feet toward the West ; by her side he placed a pone of

Indian bread and some game, so that she might have something to eat while on her journey to the happy hunting ground. This being done, the savage went about his business, perfectly unconcerned, but in all probability pained somewhat to know that in the future he would have to be his own servant. Time passed on, I know not how many weeks it was, when Hannah's brothers began to wonder why they did not hear from her, or why she did not pay them a visit, as it had been her wont in times passed. Among themselves they got to talking over the matter one day, when it was decided among them that the brother, who rejoiced under the un-Indian name of Jacob, should pay a visit to Indian Field and ascertain how matters stood. Jacob's journey was on foot, so it necessarily took him a number of days to accomplish the task. Arriving at Will's cabin, he found him just preparing some game for the appeasement of his gastric longings.

Jacob was surprised—that is, in the sense that an Indian is surprised—to see the mate of his sister in such an ignoble occupation, and asked Will where Hannah was.

"I drowned her," replied Will, "because she ate my beans."

"She was my sister," rejoined Jacob, "and it falls on me to avenge her death, so you must prepare to die. Let the struggle between us take place by yon bank, so that the same water that beheld Hannah's death may also witness thine."

"Will Hannah's brother permit me to eat, and join with me in the feast, ere we embrace in the death struggle?"

"Be it so," replied Jacob, and both sat down and ate of the food, while their respective faces betrayed no signs of the ominous thoughts that were burdening their minds.

During the repast not a word was spoken by either Will or Jacob. The ceremony was eventually over, when the two walked in single file, Will leading the way,

until they came near to the place still designated as the Deep Hole ; here they stopped and for a moment stood face to face. Jacob was the first to move ; he rushed forward and in an instant they closed in on one another. The struggle for mastery lasted for some time, but at last Will's foot came in contact with a stubble, and down he went, with Jacob at the top ; the latter then pulled from his belt a long keen knife, with which he intended to fulfill his mission. Jacob had his victim, as it were, pinioned to the ground, and at his mercy, but being, as it were, controlled by a spirit of magnanimity, he said :

“He who brought Hannah to an untimely end can now cast his eyes to the West, and for the last time gaze on the setting sun.”

Will availed himself of the opportunity, and when doing so, Jacob, thinking his victim secure, began fumbling around his belt for a bit of Indian weed, for he became possessed with an irresistible desire to exercise his molars, and in an unguarded moment relieved his arm from confinement, and seizing a pine knot, dealt Jacob a powerful blow in the temple, and over he toppled, as lifeless as a defunct herring.

Having escaped from his peril, Will arose from his late uncomfortable position, and with a grunt of satisfaction gazed on the prostrate form of his would-be slayer. He did not take the trouble to bury his victim, but left him where he died, thinking the wild beast and buzzard could attend to the case better than he could.

A number of days following the last mentioned fact some circumstances led Indian Will to pass by the spot where it occurred, when from some cause he fancied he heard the body snore, so he came to the conclusion that Jacob was only enjoying a long sleep, and fearing he might awake at any time and give him further trouble, jumped several times on the body, and, finally, after satisfying himself that Jacob was dead, indifferently covered it with earth and leaves and passed on, and from all indications thought no more of it.

Will was an Indian, and so, for that reason, remorse was something that never bothered him. The days went by as days before the late tragic event had done. He wandered through the echoing forests, and during moonlight nights he indulged in his favorite pastime of bringing down the opossum and coon by the pointing of his fatal finger. When not engaged in hunting he would linger around the old village inn or his secluded cabin, and revel in imaginary bliss by drinking the white man's firewater whenever he could get it.

One day he was stretched out at full length, under the shade of a tree which stood by his cabin ; he was not sleeping, but evidently was taking his ease, when he was brought to a realization of imminent peril by the appearance of Jacob's three brothers, who from the fact of his not returning according to promise, led them to come in search of him, and also to inquire into the matter that was the cause of his journey.

Will made no effort to evade the questions that were addressed to him by the three brothers. He told them poor Hannah was dead ; that he drowned her because she ate his beans ; also that Jacob was dead ; contrary to his expectations, in a death struggle Jacob was the victim and not he.

The three brothers heard the story, at the conclusion of which they in unison gave significant grunts, when one, who acted as spokesman, told Will his time had come, and that he must make himself ready for death.

With evident resignation, Will told his brother that he was willing to die ; that life had ceased to possess its charms ; but he made one request, that was that they procure a gallon of firewater, so that they together might have a happy time before he took his final departure to join his poor Hannah in the land of the Great Spirit. The brothers assented to Will's request, the firewater was procured, and in the cabin of the condemned Will the happy times commenced. The brothers were not backward in drinking liberally of the firewater, and in due

course of time were fully under its influence, and eventually dropped, one after the other, into a drunken slumber. Will, in the meantime, though he begrudged the brothers the whiskey they drank, made up his mind that life was dearer than it, and so pretended to drink a great deal more than he actually did, and from all indications was as drunk as they were; but when snoring on the part of the three avengers commenced, Will cautiously assumed a new role, and began business. Will procured a tomahawk, which was near at hand, and began the work of destruction. The brother who received the first attention evidently did not know who struck him, but the second one who was the recipient of the murderous blow was aroused to that extent that he was enabled to give birth to several unearthly sounds before he resigned his hold on life. The noise made by the expiring Indian aroused the third brother, and would have been the means of frustrating Will's plan, had not the latter's dog dashed to the rescue; he was a knowing canine, and seemingly comprehended the whole affair, for he seized the awakened Indian by the throat and held him in position until his master came forward and culminated his murderous plan. Will stood up in his cabin, and looking upon the bloody work he had accomplished, stoically said: "Poor Hannah's gone—four good brothers gone, too—all because poor Hannah ate my b-eans! Ugh!"

Without much ado Will dragged the bodies of the defunct Indians out of his cabin, and at a spot a few rods distant gave them what he thought to be a proper burial. He then returned to his cabin and resolved himself into a committee of investigation to ascertain the quantity of whisky left for his consumption.

Following his last achievement Will came to the conclusion that poor Hannah's relatives would give him no more trouble. The months rolled by and he still continued his life of hunting and fishing, but for some reason a kind of cloud seemed to hang over his life; perhaps it was owing to the fact that Will's love for firewater increased and interfered with his success in obtaining

that which enabled him to purchase the "Oh, be joyful."

Near Indian Field, in Will's time, there stood an inn, the like of which were common in those days, where whiskey was unblushingly sold, for every one was privileged to become tipsy if he only possessed the necessary wherewithal. At the bar of this old inn, at the time to which I have a particular reference, Indian Will had become an habitual hanger-on; he neglected his former occupation of hunting and fishing, and owing to this fact was frequently without means to purchase his favorite beverage. Will had already become a debtor to the innkeeper, and so, when he asked for more whiskey on trust, he was flatly refused; his only reply to the innkeeper's fiat was an habitual "Ugh!" and with the tread of offended dignity he strutted out of the room, and directed his course toward the beach.

Whether Will's journey to the beach was for the purpose of philosophical meditation is a question that has never been fathomed; at all events, to the beach he went, and with eyes directed toward the incoming waters proceeded to pace down shore, leaving his moccasin prints in the shimmering sand. Will had not proceeded far in his stroll when he discovered, much to his satisfaction, a number of pieces of shining metal half buried in the sand. He eagerly stooped down and picked them up, and, contrary to his expectations, they proved to be Spanish dollars. In these dollars Will saw visions of fire-water, and pushing his search still further, he was rewarded with a handful of the Spanish coin. Thinking that the quantity of money in his possession was sufficient to purchase whiskey enough to satisfy his desire for days to come, he withdrew from the beach, and with a vigorous and consequential step directed his course toward the old inn.

Will's entrance in the barroom was a source of surprise to those there congregated, who had so recently seen his departure, and their surprise was increased when he strutted up to the bar and threw thereon his handful of dollars, exclaiming at the same time:

"Now will you let Indian Will have more whiskey?"

The innkeeper surveyed with mingled greed and astonishment the profuse outpouring of that which was a scarcity in the neighborhood and before Will had time to again express his desire, took down the whiskey decanter and tumbler, and told him to help himself. Owing to Will's recent impecunious condition he had been without his usual portion for an uncommon long time, so the present occasion, so far as the magnitude of the potation was concerned, was an uncommon one. Owing to the transformative qualities of the whiskey, Will's truculent demeanor gave away to one of a more affable nature. So the innkeeper also assumed the affable, and, after he had safely stored away the Spanish dollars, persuaded Will to follow him into a private room, where he underwent a cryptic examination. The result of the interview was simply this: Indian Will agreed to conduct the innkeeper to the beach and show him where the Spanish dollars were found.

The innkeeper did not think it policy to go immediately to the beach, and so retained Will in voluntary confinement for a while. One after another left the old hotel, until finally the guests were all gone. At last the two, Will and the innkeeper, started for the beach. Arriving at the spot where the coin was discovered they began searching for additional treasures. As the waves receded the innkeeper discovered a kind of iron chest, half buried in the sand. Fortunately the tide was falling, and enabled the treasure trove hunters to obtain possession of the trunk without much trouble. With their united strength they brought it high upon the shore, and a brief examination convinced the innkeeper that he had possession of the treasure box from which came the coin obtained by Indian Will. From the action of the elements, the box had been unjointed enough to enable the coin to escape. Suffice to say that the chest was, as soon as circumstances would allow, taken to the inn, which upon examination proved to contain a princely sum of money in Spanish coins.

From the time of the discovery of the iron chest, the life of the innkeeper, or otherwise his mode of living, underwent a radical change. He soon relinquished his hostship of the inn and built a residence more to his liking in the immediate vicinity. The fact of the discovery of the treasure trove was in a measure a secret between the innkeeper and Indian Will. Of course there was a great deal of talk about the innkeeper's sudden rise in point of wealth; there were surmises in reference to it, and they frequently fell little short of the mark; in fact—

'Twas long the talk of the neighborhood

The old innkeeper acquired considerable real estate, and this, when he had done with the things of earth, passed to his children, whose descendants to this day still dwell along the shore, and can thank the old ocean and Indian Will for whatever wealth they possess.

Indian Will, after the find, ceased to live in his old cabin, and became a part and parcel of the innkeeper's household; his wants were few, and were ungrudgingly provided by the innkeeper—the principal wants being tobacco and fire-water.

Tradition has it that Indian Will had two half grown sons, who, like the ordinary urchins of our time, delighted in having to do with pyrotechnics. They got hold of their father's powder horn one day and in some way ignited its contents; it flashed up and horribly disfigured both of their faces. Like the Spartans of old, Indian Will did not think it to their benefit, or to those perfectly formed, for the young backs to continue longer on the face of the earth, so he killed them and buried them in Indian Field. Their names, so it is said, were Dick and Dave, and their mounds are still to be seen, as corroborations of the tradition.

Poor Hannah and her brothers—if the stories of the credulous are worthy of serious attention—"did not sleep quietly in their graves." At intervals in the last fifty years, local gossips have said that during the moonlighted nights of autumn—about that stage of the

season's progress when the hue of decay has enstamped itself on the foliage of the forest, and the withered blades of corn rustle in the faintest breezes—they have seen the diaphanous forms of the unfortunates rise suddenly from the earth, float gracefully along for a distance, and as suddenly disappear. There is nothing traditionary that indicates that he who should have been was ever "haunted." According to the most authentic versions, the closing years of Will's life were in harmony with his plane of thinking; perfectly happy, he lived to a ripe old age, and died some seventy-five years ago, the last of his tribe, and was buried at Indian Field. Contrary to what should have been his just deserts, Indian Will, during the last of his career, "lived in peace, died in grease, and was buried in a pot of ashes."

WAS OLIVER CROMWELL'S BROTHER AN EARLY SETTLER OF MONMOUTH?

A tradition handed down in some branches of the Crowell family in the United States that they descend from the noted Cromwell family of England, and that the name was changed by the first of the family who came to America, for fear of the persecutions which followed members of the family of the Protector. It seems evident that some of the ancestors of the Crowell family were desirous of assuming a feigned name, for when they landed in Massachusetts they were first known by the name of Crowe, as may be seen by reference to Freeman's History of Cape Cod and other works, and the name of Crowe is found among the first settlers of Woodbridge, N. J., as may be seen by reference to Dally's History of Woodbridge.

In the old Town Book of Middletown, pages 31-33 and 57, an Edward Crome is named as having bought land in Middletown in 1670 and as selling the same in 1674. The name of Crome is an unusual one and difficult to account for, and it is probable that it should have been transcribed Crowe; and that the person meant was

Edward Crowe, whose name shortly after appears at Woodbridge, N. J., with the Parkers and others who came from Massachusetts to that place. If this supposition is correct, then it is probable that this man who was among the first settlers of Old Monmouth, was the one traditions allege to have been a brother of the noted Oliver Cromwell of England.

Those familiar with English history will remember a tradition recorded that about 1638 several ships bound for New England, on board of which were Oliver Cromwell, who was subsequently Protector, Pym Hampden, Haselrig and other leading Puritans, were stopped in the Thames by the King's orders and all the passengers forbid leaving England. Some writers doubt the story, but Paxton Hood, in his life of the Protector, says the rumor seems to be too extended to be altogether unfounded. He thinks these patriots were actually on board the ships. This tradition points to the supposition that the King did not wish members of certain families to leave England. And here comes in the reason why some members of the Cromwell family had to assume some other name that they might stand a chance to get to New England. This difficulty would not occur with the sons of Col. John Cromwell in Holland, for they could leave that country without trouble under their real name, and this will account for the John Cromwell at Woodbridge, N. J., who shortly removed to Westchester Co., N. Y.

AN OLD IRISH PATENT OF NOBILITY.

We copy below a curious document on parchment, some 88 years old. The writing is very beautiful, but the punctuation and use of capitals, which we have given, exactly, seem regardless of rules. It is contained in a tin case, outside of which is a little box with lid ingeniously arranged. This once contained the seal, which was of wax, and attached to the patent by a ribbon. It is a patent or right to wear a coat-of-arms, and is granted by "the King of Arms of Ireland," to the one DANIEL

CRANEY and his decendants forever. It was found in a garret of the JACOB BROWN estate, of Matawan, by Mr. CORTENIUS WYCKOFF. At the top of the parchment, beautifully painted, are the escutcheons, or coat-of-arms, the one to the left is that of the King of Arms, or Herald, himself; the one to the right shows the new insignia granted to CRANEY. The one at the left has upon the scroll, underneath, the words, ARMA OFFICERI' ULSTERI.' Above this is the shield, the lower part occupied by a red cross on a golden ground or field. The upper part of the shield, on a red ground, has in the center a Lion passant, in gold, to its right is a golden portcullis, and to its left is the Irish harp in gold. Over the shield is the crest, so called, which is a crown of gold, with ermine and crimson satin; this is surmounted by a thistle in gold. On the golden band of the crown is the motto MISERERE ME. The new coat-of-arms is painted at the right upper corner of the patent. It is described in the patent which here follows :

To all and Singular to whom the Presents shall come Sic
 Chichester Fortescue Knt. Mstr King of Arms and Principal
 Herald of all Ireland sendeth Greeting.

Whereas Daniel Craney late of Portarlinton in the
 Queens County and now of Fimchal in the Island of
 Maderia Gentleman has made application to me to grant
 unto him fit and proper Armorial Bearings.

Know Ye therefore that I the said Mstr by virtue of
 the power and authority to me given DO by these
 presents Grant and Confm unto the said Daniel Craney the
 Arms following Viz't,

Argent on a mount vert an elephant proper, on a chief
 per pale Gules and Argent. in dextera crane proper, in sinister

a wolf rampant *Or*. For Crest, an arm embowered vested Azure cuffed Gules, holding a cutlass proper. And for Motto Amor Proximi.

The whole as above more clearly depicted to be borne and used by him the said Daniel Craney and his descendants forever according to the Laws of Arms.

In Witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my Name and Title and affix the Seal of my office this fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eight.
 Chichester Fortescue Ulster—King of Arms of All Ireland.

In herallding, every color and character is symbolic, and while each has a meaning of its own, when united, or combined with one or two others, it then assumes another meaning. Argent means silver by itself, and symbolizes purity and innocence, but if combined with red, it means boldness. Gules means red; Vert, green. Or, gold; Azure, blue. The elephant from an Egyptian hieroglyphic, means wealth. The crane is a pun on the name Craney. The significance of the wolf does not occur to us. As wolves once infested Ireland, perhaps the Craney progenitors had performed some deftly deeds in their extermination. The emblazonry of the elephant is amusing, for it has its tusks growing out of the lower jaw; but as the heraldic limner knew no better, this would cause no trouble, it being on heraldic grounds orthodoxically correct.

HISTORY OF THE POTTER CHURCH.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF ITS FOUNDER AND ITS FIRST
 PREACHER.

In giving the history of this church, it is proper first to quote the account found in the journal of the celebrated

Rev. John Murray, the founder of the Universalist Society in America, as this account has made the Potter Church noted in the religious history of our country.

The Rev. John Murray, the first preacher of Universalism in America, sailed from England for New York, July 21, 1770. When he left England, though a warm advocate of the principles of that society, he was not a regular preacher, and had but little idea then of becoming one in America. During a thick fog in the early part of the month of September, the brig "Hand in Hand," on which he was acting as supercargo, struck on the outer bar of old Cranberry Inlet (now closed,) nearly opposite Toms River. She soon passed over, and was held by her anchors from going ashore. Here she remained several days before she could be got off. While lying here the provisions of the brig were exhausted, and after locking up the vessel, all hands proceeded in a boat across the bay in search of sustenance. Being unacquainted with the main, they spent the greater part of the day before they could effect their purpose, after which, it being late, they proceeded to a tavern to stay all night. Mr. Murray's mind appears to have been much exercised by eventful scenes in his previous life, and he longed to get somewhere where the busy cares of the world would not disturb his meditations; and hence as soon as the boatmen arrived at the tavern, he left them for a solitary walk through the dark pine grove. "Here," said he, "I was as much alone as I could wish, and my heart exclaimed, 'Oh, that I had in this wilderness the lodging of a poor warfaring man; some cave, some grot, some place where I might finish my days in calm repose.'" As he thus passed along musing, he unexpectedly reached a small log house where he saw a girl cleaning fish; he requested her to sell him some. She had none to spare, but told him he could get all he wanted at the next house. "What, this?" said Mr. Murray, pointing to one he could just discern through the woods. The girl told him no, that was a meetinghouse. He was much surprised to find a

meetinghouse there, in the woods. He was directed to pass on by the meetinghouse, and at the next house he would find fish. He went on as directed, and came to the door, near which was a large pile of fish of various sorts, and standing by was a tall man, rough in appearance and evidently advanced in years. "Pray, sir," said Mr. Murray, "will you have the goodness to sell me one of those fish?" "No, sir," was the abrupt reply of the old gentleman. "That is strange," replied Mr. Murray, "when you have so many fish, to refuse me a single one!" "I did not refuse you a fish, sir; you are welcome to as many as you please, but I do not sell the article; I do not sell the fish, sir, I have them for taking up, and you may obtain them the same way." Mr. Murray thanked him; the old man then inquired what he wanted of them, and was told he wished them for supper for the mariners at the tavern. The old man offered to send the fish over for him and urged Mr. Murray to tarry with him that night. Mr. Murray consented to return after visiting the crew at the public house. The old gentleman was Thomas Potter. Mr. Murray says he was astonished to see so much genuine politeness and hospitality under so rough an exterior, but his astonishment was greatly increased on his return. The old man's room was prepared, his fire bright and his heart opened. "Come," said he, "my friend, I am glad you have returned, I have longed to see you, I have been expecting you a long time." Expecting him! Mr. Murray was amazed and asked what he meant. Mr. Potter replied: "I must answer in my own way. I am a poor ignorant man, and know neither how to read or write; I was born in these woods, and worked on these grounds until I became a man, when I went on coasting voyages from here to New York; I was then about getting married, but in going to New York once I was pressed on board of a man-of-war and taken in Admiral Warren's ship to Cape Breton. I never drank any rum, so they saved my allowance; but I would not bear an affront, so if any of the officers struck me I struck

them again, but the admiral took my part and called me his new-light man. When I reached Louisburg, I ran away, and traveled barefooted through the country and almost naked to New York, where I was known and supplied with clothes and money, and soon returned home, where I found my girl married. This rendered me unhappy, but I recovered my tranquillity and married her sister. I settled down to work, and got forward quite fast, constructed a saw-mill and possessed myself of this farm and five hundred acres of adjoining land. I entered into navigation, own a sloop, and have now got together a fair estate. I am, as I said, unable to read or write, but I am capable of reflection; the sacred Scriptures have been often read to me, from which I gathered that there is a great and good Being who has preserved and protected me through innumerable dangers, and to whom we are all indebted for all we enjoy; and as he has given me a house of my own I conceived I could do no less than to open it to the stranger, let him be who he would; and especially if a traveling minister passed this way he always received an invitation to put up at my house and hold his meetings here.

“I continued in this practice for more than seven years, and illiterate as I was, I used to converse with them, and was fond of asking them questions. They pronounced me an odd mortal, declaring themselves at a loss what to make of me; while I continued to affirm that I had but one hope; I believed that Jesus suffered death for my transgressions, and this alone was sufficient for me. At length my wife grew weary of having meetings held in her house, and I determined to build a house for the worship of God. I had no children, and I knew that I was beholden to Almighty God for everything which I possessed, and it seemed right I should appropriate a part of what He bestowed for His service. My neighbors offered their assistance, but ‘No,’ said I, ‘God has given me enough to do this work without your aid, and as He has put it into my heart to do so, so I will do.’ ‘And who,’ it was asked, ‘will be your preacher?’ I answered,

‘God will send me a preacher, and of a very different stamp from those who have heretofore preached in my house. The preachers we have heard are perpetually contradicting themselves; but that God who has put it into my heart to build this house, will send one who shall deliver unto me His own truth—who shall speak of Jesus Christ and his salvation.’ When the house was finished, I received an application from the Baptists, and I told them if they could make it appear that God Almighty was a Baptist I should give them the building at once. The Quakers and Presbyterians received similar answers. ‘No,’ said I, ‘as I firmly believe that all mankind are equally dear to Almighty God, they shall all be equally welcome to preach in this house which I have built. My neighbors assured me that I should never see a preacher whose sentiments corresponded with my own, but I uniformly replied I assuredly would. I engaged for the first year with a man whom I greatly disliked; we parted, and for some years we have had no stated minister. My friends often asked me, ‘Where is the preacher of whom you spoke?’ and my constant reply was, ‘He will by and by make his appearance.’ The moment, sir, I saw your vessel on shore it seemed as if a voice had audibly sounded in my ears, ‘There, Potter, in that vessel, cast away on that shore, is the preacher you have so long been expecting.’ I heard the voice and believed the report, and when you came up to my door and asked for the fish, the same voice seemed to repeat, ‘Potter, this is the man—this is the person whom I have sent to preach in your house!’”

As may be supposed, Murray was immeasurably astonished at Mr. Potter’s narrative, but yet had not the least idea that his wish could ever be realized. He asked him what he could discern in his appearance to lead him to mistake him for a preacher. “What,” said Potter, “could I discern when you were on the vessel that could induce this conclusion? Sir, it is not what I saw or see, but what I feel, which produces in my mind full conviction. Murray replied that he must be deceived, as he

should never preach in that place or anywhere else.

"Have you never preached? Can you say you never preached?"

"I cannot, but I never intend to preach again."

"Has not God lifted up the light of His countenance upon you? Has He not shown you the truth?"

"I trust he has."

"Then how dare you hide this truth? Do men light a candle and put it under a bushel? If God has shown you His salvation, why should you not show it to your fellow-men? But I know that you will—I am sure that God Almighty has sent you to us for this purpose. I am not deceived, sir, I am sure I am not deceived."

Murray was much agitated when this man thus spoke on, and began to wonder whether or no, God, who ordains all things, had not ordained that this should come to pass; but his heart trembled, he tells us, at the idea. He says he endeavored to quiet his own fears and to silence the warm-hearted old man by informing him he was supercargo of the vessel, that property to a large amount was entrusted to his care, and that the moment the wind changed he was under solemn obligations to depart.

"The wind will never change," said Potter, "until you have delivered to us, in that meetinghouse, a message from God."

Murray still resolutely determined never to enter any pulpit as a preacher; but being much agitated in mind, asked to be shown to bed after he had prayed with the family. When they parted for the night his kind host solemnly requested him to think of what he said.

"Alas," says Murray, "he need not have made this request; it was impossible to banish it from my mind; when I entered my chamber and shut the door, I burst into tears; I felt as if the hand of God was in the events which had brought me to this place, and I prayed most ardently that God would assist and direct me by His counsel.

So much exercised was he in mind that he spent the greater part of the night in praying and weeping, "dreading more than death," he says, "supposing death to be an object of dread, the idea of engaging as a public character."

In his writings he gives the substance of his meditations on that memorable night. In the morning his good friend renewed his solicitations: "Will you speak to me and my neighbors of the good things which belong to our peace?"

Murray, seeing only thick woods, the tavern across the field excepted, requested to know what he meant by neighbors.

"O, sir, we assemble a large congregation whenever the meetinghouse is opened; indeed, when my father first settled here, he was obliged to go twenty miles to grind a bushel of corn, but now there are more than seven hundred inhabitants within that distance."

Murray still could not be prevailed upon to yield, but Potter insisted and seemed positive the wind would not change until he had spoken to the people. Thus urged, Murray began to waver, and at length he tells us he "implored God, who sometimes condescends to indulge individuals with tokens of His approbation, graciously to indulge me upon this important occasion, and that if it was His will that I should obtain my soul's desire by passing through life as a private individual; if such was not His will, that I should engage as a preacher in the ministry, He would vouchsafe to grant me such a wind as might bear me from this shore before another Sabbath. I determined to take the changing of the wind for an answer."

But the wind changed not, and towards the close of the Saturday afternoon he reluctantly gave his consent to preaching the next day, and Mr. Potter immediately despatched his men on horseback to notify the neighbors, which they were to continue to do until ten o'clock in the evening. Mr. Murray appears to have had but little rest that night, thinking over the responsibilities of the

avocation he was so unexpectedly about to be engaged in, and of what he should say and how he should address the people; but the passage: "Take no thought what ye shall say," etc., appears to have greatly relieved his mind. Sunday morning they proceeded to the church, Potter very joyful and Murray uneasy, distrusting his own abilities to realize the singularly high-formed expectations of his kind host. The church at that day is described as being "neat and convenient, with a pulpit rather after the Quaker mode, with but one new pew and that a large square one just below the pulpit in which sat the venerable Potter and his family and visiting strangers; the rest of the seats were constructed with backs, roomy and even elegant." As Murray was preaching, Potter looked up into the pulpit, his eyes sparkling with pleasure, seemingly completely happy at the fulfillment of what he believed a promise long deferred. We have no record of the substance of this, the first Universalist sermon in America, nor of its impression upon any of the hearers save one—that one, Thomas Potter himself, appears to have had all his expectations realized, and upon their return home overwhelmed Murray with his frank warm-hearted congratulations; and soon visitors poured in. Said Potter to them: "This is the happiest day of my life; there, neighbors, there is the minister God has sent me." Murray was so overcome by the old man's enthusiastic demonstrations that he retired to his room, and tells us he "prostrated himself at the throne of grace, and besought God to take him and do with him what he pleased."

After a while he returned to the company and found the boatmen with them, who wished him to go on board immediately, as the wind was fair. So he was compelled to leave. His host was loth to part with him, and exacted a promise from him to return, which he soon did, and preached often in the Potter church, and other villages. The first place he visited during this stay was Toms River. He relates two or three interesting scenes occur-

ring here, in explaining to individuals his peculiar religious views. The next village he visited was Manahawkin.

For many years, and though travelling in various parts of the United States, yet as long as Thomas Potter lived, his house at Goodluck was considered by Murray as his home. At length, after being away some time on a religious mission, he returned and found that his good old friend was dead; his letter describing this visit, recounting some of the scenes of Potter's life, his traits of character, his own feelings, etc., is full of tender feeling and sincere grief, admirably expressed, and the substance of the discourse which he preached on that occasion, in that memorable old chapel, is a touching specimen of Murray's eloquence. A brief extract will serve to give an idea of Murray's style and of his feelings towards his departed friend. His text was: "For ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's." Towards the close of his discourse, pointing towards Potter's grave, which could be seen from where he stood he says:

"Through yonder open casement I behold the grave of a man, the recollection of whom swells my heart with gratitude, and fills my eyes with tears. There sleeps the sacred dust of him who well understood the advantages resulting from the public worship of God. There rests the ashes of him who glorified God in his body and in his spirit, which he well knew were the Lord's. He believed he was bought with a price, and therefore he declared that all that he had and all that he was were righteously due to God, who created and purchased him with a price all price beyond. There rests the precious dust of the friend of strangers, whose hospitable doors were ever open to the destitute, and him who had none to relieve his sufferings; his dust reposes close to this edifice, itself a monument of his piety. Dear, faithful man! when last I stood in this place, he was present among the assembly of the people. I marked his glistening eye; it always glistened at the emphatic name of

Jesus. Even now, I behold in imagination, his venerable countenance ; benignity is seated on his brow ; his mind apparently open and confiding ; tranquillity repositeth upon his features ; every varying emotion evincing faith in that enduring peace which passeth understanding. Let us, my friends, imitate his philanthropy, his charity, his piety. I may never meet you again until we unite to swell the loud hallelujahs before the throne of God. But to hear of your faith, of your perseverance, of your works of charity, of your brotherly love, will heighten my enjoyments and soothe my sorrows, even to the verge of mortal pilgrimage."

Potter, in his will, left the church to Murray. It was Mr. Murray's desire as well as Mr. Potter's, that the church should be kept free to all denominations for the worship of God.

The will of THOMAS POTTER was dated May 11, 1777, proved May 2, 1782, and is recorded in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton. In regard to the church he says :

"The house I built for those that God shall cause to meet there, to serve or worship him to the same use still, and I will that my dear friend JOHN MURRAY, preacher of the gospel, shall have the sole direction and management of said house and one acre of land, where the house now stands, for the use above mentioned."

The house and lot was sold to Methodists by deed, dated November 7, 1809 ; the deed is from Nathaniel Cook, of Monmouth County, of the first part, and Paul Potter, Samuel Woodmansee, John Cranmer, Caleb Falkinburg, Isaac Rogers, John Tilton and David Bennett, Trustees. Consideration, one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The church was rebuilt in 1841, while Rev. Noah Edwards was pastor on the circuit. The Trustees then were Joseph Holmes, Amos Falkinburg, James Day, Reuben Tilton, Paul Potter and Joseph Preston. For rebuilding \$703.70 was subscribed, of which amount \$667.20 was paid in to Trustees ; the balance was not collected.

The last services held by the Universalists in this church was in the Fall of 1874.

This church property is now under the control of the Methodists; the Universalists, although manifesting little or no disposition to dispute their claims, yet contend that its sale was through "the mismanagement of the executor to satisfy illegal claims," etc.

In the burying ground of the church a headstone was erected over the grave of Thomas Potter May 15, 1833, and surrounded by an iron fence. The headstone bears the following inscription:

In Memory
OF
THOMAS POTTER,
Friend and Patron
OF
JOHN MURRAY,
An Early Advocate
OF
UNIVERSALISM IN AMERICA.

Have we not all one Father?

Erected May 15, 1833.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN FORKED RIVER.

A few years ago the *New Jersey Courier* published a communication which, after reference to Presbyterianism previous to the Revolution, says: "Subsequent to the Revolution, we have found no written or traditional mention of Presbyterians along shore, until about the year 1828, when Mr. Amos Salter, who had been a member of the noted old First Presbyterian Church, at Newark, N. J., located at Forked River. Soon after his arrival here, he wrote to an old friend, the Rev. Solomon Carpenter, requesting him to visit and preach at Forked River and vicinity. Mr. Carpenter was, in his day, a noted Presbyterian clergyman and evangelist, who had labored with remarkable success in Essex and Morris counties and vicinity. In compliance with this request,

Mr. Carpenter and his wife, who, by the way, was a most faithful and zealous helper in Christian labor, proceeded to Forked River. Mr. Carpenter labored at Forked River and vicinity for a brief time, and was assisted at times by his wife who (an aged minister says) made the best prayers he ever heard. He died a year or two after this visit, and his wife subsequently married Rev. John R. McDowell, of New York, who was the founder of the American Moral Reform Society."

Mr. Carpenter had a brother Ephraim who occasionally preached along shore about the same time.

Rev. Mr. Newell, a young Presbyterian clergyman, came to Forked River about December, 1844, and taught school until June, 1845, and while here he held religious services as opportunity offered.

About this time Mr. and Mrs. William Gulick, of the celebrated Gulick Sandwich Island missionary family, lived at Forked River, having returned to the United States on account of the health of Mrs. G., who was a most estimable Christian, of fine educational attainments. She taught a small select school, but though of Presbyterian proclivities, neither of them were able to do much in the way of holding religious services.

About the first of June, 1850, Rev. Thomas S. Dewing, who has been mentioned in speaking of Presbyterianism at Toms River, located along shore. In a private letter written in 1877, Mr. Dewing states that he had seven preaching places from Toms River to Manahawkin.

At Forked River he preached in the old school-house. He took especial interest in the Sabbath School, of which he was superintendent and which was the first regular Presbyterian Sunday school established at Forked River. Among the teachers who assisted him were Miss Angeline Holmes, since deceased, Miss Laura E. Holmes (now Mrs. Captain E. M. Lonan), Miss Sarah A. Rogers (now Mrs. W. A. Low), Misses Eleanor and Catharine Jones, Edwin Salter and probably occasionally B. Franklin Holmes and Enoch Jones.

In the summer of 1860 a Sunday School was again established through the instrumentality of a Presbyterian, Miss Robbins, an estimable Christian lady who had charge of the district school. At her solicitation, Edwin Salter acted as superintendent and Misses Emelia Holmes, Mary J. Lonan, Adelaide Stout, Jane E. Jones, Elizabeth Sutphen and Lodisa Rogers, and Mrs. Edgar Thompson and Henry Howell acted as teachers; Miss Robbins herself took charge of a class of young ladies, and Mr. Salter of the older boys. At another time, Miss Emelia Smith, a Presbyterian lady, who had charge of the district school and who made her home with Capt. Joseph Holmes, exerted a favorable influence in favor of the society to which she belonged.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FORKED RIVER.

The Presbyterian Society of Forked River and vicinity bought the building erected by the Baptists at Cedar Creek and the certificate of the incorporation of "The Presbyterian Church of Cedar Creek" was recorded June 17, 1857, and names as trustees Joseph Holmes, James Jones and William A. Low.

The building was taken down in 1865 and removed to Forked River. It had been bought of the Baptists in 1857 chiefly through the agency of Rev. Dr. Charles F. Worrell. At Forked River it was put up on a lot presented by Mr. James Jones. The certificate of incorporation of the Presbyterian Church at Forked River states that at a meeting held June 9, 1865, the trustees elected were James Jones, Joseph Holmes and Benjamin F. Holmes. The certificate was filed in County Clerk's office September 19, 1865.

In March of the same year a Sabbath School was established, of which Rev. Mr. Frazee of Toms River, became superintendent, and it proved very successful.

Among the ministers who occasionally preached were Rev. Messrs. Darrach, D. V. McLean, J. H. Frazee, C. F. Worrell, Wm. S. Betts, Frank Chandler, Thaddeus Wilson

and Allen H. Brown. In January, 1871, Rev. Frank Chandler, of Freehold, presented the Sabbath School with a fine library comprising 200 volumes of new books.

June 17, 1873, a Presbyterian Church was regularly organized at Forked River.

The following were the first members of the church: Edwin R. Spaulding, Josephine M. Spaulding, John Bowers, Anna M. Bowers, Theodosia Bowers, Randolph Lane, Joseph Holmes, Sr., Ann Holmes, Deborah A. Stout, Mary J. Lonan.

On September 14, 1873, Rev. James M. Denton was called as the first pastor of the church. All efforts of ministers previous to that had been of a missionary character. He accepted, and was installed November 25, 1873.

The same evening the new pastor, Rev. Mr. Denton, was married to Miss Theodosia Bowers, daughter of John Bowers.

The superintendent of the Sunday School at this time was Elder E. R. Spaulding.

This church being under the same pastor as the Presbyterian Church at Barnegat, the successive pastors were the same.

THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL AT FORKED RIVER.

The first Sunday School established at Forked River was in 1828, and continued, probably, with some intermissions, until about 1831. It was organized through the efforts of Mr. Amos Salter, a Presbyterian from Newark, N. J., and living at Forked River. The books for the school were procured in part from the American Sunday School Union, and in part from some of Amos Salter's old Presbyterian friends at Newark.

The Sunday School was non-sectarian, as there was no Presbyterian in the vicinity but the superintendent, whose unselfish labors and conscientious adherence to old Presbyterian precepts and practices, even to reading the Bible and having family prayers morning and evening, made a favorable impression on the people of the vicinity.

The following list, though prepared from memory, gives the names of nearly all the regular attendants of the school: Elmira Rogers, Isaac Rogers, Katie Rogers (deaf and dumb), Joel Worden, Martha Worden, Daniel Worden, Samuel Worden, Anthony Salter, John Salter, Daniel Salter, Elizabeth Salter, Emeline Salter, Silas Salter, Smith Salter, Sarah Salter, Edwin Salter, Joseph Parker, Randolph Lane, Alice Lane, Ann Maria Lippincott, Debby Lippincott, Hannah Lippincott, Manly Lippincott, Jesse Bunnell, Miles Bunnell, Lydia Bunnell, Amos Bunnell, J. Snowden Bunnell, Melinda Bunnell, Augustus Conover, Joseph Conover, Angeline Holmes, Laura E. Holmes, Daniel L. Chamberlain, Sarah Chamberlain, Robert L. Chamberlain, John Chamberlain, Jane Chamberlain, Leonard Brinley, William (?) Soper, Catharine List, Judith List, Amanda Williams, John Russell, Hester Woolley, John Woolley, Ann Woolley, John Worden, James Worden, Elizabeth Worden, Harriet Worden, John Cornelius, Lydia Tilton, Cornelius Lane, James Chamberlain, William Ferguson, Leah Soper.

Of the above, Elmira Rogers married Capt. Samuel Beatty, Hannah Lippincott married Capt. Anthony Camburn, Elizabeth Salter married Capt. J. Conover Williams, Ann Woolley married Capt. Randolph Lane, Hester Woolley married Capt. John Parker, Emeline Salter married Capt. David S. Parker, Amanda Williams married Capt. Jacob Vaughn, Laura E. Holmes married Capt. Edward Lonan, Martha Worden married John Barkalew, Sarah Chamberlain married Joseph Yarnall.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT FORKED RIVER.

The certificate of incorporation of this church is dated October 13, 1884, and names as Trustees Charles P. Bunnell, B. S. Chamberlain, Job Faulkinburgh, Ananias G. Wilbert, Uriah Havens, Winfield S. Parker and Charles Williams.

Services were first held in it in the fall of 1887, before the edifice was completed and while Rev. Mr. Tomlin was pastor in charge. The Methodists had held

services in the old Forked River schoolhouses almost from Bishop Asbury's time.

GOODLUCK DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE, NO. 107.

The charter of this Division, dated March 12, 1849, names as charter members Joseph Parker, Samuel Potter, Jacob Platt, David I. C. Rogers and others; and was signed by Wm. P. Searles, G. W. P., and Henry B. Howell, Jr., G. S. of the Grand Lodge of the State. It was incorporated the following year, Cornelius Lane, W. P., and Charles W. Bunnell, R. S., and the certificate recorded December 21, 1850.

HOLMES' OLD MILL.

The upper mill on the north branch of Forked River was formerly known as Holmes' Mill. On the first of August, 1759, a survey of one and one-half acres there was made to Jeremiah Stilwell "at request of John Holmes, the elder." This tract was by the mill-pond. In 1760, John Holmes, the elder, bought sixteen acres.

In 1766 John Holmes, the elder, and Daniel Holmes bought 10.60 acres.

John Holmes, the elder, died intestate and his estate went to his children, William, Jonathan, John, Huldah, who married Daniel Williams, Mary, who married Thomas Green, and Catharine and Sarah; the estate was subject to the right of dower of the widow Catharine, who afterwards married Thomas Wright.

William Holmes, son of John, bought out the other heirs August 6, 1795.

In 1810 James Hankinson took up fifty acres adjoining mill tract, but the survey was mislocated. In the same year he took up fifty-three acres in same vicinity.

WARETOWN PRESBYTERIAN AND METHODIST CHURCH.

The certificate of incorporation, recorded February 16, 1869, states that whereas the Evangelical and Religious Society, usually meeting for public worship at Waretown, did assemble October 30, 1868, and adopt the name of "The Methodist and Presbyterian Church at

Waretown" and elected the following Trustees: Daniel Camburn, Joseph Camburn, Elwood Headley, Garrison Camburn and James Anderson.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, WARETOWN.

At a meeting held May 4, 1867, the following persons were elected Trustees of the "Universalist meeting, Waretown": Jacob Birdsall, James Edwards, R. Lathrop, John Warren, Enoch H. Jones.

The certificate of incorporation was recorded May 7, 1867.

In the fall of 1883 an addition of twelve feet to the rear of the church was made and the roof raised about two feet.

WARETOWN CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held at the Select Schoohouse, Waretown, June 18, 1861, of which Samuel Birdsall was Chairman, and Jacob Birdsall Secretary, the following persons were named as members of the Association: Benjamin Predmore, Sr., Jacob Birdsall, Ezekiel Birdsall, Elwood Wilkins, Taylor C. Newberry, Enoch H. Jones, Joseph H. Birdsall, Samuel Birdsall.

The annual meetings to be held the last Saturday in each year. The certificate of incorporation was recorded June 21, 1861.

The cemetery grounds are located on rising ground on a road to the bay and an ancient graveyard is included in the bounds. The lots are large and some are owned by people living elsewhere who have ancestors buried here.

GEN. JOHN LACEY.

General John Lacey was born in Bucks county, Pa., February 4, 1775. His paternal ancestor was from the Isle of Wight, and came to this country with William Penn. General Lacey's ancestors and all his descendants were Quakers. At the breaking out of the Revolution,

his love of freedom predominated over his anti-war creed, and he made up his mind to obtain it peaceably if he could, forcibly if he must. He took a captain's commission of the Continental Congress, January 6, 1776, for which he was at once disowned by the Quakers. He left his home, his society, his mill, to do battle for his country. He served under General Wayne, in Canada, and performed the hazardous duty of carrying an express from General Sullivan to Arnold, when before Quebec. On his return next year he resigned on account of a difficulty with General Wayne. He was then appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to organize the militia of Bucks county. He was soon elected Colonel. He was now in the midst of Tories and Quakers, who were acting in concert with the enemy, some of whom threatened him with personal vengeance. These threats he disregarded as the idle wind. He brought his regiment into the field and performed feats of valor that at once raised him to a high standard in the list of heroes. His conduct was particularly noticed by Washington, and he was honored with the commission of Brigadier-General, January 9th, and ordered to relieve General Porter. He was then but twenty-two years old.

After the evacuation of Philadelphia, General Lacey was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and served three consecutive sessions. In 1781 he closed his military career, and like a good citizen married an amiable daughter of Col. Reynolds, of New Jersey, and commenced a successful career of domestic felicity. He filled various civil offices, lived in the esteem of every patriot (not of all his Quaker relatives) and died at the village of New Mills, (now Pemberton) New Jersey, Feb. 14, 1814, in his 59th year.

In recent years a monument was erected to the memory of General Lacey, in Bucks County, Pa., where he was born, and dedicated with much ceremony.

The will of General Lacey was dated 1811 and proved March 14, 1814, and is recorded at Mount Holly. It named wife Antis, daughter Eliza, wife of Wm. Smith ;

daughter Kitty, wife of William Darling or Darlington, daughter Jane C. Lacey : son Thomas R. Lacey.

He requests his wife Antis to care for his aged mother, Executors Caleb Newbold and William Irick.

The will of Antis Lacey, widow of General Lacey, is dated 1815 and proved February, 1816. She lived at New Mills. She left to her son Thomas R. Lacey all her estate at New Mills, now called Pemberton—dwelling houses, barns, mills, etc., and the remainder of her property to her three daughters, Eliza Smith, Catharine Darlington and Jane C. Hough.

FOREST FIRES.

Fires have been so frequent in the extensive forests of Ocean county, that it is a hopeless task to attempt to enumerate them or describe in detail the exciting scenes they have occasioned. Often thousands of acres are swept over and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of timber are burned in a very short time. With a high wind, the roar of the fire in the woods, the flames leaping from tree-top to tree-top and running along the dried leaves and bushes on the ground make an appalling scene never to be forgotten; and the exciting work of fighting fire, with the flames often leaping over their heads or on the ground escaping and surrounding them, is too familiar to our old citizens to need describing.

About fifty years ago, a fire broke out in the woods between Oyster Creek and Forked River, and many persons from Waretown and Forked River endeavored to subdue it. A sudden shift and increase of the wind brought the flames down with such rapidity upon the men that they had to run for their lives toward the nearest body of water, which happened to be the old Frank Cornelius mill pond on Forked River; but one man named George Collins, of Waretown, missed the right road, and was overtaken by the flames and burned to death. His shoes were left to mark the spot where he was burned, for twenty or thirty years after.

HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS IN OCEAN COUNTY.

The first church built in Ocean county was the one generally known as the Baptist Church at Manahawken. It was built at least as early as 1758, as it is said the original deed for the land on which it was situated is dated August 24, 1758, and calls for 1 20-100 acres, "beginning at a stake 265 links north-west from the meeting-house," by which it appears the edifice was already erected. There is a tradition that the church was originally erected as a free church, chiefly through the instrumentality of James Haywood. That it was free to all denominations is quite evident, as in its meetings were held by Quakers, Presbyterians, and probably Methodists, and Rev. John Murray, the founder of Universalism in America, also preached in it. In Webster's History of Presbyterianism it is claimed as a Presbyterian Church. The author probably supposed it to be such because ministers of that society held regular services in it—in fact, they held them many years before the Baptist Society was organized, and were entertained by Messrs. Haywood and Randolph, subsequently named among the founders of the Baptist Society, as appears by a letter written by Rev. John Brainerd in 1761. It is evident that the early settlers of Manahawken were not only anxious to hear the Word of Truth, but also believed in religious toleration.

The history of the Baptist Society at Manahawken, as given in its old church record, was evidently written many years after the organization of the society. It is well worth preserving in our local religious history. The following is substantially from the church record :

"About 1760, James Haywood, a Baptist from Coventry, England; Benjamin, Reuben and Joseph Randolph, also Baptists, from Piscataway, settled in this neighborhood. They were visited by Rev. Mr. Blackwell, who preached and baptized among them. Other Baptists settled among them from Scotch Plains; so that in 1770, they were multiplied to nine souls, which nine were con-

stituted a Gospel church that same year by Rev. Benjamin Miller. They joined the Baptist Association, and were occasionally visited by other brethren, so that in 1776 they numbered fifteen. Rev. Henry Crossley resided among them some time, and was succeeded by Rev. Isaac Bonnell, after whose departure there was no more account of Manahawken Church; so that in 1799, at a meeting of the Baptist Association at Great Valley, they were about to be erased from the records, but at the intervention of one or two brethren they were spared, and visited by ministering brethren, and that not in vain, for though there could none be found of the character of Baptists save five female members, two of whom are since deceased, yet a number round about were baptized among them; but not meeting in membership with them, it remained doubtful whether they could be considered a church. Next season, they were represented to the Association with flattering prospects, and a query was made whether they really were a church, which query was answered in the affirmative; in consequence of which supplies were named, some of whom proposed the propriety of receiving into fellowship among them such as had been, or may be in future baptized among them. The proposition was generally accepted, both by the old members and young candidates, and in confirmation of which the first Sunday in July, 1802, was set apart for the above purpose, when Brothers Alexander McGowan and Benjamin Hedges gave their assistance. Brother McGowan, pastor of the church at New Mills (now Pemberton), by authority, and on behalf of Sarah Puryne (Perrine?) Mary Sprague and Elizabeth Sharp, the remainder of the church in the place, receiving into union, by right hand of fellowship, the following named persons, viz:

Daniel Parker and Elizabeth his wife; Edward Gennings and Abigail his wife; Thomas Edwards and Catharine his wife; Samuel Grey and Katurah his wife; Amos Southard and wife; Mary Fortuneberry; Phebe Bennett; Hannah White; Martha Headley; Leah

Clayton; Hannah Sulsey; Jemima Pidgeon; Hester Perrine." In the foregoing, Mary Fortuneberry, we presume, should be Mary Falkinburgh.

The Baptist Century Book furnishes additional information to the above as follows:

"The Baptist Society at Manahawken was organized August 25, 1770. In October, 1771, there were eleven members, and Lines Pangburn was a delegate to the Baptist Association. There were seven appointments made for that year.

In 1772 there were twelve members; four preachers were appointed for the ensuing year.

1773. No delegates; twelve members.

1774. Rev. Henry Crossley, delegate; fifteen members; four had joined by letter, one by baptism and one died. The church this year is called "The Stafford Church."

1775. No delegates; members the same.

From 1775 there are no returns until the year 1800, when five members are reported.

1801. Four members, one having died. The remaining members of the church having some doubts in their minds because of the fewness of their numbers, whether they exist as a church or not, it is the sense of this Association that the church still exists, and while they rejoice in that prosperity which has lately attended the preaching of the Gospel among them, they exhort them to proceed to the reception of members and the election of officers.

1802. Edward Gennings appointed delegate; four baptized, twenty received by letter, one dead; remaining, 27 members.

1803. Thirty-three members.

1804. Amos Southard and Samuel Grey, delegates; 31 members.

1805. Samuel Grey, delegate; 74 members; 44 baptized; two received by letter, and three dismissed.

1806. Samuel Grey and Edward Gennings, delegates; 69 members.

Here ends the record of this church in the Baptist Century Book.

It will be seen by the foregoing, that from the outbreak of the Revolutionary war this society seems to have shared the fate of so many others in that eventful period, being virtually broken up for a time. Some of its principal members and supporters responded to their country's call; Reuben F. Randolph became a captain in the militia, his sons members of his company; Lines Pangburn, who we presume was the same person first elected delegate, was killed by the Refugees within sight of the church, and doubtless others were among the patriots from this village, who did military service during the war, particularly in guarding against marauding bands of Refugees who were active until the very close of the Revolution.

Rev. Benjamin Miller, who organized the church, belonged to Scotch Plains, where he labored for over thirty years, and died in 1781.

For the items relating to the original deed of the church we are indebted to the researches of the late Samuel H. Shreve, Esq.

OTHER BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

The Baptist Century Book says that "the Baptist Church of Squan and Dover" was received into the Baptist Association in October, 1805, and the same year Samuel Haven was delegate, and the society had thirty-eight members. In 1807 Samuel Haven was again delegate; forty-five members.

In Gordon's History of New Jersey, it is stated that a Baptist Society was established at West Creek in 1792, which had, about 1832, thirty-three members. [This is believed to have been in Cape May county.]

ISLAND HEIGHTS.

Island Heights, near Toms River, was selected for a Summer resort by Rev. Dr. Graw, who conceived the notion

that a camp ground near the sea ought to be found somewhere in this section. Being Presiding Elder, he traveled along shore looking for a favorable spot. At length he noticed what was formerly known as Dillon's Island; the location pleased him and he invited a few ministers and laymen to go with him and examine the site. All were pleased. He proposed that 25 or 30 persons unite as stockholders, buy the tract and proceed to develop it for the purpose of a camp meeting ground and Summer resort. His plan was agreed to, the land purchased and the company incorporated July 1, 1878. The directors chosen were: J. B. Graw, S. Vansant, G. H. Morris, C. E. Hendrickson and J. G. Gowdy. Rev. Dr. J. B. Graw was chosen President, W. W. Moffett, Vice President; G. R. Morris, Secretary, S. Vansant, Treasurer, and John Simpson, Superintendent. The certificate of incorporation, dated July 1, 1878, was filed July 2, 1878. Capital, \$9,000; shares, \$50. The Rev. J. B. Graw took 102 shares, amounting to \$5,100, and the following subscribers six shares of \$300 each: Chas. E. Hendrickson, Mount Holly; G. K. Morris, Mount Holly; Geo. B. Wight, Camden; Samuel Vansant, Toms River; Geo. L. Dobbins, Bridgeton; Joshua Jeffries, Camden; Annanias Lawrence, Millville, George Reed, Absecon; Ralph B. Gowdy, Toms River; Jas. G. Gowdy, Toms River; David H. Schock, Millville; Geo. H. Neal, Gloucester City; James M. Cassidy, Camden; amounting in all to \$9,000.

At this time there were 172 acres in the tract proper, 154 acres bought of Mrs. A. S. Brinley and 18 acres of the Westray estate. Work was commenced at once; underbrush removed from about ten acres; two avenues partly opened; a pavilion built; seats arranged for camp ground; thirty camp meeting cottages erected and a hotel commenced; a wharf erected, and yachts and hacks chartered to take visitors to and fro. In August a camp meeting was held; on the 20th of August one hundred lots were sold, bringing \$10,000, all of which went for improvements.

The Pennsylvania Railroad built a branch from their

main line from Camden to Seaside Park to Island Heights in the Summer of 1883.

Island Heights takes its name from two sources ; it originally was an island and vessels once sailed through a channel which existed on the north side. It is situated by a steep bluff sixty feet above the river. It was originally known as Dr. Johnson's island, being included in the patent granted to him in 1680. The next century it was known as Dillon's island, so called before the Revolution, probably for James Dillon, a somewhat prominent man about Toms River. It came into possession of John Imlay of Allentown, who, in 1794, sold it to Isaac Gulick. In 1797 Isaac Gulick and wife Abigail sold it to Abraham and George Parker. In 1799 they sold it to Abel Middleton of Upper Freehold.

A saw-mill was built on the stream from Long swamp, which in 1760 and thereabouts, was known as Jacob Jacobs' saw-mill.

Tradition says that during the Revolution Indian Tom had his wigwam on what is now Island Heights.

At the time of the whites first coming to this part of New Jersey, the vicinity of Island Heights was a resort for the Indians and they left behind them a memento which was noted among the whites for perhaps a century. This was the resemblance of the face of some large creature on the south side of a huge whiteoak which was two feet in diameter, cut by the Indians; the tree was also marked on other sides. The location of this tree is thus described in a survey for 189 acres, to Ebenezer Applegate, made in 1750; his beginning corner is described as "one chain northeast from Dr. Johnson's Long Swamp, the stream whereof runs into Toms River at the end of Dr. Johnson's Island, beginning at a whiteoak near two feet through, marked in several places and on the south side with the resemblance of the face of some large creature, supposed to have been done formerly by the Indians."

This whiteoak must have stood near the north-west corner of the island. This tree is referred to as late as

1793, in a survey of Kenneth Hankinson and Matthew Howell.

If this curious face was made with reference to the religious belief and worship of the Indians, as it probably was, it is suggestive of the great contrast between the worship at Island Heights now and at the same place two centuries ago.

The capital of the Island Heights Association was increased in April, 1880, when \$21,000 was added to the original amount.

The Island Heights Hotel Association was incorporated January 19, 1888. Capital \$50,000. Incorporators, Thomas D. Dilkes, Mary Tudor, William F. Lodge, John F. Vogle, Jr., and Howard D. Vansant.

The corner-stone of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Island Heights was laid August 29, 1882. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. J. B. Graw, assisted by Revs. A. Lawrence, S. Thackera, J. O'Hara and John Simpson.

The church was dedicated August 17, 1884. Rev. W. W. Moffit, presiding elder, preached the sermon, Rev. Joseph Sawn was the pastor.

The edifice was thirty by fifty feet, surmounted by a cupola. It seated three hundred persons and the Sunday School room attached, seated one hundred.

METHODISM IN OCEAN COUNTY.

The first Methodists in Ocean county held their meetings in the old Potter Church at Goodluck. In the dark days of the history of Methodism, when it not only met with opposition from other societies on account of difference in religious views, but also when during the Revolution, their enemies unjustly charged them with being in sympathy with Great Britain, and would allow them to hold meetings in but few places, the old Goodluck Church was always open to them, and the people of this vicinity gave its preachers a welcome which they rarely met with elsewhere.

It is probable that the pioneers of Methodism visited our county within a very few years after the principles of the society were first proclaimed in America, and that occasionally some preacher would hold forth in one of the free churches, in school houses or in private houses, possibly as early as 1774. Rev. William Watters, the first itinerant of American birth, was stationed in our State in 1774, and it is possible that he and the noted Capt. Thomas Webb, of Pemberton, (then New Mills,) may have visited this section. That zealous, self-sacrificing minister of the Gospel, Rev. Benjamin Abbott, is the first preacher who speaks positively of visiting this vicinity, though before his visit which was in 1778, it is probable that some if not all the following named, may have preached here, viz: Capt. Thomas Webb, Revs. Philip Gatch, Caleb B. Pedicord, Wm. Watters, John King, Daniel Ruff and Wm. Duke. From that time up to the year 1800, the names of preachers assigned to this part of the State is given in the "History of Methodism in New Jersey." During the first thirty years of the present century, among the most noted preachers in this section were Revs. Sylvester and Robert Hutchinson, Ezekiel Cooper, Charles Pitman and Geo. A. Raybold. Rev. William Watters, above mentioned as the first itinerant of American birth, who was located in our State in 1774, published in 1807 an account of his labors here and elsewhere.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church at Toms River was built in 1828, and dedicated in the month of November of that year. Revs. B. Weed and J. McLaurin were the preachers on the circuit, which was then a part of Pemberton circuit. The building was 24 by 30 feet, with one aisle and open back seats. It was never painted and had but one coat of plaster. It cost \$740.78. It was free for anybody of orthodox Christians to worship in, when not occupied by the Methodists. The building was situated on Hooper Avenue, in the graveyard, opposite the present location of the church. After

thirty years of service as a house of worship, it was moved to the north-west corner of Hooper Avenue and Water street, where it now stands, and is occupied as a dwelling.

THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

As everything of an authentic character relating to the memorable Battle of Monmouth is of abiding interest, the following additional accounts are given of that great event:

COLONEL JOHN LAURENS' ACCOUNT.

HEADQUARTERS, ENGLISHTOWN, }
30th June, 1778. }

MY DEAR FATHER:

I was exceedingly chagrined that public business prevented my writing to you from the field of battle, when the General sent his despatches to Congress. The delay, however, will be attended with this advantage, that I will be better able to give you an account of the enemy's loss; tho' I must now content myself with a very succinct relation of this affair. The situation of the two armies on Sunday was as follows: General Washington, with the main body of our army, was at four miles distant from Englishtown. General Lee, with a chosen advanced corps, was *at* that town. The enemy were retreating down the road which leads to Middletown; their flying army composed (as it was said), of two battalions of British grenadiers, one Hessian grenadiers, one battalion of light infantry, one regiment of guards, two brigades of foot, one regiment of dragoons and a number of mounted and dismounted Jagers. The enemy's rear was preparing to leave Monmouth village, which is six miles from this place, when our advanced corps was marching towards them. The militia of the country kept up a random running fire with the Hessian Jagers; no mischief was done on either side. I was with a small party on horse, reconnoitering the enemy in an open space before Monmouth, when I perceived two

parties of the enemy advancing by files in the woods on our right and left, with a view, as I imagined, of enveloping our small party or preparing a way for a skirmish of their horse. I immediately wrote an account of what I had seen to the General, and expressed my anxiety on account of the languid appearance of the continental troops under General Lee. Some person in the meantime reported to General Lee that the enemy were advancing upon us in two columns, and I was informed that he had, in consequence, ordered Varnum's brigade, which was in front, to repass a bridge which it had passed. I went myself and assured him of the real state of the case; his reply to me was, that his accounts had been so contradictory, that he was utterly at a loss what part to take. I repeated my account to him in positive, distinct terms, and returned to make further discoveries. I found that the two parties had been withdrawn from the wood, and that the enemy were preparing to leave Monmouth. I wrote a second time to General Washington. General Lee at length gave orders to advance. The enemy were forming themselves on the Middletown road, with their Light Infantry in front, and Cavalry on the left flank, while a scattering distant fire was commenced between our flanking parties and theirs. I was impatient and uneasy at seeing that no disposition was made, and endeavored to find General Lee to inform him of what was doing, and to know what was his disposition. He told me that he was going to order some troops to march below the enemy and cut off their retreat. Two pieces of artillery were posted on our right without a single foot soldier to support them. Our men were formed piecemeal in front of the enemy, and there appeared to be no general plan or disposition calculated on that of the enemy, the nature of the ground, or any of the other principles which generally govern in these cases.

The enemy began a cannonade from two parts of their line; their whole body of horse made a furious charge upon a small party of our cavalry and dispirited

and drove them, until the appearance of our infantry and a judicious discharge or two of artillery made them retire precipitately. Three regiments of ours that had advanced in a plain open country towards the enemy's left flank, were ordered by General Lee to retire and occupy the village of Monmouth. They were no sooner formed there than they were ordered to quit that post and gain the woods. One order succeeded another with a rapidity and indecision calculated to ruin us. The enemy had changed their front and were advancing in full march toward us; our men were fatigued with the excessive heat. The artillery horses were not in condition to make a brisk retreat. A new position was ordered, but not generally communicated, for part of the troops were forming on the right of the ground, while others were marching away, and all the artillery driving off. The enemy, after a short halt, resumed their pursuit; no cannon was left to check their progress. A regiment was ordered to form behind a fence, and as speedily commanded to retire. All this disgraceful retreating passed without the firing of a musket, over ground which might have been disputed inch by inch. We passed a defile and arrived at an eminence beyond, which was defended on one hand by an impracticable fen, on the other by a thick wood where our men would have fought to advantage. Here, fortunately for the honor of the army, and the welfare of America, General Washington met the troops retreating in disorder, and without any plan to make an opposition. He ordered some pieces of artillery to be brought up to defend the pass, and some troops to form and defend the pieces. The artillery was too distant to be brought up readily, so that there was but little opposition given here. A few shots, though, and a little skirmishing in the wood checked the enemy's career. The General expressed his astonishment at this unaccountable retreat. Mr. Lee indecently replied that the attack was contrary to his advice and opinion in council. We were obliged to retire to a position, which,

though hastily reconnoitered proved an excellent one. Two regiments were formed behind a fence, in front of the position. The enemy's horse advanced in full charge with admirable bravery to the distance of forty paces, when a general discharge from these two regiments did execution among them, and made them fly with the greatest precipitation. The grenadiers succeeded to the attack. At this time my horse was killed under me. In this spot the action was hottest, and there was considerable slaughter of British grenadiers. The General ordered Woodford's brigade with some artillery to take possession of an eminence on the enemy's left, and cannonade from thence. This produced an excellent effect. The enemy were prevented from advancing on us and confined themselves to cannonade, with a show of turning our left flank. Our artillery answered theirs with the greatest vigor. The General seeing that our left flank was secure, as the ground was open and commanded by us, so that the enemy could not attempt to turn it without exposing their own flank to a heavy fire from our artillery, and causing to pass in review before us the force employed in turning us. In the meantime, General Lee continued retreating. Baron Steuben was ordered to form the broken troops in the rear. The cannonade was incessant and the General ordered parties to advance from time to time, to engage the British grenadiers and guards. The horse showed themselves no more. The grenadiers showed their backs and retreated everywhere with precipitation. They returned, however, again to the charge, and were again repulsed. They finally retreated and got over the strong pass, where, as I mentioned before, General Washington first rallied the troops. We advanced in force, and continued masters of the ground: the standards of liberty were planted in triumph on the field of battle. We remained looking at each other with the defile between us, till dark, and they stole off in silence at midnight. We have buried of the enemy's slain, 233, principally of grenadiers; forty odd of their wounded whom they left at

Monmouth, fell into our hands. Several officers are our prisoners. Among their killed are Col. Moncton, a captain of the guards, and several captains of the grenadiers. We have taken a very inconsiderable number of prisoners, for want of a good body of horse. Deserters are coming in as usual. Our officers and men behaved with that bravery which becomes freemen, and have convinced the world that they can beat British grenadiers. To name any one in particular would be a kind of injustice to the rest. There are some, however, who came more immediately under my view, whom I can mention that you may know them. B. General Wayne, Col. Barber, Col. Stewart, Col. Livingston, Col. Oswald, of the artillery, Capt. Doughty, deserve well of their country, and distinguished themselves nobly.

The enemy buried many of their dead that are not accounted for above, and carried off a great number of wounded. I have written diffusely, and yet I have not told you all. General Lee, I think, must be tried for misconduct. However, this is a matter not generally known, though it seems almost universally wished for. I would beg you, my dear father, to say nothing of it. You will oblige me much by excusing me to Mr. Drayton for not writing to him. I congratulate you, my dear father, upon this seasonable victory, and am ever,

Your most dutiful and affectionate,

JOHN LAURENS.

The Honorable Henry Laurens, Esq.

We have no returns of our loss as yet. The proportion on the field of battle appeared but small. We have many good officers wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

GENERALS WAYNE AND SCOTT TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

ENGLISHTOWN, 30th June, 1778.

SIR: We esteem it a duty which we owe to our country, ourselves and the officers and soldiers under our command, to state the following facts to your Excellency:

On the 28th instant, at five o'clock in the morning we received orders to march with the following detachments,

namely, Scott's and Varnum's brigades, Colonels Butler and Jackson in front, amounting to seventeen hundred men; Colonels Wesson, Livingston and Stewart, with one thousand men, commanded by General Wayne; a select detachment of fourteen hundred men, rank and file, under General Scott, with ten pieces of artillery properly distributed among the whole.

About eight o'clock, the van under Col. Butler arrived on the left of Monmouth Court House, on the rear of the left flank of the enemy, who were in full march, moving in great haste and confusion. At this time our main body under General Lee, were formed at the edge of a wood about half a mile distant from the Court House. General Wayne, who was in front reconnoitering the enemy, perceiving that they had made a halt and were preparing to push Colonel Butler with their horse and a few foot, gave direction for him to form and receive them, and at the same time sent Major Ryles to General Lee, requesting that those troops might be advanced to support those in front, and for the whole to form on the edge of a deep morass, which extends from the east of the Court House on the right a very considerable distance to the left. The troops did arrive in about an hour after the requisition, and were generally formed in this position.

About the same time General Scott's detachment had passed the morass on the left, and the enemy's horse and foot that had charged Colonel Butler, were repulsed. The number of the enemy now in view might be near two thousand, though at first not more than five hundred exclusive of their horse. The ground we now occupied was the best formed by nature for defence, of any perhaps in the country. The enemy advanced with caution, keeping at a considerable distance in front. General Scott, having viewed the position of the enemy, as well as the ground where about twenty-five hundred of our troops were formed, re-passed the morass and took post on the left, in a fine open wood, covered by said morass in front.

Whilst this was doing, General Wayne, perceiving that the troops on the right from the wood to the Court House were retreating, sent General Fishbourn to General Lee, requesting that the troops might return to support him. In the interim General Wayne repassed the morass, leaving Colonel Butler's regiment to keep post on the right flank of the enemy. Generals Scott and Wayne then went together along the morass to the Court House, when Major Fishbourn returned and said that General Lee gave no other answer than that he would see General Wayne himself, which he never did. The enemy having now an opening on the right of General Scott began to move on, when General Wayne and General Scott sent to General Lee to request him at least to form, to favor General Scott's retreat, but this requisition met with the same fate as the last. The troops kept still retreating, when General Scott, perceiving that he would not be supported, filed off to the left. General Wayne ordered Colonel Butler to fall back also. Thus were these several select detachments unaccountably drawn off without being suffered to come to action, although we had the most pleasant prospect from our number and position, of obtaining the most glorious and decisive victory. After this, we fortunately fell in with your Excellency. You ordered us to form part of those troops, whose conduct and bravery kept the enemy in play until you had restored order.

We have taken the liberty of stating these facts in order to convince the world that our retreat from the Court House was not occasioned by the want of numbers, position, or wishes of both officers and men to maintain that post. We also beg leave to mention that no plan of attack was ever communicated to us, or notice of a retreat, until it had taken place in our rear, as we supposed by General Lee's order. We are, &c.,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

CHARLES SCOTT.

INLETS.

On account of Barnegat Inlet being at the lower end of the bay and the distance vessels from the head of the bay have to sail to get out to sea, the need of an outlet nearer the head of the bay is seriously felt.

While Cranbury Inlet was opened it afforded great facilities for vessels to trade in and out of the bay. As this inlet is laid down on a map of 1755 (Lewis Evans) it is probable that it was opened—broke out from 1750 to 1755. It was closed about 1812. During the war of the Revolution it was much used. The question of the exact year when this inlet was opened has been in litigation in our County Courts in a question involving title to land on the beach in its vicinity; no decisive information was obtained upon trial.

Two or three attempts have been made to open inlets towards the head of the bay. One by a man named Ortley about 1821; after working a long time (three or four years, I have heard it said,) and spending much money on the effort, he finished the work one set day; and that evening he and his friends had a merry time drinking and rejoicing over the completion of the work. But a sad disappointment awaited them in the morning, for the running tide, instead of working the inlet deeper, had made a bulkhead of sand and the inlet was soon filled up.

Another effort was completed about July 4, 1847. A large number of men (about three hundred), under the supervision of Anthony Ivins, Jr., worked about three days to open one opposite Toms River; when they opened it it was at high water in the bay and low water outside; they expected the running tide would work the inlet deeper, but they, too, were doomed to disappointment, as the tides immediately filled it up with sand, again.

Barnegat Inlet is continually slowly shifting and changing, and always has been from our earliest accounts.

Six or seven years ago the old lighthouse washed into the sea, but a new building had already been built in anticipation of this event.

Shrewsbury Inlet (Monmouth county) opened in 1778 and closed in 1800. In 1830 it opened again, but was again closed some thirty years ago.

At Little Egg Harbor a new inlet broke through Tucker's Beach about the year 1800 and Brigantine Inlet closed up.

SALT WORKS.

During the war of the Revolution, salt works were quite numerous along Barnegat Bay; two or three at Barnegat, Newlin's at Waretown, Brown's at Forked River, and one or two Government works near Toms River being among the number.

From the following items it would seem that off Toms River the State of Pennsylvania had salt works and also that there was one there built by Congress.

In the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, Nov. 2, 1776, it was

"Resolved, That an officer and twenty-five men be sent to the salt works at Toms River (erected by this State in Toms River, N. J.) as a guard, and twenty-five spare muskets and two howitzers and a sufficient quantity of ammunition to defend in case of attack."

In Continental Congress, 1776, the President of Congress "was requested to write to Gov. Livingston of New Jersey, for two companies of militia to guard salt works near Toms River."

Mention of Government salt works near Toms River is occasionally met with in ancient deeds and of a wind-mill connected therewith.

During the war nearly all the salt works along our bay were either destroyed by the British or by storms, (some notice of which will hereafter be given.) Those destroyed by storms appear to have been built up again.

I know of no salt works along our coast of late years,

except at Absecon (Atlantic county), some fifteen or twenty years ago, which probably was not much used then.

In the *New Jersey Gazette*, July, 1778, is a notice from the Board of Proprietors, signed James Parker, President, calling upon owners of salt works along the bay, who wish to buy wood of them from their outlands, to meet them at Freehold in August and they would dispose of it in parcels near salt works.

CHARACTER OF THE REFUGEES.

GOV. LIVINGSTON'S DESCRIPTION AND GALLOWAY'S TESTIMONY.

It must not be supposed that evils inflicted by the refugees upon our ancestors were such evils as are usually incident to war. Our ancestors suffered these in addition. It is not probable that all who were called Jersey Refugees were native Jerseymen; too many were, it is true, but the thrift and industry of the inhabitants of old Monmouth, which county at one time was the richest in the State, the advantage of deep swamps and forests for hiding, the proximity of Raritan Bay, and the sea-board rendering it convenient to send plunder to New York, all formed attractions to villains from other places—villains whose chief object was plunder, often robbing Tories as well as Whigs, who scrupled at no crime to obtain booty, at no outrage to gratify revenge. Their character is clearly set forth in the following extracts, one from a Whig, the other from a Tory :

Said Gov. Livingston, in his message to our Legislature in 1777 :

“The Royalists have plundered friends as well as foes; effects capable of division they have divided; such as were not, they have destroyed. They have warred on decrepid old age and upon defenceless youth; they have committed hostilities against the professors of literature and against ministers of religion; against public records and private monuments, books of improve-

ments and papers of curiosity, and against the arts and sciences. They have butchered the wounded when asking for quarter, mangled the dead while weltering in their blood, refused to the dead their right of sepulture, suffered prisoners to perish for want of sustenance, violated the chastity of women, disfigured private dwellings of taste and elegance, and in the rage of impiety and barbarism profaned edifices dedicated to Almighty God."

The following is the testimony of Gallaway, a Pennsylvania Tory of wealth and position, who at first was a Whig and afterwards turned Tory, and had property confiscated to the amount of £40,000 sterling. Speaking of Refugee outrages he says :

"Respecting indiscriminate plunder, it is known to thousands."

"In respect to the rapes, a solemn inquiry was made, and affidavits taken by which it appears that no less than twenty-three were committed in one neighborhood in New Jersey, *some of them on married women in presence of their husbands*, and others on daughters, while the unhappy parents with unavailing tears and cries could only deplore their savage brutality."

After reading such authoritative statements of the character of these wretches, who will wonder that our ancestors were aroused, determined to drive them from the soil they polluted.

Our ancestors in old Monmouth did all that was possible for brave men to do to bring these villains to justice. Besides those hanged and killed at other places, thirteen were hanged on one gallows near Freehold Court House.

The particulars of the capture, etc., of several of these villains in Monmouth is extant, but not necessary to introduce here, as they are given in some modern works.

At the close of the war the Refugees generally went to Nova Scotia, but some went to the Bahamas by invitation of General Browne. In September and October,

1782, many left New York for Halifax and the Bahamas by his invitation.

BACON—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OUTRAGES BY HIM.

John Bacon, the Refugee leader, bad as he was, yet probably was the best one of them of whom we have any accounts. In the previous accounts it will be seen he worked at Manahawkin before the war; was engaged in affairs at Cedar Creek, Manahawkin, Forked River; killed Studson at Toms River or Cranbury Inlet, killed Steelman, Soper and others, on the beach, etc. He plundered also the house of Reuben Soper's father, above Barnegat, and when shot, had on, it is said, a shirt stolen from Soper. The day before he was killed at West Creek, it is stated, he was on the beach around a wreck and being very officious in ordering men about, they found out who he was and planned to trap him at night. A woman, overhearing it, told Bacon and he escaped to the mainland just in time to be at Rose's house when Crookes' party came up. One tradition differing from Governor Fort's statement, says he begged for quarters and held up the table before him, but was shot through the table. Bacon's wife, it is said, lived at Pemberton where he left two sons. (See elsewhere.)

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

Colonel Creiger, of the American schooner, General Putnam, cruised in and out of Barnegat five days about June, 1776.

April, 1778. About the first of this month the British under Captain Robertson, landed at Squan with a strong force and destroyed a number of salt works on the coast; one building (probably the one near Toms River,) they said, belonged to Congress and cost £6,000. The *New Jersey Gazette* said of this affair:

"About one hundred and thirty-five of the enemy landed on Sunday last about ten o'clock on the south side of Squan Inlet, burnt all the salt works, broke the kettles, etc.; stripped the beds, etc., of some people there

who I fear wished to serve them; then crossed the river and burnt all except Derrick Longstreet's. After this mischief they embarked. The next day they landed at Shark River and set fire to two salt works when they observed fifteen horsemen heave in sight which occasioned them to retreat with the greatest haste; indeed they jumped into their flat bottomed boats with such precipitation they sunk two of them. One of the pilots was the noted Thomas Oakerson. The enemy consisted chiefly of Greens, the rest Highlanders."

The owners of salt works along our coast must have experienced a streak of ill luck about this time, as a letter in the *New Jersey Gazette*, dated April 1, 1778, says: "The late storm destroyed many of the small salt works along our shore with all the salt in them." (The storm here referred to must have been of unusual severity. Some accounts relating to it confirm the reports that it caused many shipwrecks on our coast.)

May 22, 1778. A British vessel with a cargo of Irish beef and pork was taken by Capt. Anderson and sixteen men in an armed boat and brought into Toms River. Several other prizes about this time were sent into Egg Harbor. Twenty-one prisoners (13 from these vessels) were sent to Trenton.—*N. J. Gazette*.

ALMOST HANGED BY MISTAKE.

The following interesting story has claims to be mentioned in annals of Ocean county as Colvin, mentioned in it, lived in the county many years, and it was owing to a citizen of our county that the man referred to was not hanged. The story may be familiar to some, but it is worth repeating:

Two brothers named Bowne, and a brother-in-law named Colvin, living in Manchester, Vermont, got into an altercation one day in a field, and the brothers beat Colvin so severely with hoes that he fell bleeding profusely, and the brothers were afraid they had killed him.

The brothers at night went to look after Colvin's body, but it had mysteriously disappeared, much to their surprise. The Bownes were generally suspected of having murdered him, but nothing was done until some seven years afterward, when some bones, thought to be human bones (and afterward found to be sheep bones), were found partly burned; this and other evidence caused the arrest and trial of the Bownes. One was sentenced to be hanged and the other sentenced to imprisonment for life. The chief evidence was a confession of guilt by the younger Bowne who was sentenced to prison, though the elder stoutly denied the accusation. While the two brothers were in jail after trial, a man residing at Polhemus' Mills, Ocean county, happened in New York City and met with a paper containing an account of the trial; while reading it he became convinced that the man said to be murdered (Colvin) resided near him at Polhemus' Mills, with Tabor Chadwick. He sent word to the Vermont Sheriff, who came on privately to Polhemus' Mills, identified Colvin and took him back, arriving at Manchester only the night before the day appointed for execution of the elder Bowne. The villagers at the hotel were earnestly discussing the trial, some justifying it, others condemning it, as no dead body was found, and some insisting that Colvin would yet turn up alive. While thus debating, the stage drove up and the Sheriff and Colvin got out. The latter was instantly recognized and his arrival caused the most intense excitement; guns were fired, bells were rung and people ran through the streets crying, "Colvin has come." The jailer, upon refusing to liberate the prisoners without Judges' orders, was brought to submit by a cannon planted in front of the jail. The younger Bowne, in explanation, said he thought they really had killed Colvin, though he could not account for the disappearance of the body, and he was told he would not be hanged if he confessed. Colvin, always after was partially insane, and returned to this county where he died. He fancied he owned everything around him—otherwise his insanity was hardly observable.

There are people in Ocean county, yet living, who remember Colvin. In the *New York Tribune* (about 1855 or thereabouts, I believe,) was a long account—two columns—of this Colvin affair taken from the lips of one of the Bownes last living—forty years after the trial. I understand the case is reported in “Greenleaf’s Vermont Reports.” It must have occurred near sixty years ago.

THE MURDERER, PETER STOUT.

Since the Revolutionary war the only murder I now remember of having been committed within the limits of Ocean county, was the murder of a lad named Thomas Williams, by Peter Stout, at Goodluck. The lad was driving cattle to the meadows along the north side of Stout’s Creek one morning and met Stout and began to ridicule him, calling him “eelhead,” etc., which it seems was a name sometimes applied to Stout. Stout let the boy pass him and then slyly ran up behind him and struck him over the head with an axe, which he was carrying on his shoulder. The mother of the boy, anxious at his long absence, went in search and found the body. She carried it home—a distance of half a mile—but was so distracted that she never remembered anything from the time she saw the body until she came to her senses at home, and found herself rocking the lifeless body. An inquest was held and among the Coroner’s Jury was Peter Stout. An idea is often current in various places that if the murderer was in the room, and touched the body with his fingers, the blood would start afresh from the wounds; this was started here and all the Jurymen touched the body except Stout, who reached out his hand part way then jerked it back, turned on his heel and went off whistling. Some blood being observed on his hand he said he had been killing a chicken. He was tried at Freehold, found guilty and hanged. He made a confession which was afterward printed in pamphlet form. His body was buried on the south side of Stout’s Creek.

Very many people—and among them relatives of the lad Williams—opposed the hanging of Stout, as he was deficient in sense, and generally thought to be almost crazy at all times. The spot of the murder is still pointed out nearly opposite a pathway across Stout's Creek. This murder occurred Nov. 19, 1802. Young Williams is buried in Goodluck graveyard. The following is the inscription on his tombstone :

T H O M A S W I L L I A M S .

DIED NOVEMBER 19, 1802.

Aged 14 years, 9 months and 18 days.

INTERESTING EVENTS.

An Inquisition was held in Monmouth county Aug. 26, 1778, to inquire into charges against persons disaffected, and a number of names in Monmouth and Ocean are given as having been found guilty. The Commissioners who tried the charges were Samuel Forman, Kenneth Hankinson and Jacob Wikoff.

Oct. 14, 1778. We learn that on Wednesday last the enemy left Egg Harbor after burning several vessels and houses belonging to gentlemen who have distinguished themselves by their attachment to the American cause. They have, it is said, bent their course towards Toms River, in order to destroy our salt works." The burning of houses, spoken of in the foregoing, refers to the burning of Chestnut Neck, Atlantic county, when Pulaski's guards were murdered.

Vessels of the enemy would occasionally get stranded on our beach during the war, as in the following instance :

Dec. 9, 1778. We learn that a few days ago a British armed vessel, bound from Halifax to New York, and richly laden came ashore near Barnegat. The crew, about 60 in number, surrendered themselves prisoners to our militia. Goods to the amount of £5,000 have been taken out of her by our people, and it is said a number of prisoners have already arrived in Bordentown; other particulars not yet come to hand.

Dec. 28, 1778. Capt. Alexander, of the sloop Eliza-

beth of Baltimore, was taken by the British, but was permitted to leave in his small boat and landed at Cranberry Inlet Dec. 28th.

March, 1779. The sloop *Success* came ashore in a snowstorm at Barnegat about March, 1779. She had been taken by the British brig *Diligence*, and was on her way to New York. She had a valuable cargo of rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa, etc., on board. The prize master and three hands were made prisoners and sent to Princeton.

The *New Jersey Gazette* says that in January, 1779, a Refugee named John Giberson was shot near Toms River. My impression is that this item is incorrect as to the place named; tradition locates the place where he was shot just below Tuckerton on a place once occupied by a branch of the Falkinburgh family. Mickle's *Reminiscences of Gloucester* gives a very minute account of the affair which is moreover substantially corroborated by tradition in this section. Mickle gives the name as William Giberson, not John. During the year 1780 Edward Giles, of Philadelphia, in the schooner *Shark*, was taken by a sloop of ten guns. Giles was left in schooner and a prize crew of four men put on board of her. Giles had on board of her some choice old liquor with which he managed to get his four captors drunk and then run the schooner into Little Egg Harbor. He helped take the four to Philadelphia.

Verily it does seem that a proper use of good liquor sometimes effects good, as here it is shown that a man captured a vessel and four men with only a bottle of choice rum!

About the middle of December, 1780, a British brig in the West Indian trade was taken and brought into Toms River. This brig had run short of water and provisions, and, mistaking the land for Long Island, sent a boat and four men ashore to obtain supplies. The militia hearing of it manned two boats and went out and took her. She had on board 159 hhds of rum and spirits, which our ancestors pronounced "excellent," so they

must have considered themselves competent judges of such articles!

The British brig *Molly* was driven ashore in a snow-storm near Barnegat; her prize crew were taken prisoners by our militia and sent to Philadelphia.

March 19, 1782. The privateer *Dart*, Capt. William Gray, of Salem, Mass., arrived at Toms River with a prize sloop taken from the "*Black Jack*" a British galley belonging to New York. The next day his boat with seven men went in pursuit of a brig which was near the bar. A letter from Toms River written a few days after they left said they had not been heard from since.

THE COASTING TRADE.

The coasting interest must have been quite important at an early date, as numerous small vessels would be required to carry the lumber to market from the various mills on the different streams in the county. On some of the streams, as on North Branch Forked River and on Oyster Creek, the lumber was made up into small rafts and floated down to the bay where the vessels were anchored, and there taken on board. About the close of the last century and the beginning of the present, the cedar rail business began to fail and the owners and masters of vessels feared they could get no remunerative employment for their schooners and sloops. And to add to their anxiety, about this time they began to hear rumors that Fulton, Fitch and others had made inventions by which vessels could be run by steam and not be dependent on capricious winds and tides, and that they would soon displace sailing vessels. The coasters were incredulous, and ridiculed the idea of a vessel being driven by "a kettle full of boiling water." Nevertheless steamboats proved a success, and not only a success but proved the salvation, instead of the ruin, of the coasters' interests, for the steamboats required pine wood for fuel which the vessels supplied from various points along the bay, and eventually from Virginia.

CHARCOAL.

Between 1830 and 1840, the supply of pine wood suitable for market began to fail, and the coasters again began to inquire "what business could next be found for vessels." This was satisfactorily answered to many by the starting of the charcoal trade. The long ranks of cordwood near all our landings, so well remembered by oldest residents, gave place to piles of charcoal, the dust from which made it almost impossible to tell whether a seafaring man was white or black. Then came the demand for coasting vessels to carry hard coal, anthracite and bituminous, from Philadelphia, Alexandria and other places to other ports.

Before any very large business was done in exporting charcoal, considerable quantities of it were made for the use of furnaces and forges. The "coaling grounds" for Federal Furnace and David Wright's Forge are named in 1795 in ancient deeds for lands near Hurricane and Black Swamp; the Federal company's coaling ground on Hurricane Neck is named in 1797. In 1825 "Jack Cook's Coal Kiln Bottom" and "Morocco Kiln" are named.

BLACKS IN THE REVOLUTION.

In looking over the Revolutionary history of Ocean and Monmouth (as well as of some other parts of the State) our notice is frequently attracted to the number of blacks who aided the British and Refugees throughout the war. In some of the reminiscences herewith published, the fact of the Blacks being with the enemy has been noticed, as for instance at Forked River; the Refugee leader, Davenport, had forty with him; at Toms River, the Blacks aided the British; and the history of Monmouth furnishes numerous instances proving that the Blacks were active and valuable aids to the enemy as in the case of the noted Col. Tye and his company, who were with the British in the attack on Capt. Huddy's house at Colt's Neck. It is no difficult matter

to tell why the Blacks aided the enemy—they received their liberty by so doing. The question naturally arises in the mind, “Would not our ancestors have gained by freeing the Blacks and thus securing their aid against the British?” They undoubtedly thought they could not afford the expense. It will be remembered that although Rhode Island and Massachusetts freed many slaves to join the American army, yet their value was paid to the owners—Rhode Island giving \$750, and Massachusetts \$1,000 each, for them, making it quite a costly undertaking. New Jersey, and particularly Old Monmouth was noted for liberality in furnishing men and money and it was thought, doubtlessly, that to buy the blacks of their owners to fight on our side would prove more costly than they could afford. Suppose there were two thousand able bodied male slaves *in the State*; these at the price paid by Rhode Island—the lowest price then paid—would amount to a million and a half dollars—a very serious tax to a people already taxed seemingly to the utmost. The question then was not about freeing the slaves of the *enemy*; that was a point about which there seemed but little dispute; the British used runaway slaves and no protest against their right to do so (although protest was made against Lord Dummore afterward selling them). But when we read how valuable these blacks proved to the enemy, informing them who had money, plate, horses, cattle and valuables of any description; where they lived; acting as pilots or guides through by-roads and paths—helping destroy all they could not carry away and fighting with desperate, undisputed bravery. These considerations alone, to say nothing of the many valuable lives lost, would seem to show that our ancestors, in the mere selfish view of dollars and cents, were clearly the losers by their policy—certainly so in Old Monmouth.



— H. P. A. —

JOEL PARKER.

The following is an abstract of the memorial of ex-Governor and Judge Joel Parker prepared at the request of the New Jersey Historical Society by Maj. James S. Yard, Editor of the *Monmouth Democrat*, Freehold, and read at a meeting of the Society at Newark, May 17, 1888 :

It so came about, under the guidance of Divine Providence, that Joel Parker became Governor of New Jersey at the most critical period in the history of the War of the Rebellion. He was then forty-six years old, and in the prime of his intellectual and physical strength and vigor. In 1847 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1852 he was appointed as Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth. In both of these positions he discharged his public duties with signal ability. In the Assembly, although the youngest member of that body, he distinguished himself throughout the State by introducing a measure, which afterwards became a law, to equalize taxation by taxing personal as well as real property.

In December, 1857, at a meeting of the Regimental Officers, he was elected Brigadier General of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade of State Militia, and proceeded to thoroughly organize the corps. At the outbreak of the war Maj. Gen. Moore, Commander of the Third Division of the State Militia, resigned on account of age and infirmity, and on the 7th of May, 1861, General Parker was nominated by Gov. OLDEX, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate as his successor. This appointment was made for the purpose of promoting volunteering for the suppression of the rebellion. Party strife at this time was rife and bitter, but Gen. Parker's patriotic efforts were generally recognized and commended alike by party friends and foes, and put New Jersey in the front rank of the loyal States.

In the Fall of 1862, after the defeat of the operations against Richmond, and the famous seven days' fight on the Peninsula, and when the fate of our national existence

seemed to tremble in the balance, Gen. Parker was nominated for Governor and was elected by a majority three times greater than had ever before been given in the State for any candidate for that position. His election gave a new impetus to the national cause, and his administration, which in all respects was eminently a successful one, was especially distinguished for its efficiency in promoting enlistments in the army, and for successfully keeping up volunteering for this purpose for a year after all other states had been obliged to resort to the draft to fill their regiments.

Through these efforts New Jersey is enabled to boast that no man was ever taken unwillingly from the State to fill the quota of troops demanded by the general government.

His action during the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel forces is still fresh in the public mind. Before the people of that State had recovered from the panic caused by this invasion, he had rallied regiments of Jersey men to the standard and was marching them to their defence, for which service he was publicly complimented by President Lincoln and Gov. Curtin. In 1864, when Maryland was invaded and the National Capitol was threatened, he did not wait to hear from the authorities at Washington, but immediately set about the raising of reinforcements to drive the invaders back. These are but instances of the foresight, vigor and patriotism which characterized his efforts throughout his administration down to the close of the war.

In 1863, after the Battle of Gettysburg, and without waiting for the action of the Legislature, Governor Parker dispatched an agent to the battle-field to personally superintend, with great care, the removal of the remains of the New Jersey dead. A plot of ground was secured on the field, the bodies were carefully re-interred, and the ground was set apart for this sacred purpose, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a vast concourse of people assembled to witness them.

But his efforts did not stop at the operations in the

field. They extended also to the care of the Jersey soldiers in their camps and hospitals and of their families at home. One of his first acts as Governor was to establish an Agency at Washington to look after the welfare of the New Jersey troops, to facilitate transfers and discharges in deserving cases, and to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded. The agency also received money from the soldiers in the field and transmitted it to their families without expense to them. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were thus received and transmitted, and thousands of soldiers and soldiers' families remember with gratitude, to-day, his efforts to promote their welfare, and bless him for his kindly sympathy. He also instituted inquiries into the condition of the disabled soldiers and their families, and appointed a commission to report what legislation was necessary to relieve them. In his second annual message he recommended the establishment of a Soldiers' Home, or Retreat, out of which grew the present admirable provision made by the State for that purpose.

Under most, if not all of the State Constitutions, during the first years of the war there was no provision for taking the votes of soldiers in the field. This omission was not discovered in time to provide in New Jersey for the election of 1864, it requiring two years to amend the Constitution ; but the Legislature of that year adopted resolutions requesting the military authorities to furlough the soldiers entitled to vote, so far as it could be done without detriment to the service, to go home and vote. Gov. Parker, in transmitting these resolutions to the President, expressed the wish that all New Jersey soldiers, without distinction of party, who could be spared, should be allowed to come home on election day, and particularly desired that soldiers in hospitals who were able to travel, be allowed to visit their homes for that purpose. He also wrote to the State Agent at Washington, instructing him to assist the soldiers in getting furloughs. The Constitution on this point was afterwards amended.

Gov. Parker was always frank and outspoken in his views in regard to the conduct of the war, as he was on all other matters of public policy, and while frequently differing in opinion with the administration at Washington, he never faltered in the discharge of his duty to sustain by all means in his power the effort to restore the Union, or in his belief in the ultimate success of the National cause. He was a man of strong convictions, and necessarily and essentially a party man, neglecting no honest and fair opportunity to advance the interests of his party, yet his first consideration was always the public interests. In all of his appointments, military and civil, he carefully scrutinized the character and qualifications of the candidate. No question of party ever entered into any of his appointments to the military service, while in his appointments to the civil service the fitness of the appointee generally silenced the clamor of the friends of the disappointed candidates; and while this is the rock upon which the popularity of the executive is usually wrecked, and while he made more appointments than any other man who has ever filled the executive chair of our State, yet he returned at the close of both his terms of office with his popularity unimpaired.

Joel Parker was innately and thoroughly a Jerseyman, proud of his State and of its history. He neglected no opportunity to eulogize it, and warmly resented any indignity aimed at it. But his patriotism was greater than his State pride—it embraced our whole country. In his love for its institutions and in his faith in its future glory he never wavered. He was beyond dispute the foremost man of his generation in his native State in all those qualities that go to make a man useful to and beloved by his fellow-men. In his private life he was pure and above reproach. He was not a brilliant man, as the world reckons it, but he was a great man, broad, liberal, conscientious, faithful and true, and deserves to be conspicuously honored by the generation that he served so long and so well.

BIRTH, PARENTAGE AND EDUCATION.

Joel Parker was born in Freehold township on the 24th of November, 1816, in a house still standing on the Mount Holly road about four miles west of Freehold, in what is now Millstone township. A small village known as Smithburg has grown up around it recently. His father was Charles Parker, who was born in the same neighborhood, and who was Sheriff of the county, member of the Assembly, and for thirteen years State Treasurer and at the same time State Librarian. His mother, who was also a native of the county as it was then constituted, was a daughter of Capt. Joseph Coward, of the Continental Army. He received his primary education at the old Trenton Academy, and was prepared for college at the Lawrenceville High School. In the meantime he spent two years as manager on a farm which his father then owned near Colts Neck. He was graduated at Princeton in 1839, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Henry W. Green, at Trenton, and was admitted to the Bar in 1842, when he located at Freehold and commenced the practice of his profession.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

In 1840 he cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, the nominee of the Democratic party. In 1844 he entered the political arena in support of the election of James K. Polk as President, and distinguished himself in that campaign as a public speaker.

HIS SOCIAL RELATIONS, MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

Although his long and busy life was crowded with great public cares, he did not forget the minor public duties nor the obligations of social life. He was one of the original members of the lodge of Odd Fellows of his town and always retained an interest in its welfare; in his earlier years he took an active part in its affairs, filling the different official positions and representing it in the State Grand Lodge. He was also a member of the Masonic lodge of his town. In both of these organizations

he remained an honored member up to the time of his death. He was for many years a member of the Union Fire Company of Trenton, and of the Fire Department of Freehold, aiding both with his counsels and his purse. He was also a member of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a member of the Tammany Society of New York City, and an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New Jersey. In 1881 he united with the Presbyterian Church of Freehold, on confession of faith, and afterwards remained an acceptable member and communicant of that church. In 1843 he was married to Maria M., eldest daughter of Samuel R. Gummere, Clerk in Chancery of New Jersey, who survives him, with two sons, Charles and Frederick, both practicing lawyers of some years' standing at the Bar of Monmouth County, and a daughter, Bessie. On Saturday, the 31st day of December, 1887, after holding a special session of the Burlington County Courts, he went to Philadelphia, and feeling unwell he called at the house of a friend, where, in a few minutes, he received a stroke of paralysis. He died on the following Monday, shortly after midnight, surrounded by the immediate members of his family. He rallied sufficiently on Saturday evening to recognize his wife, but afterwards never regained consciousness.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

His personal appearance was imposing. He was slightly over six feet high, with a massive frame admirably proportioned, a head well poised, manly and dignified in his bearing, easy and attractive in his manner; in public, free and self-possessed, easily approached by the humblest member of the community, but never condescending to unseemly familiarity. He was persistent in the pursuit of the object in which he was interested, and in support of the cause which he had espoused; never domineering, but persuasive and conciliating; avoiding personal antagonisms he skilfully laid his course between

contending factions and reached the goal while others were wrangling by the way. Conservative in all his views and sometimes considered so almost to a fault, he was always a safe leader in public affairs and reliable as a personal adviser.

When he died his fellow citizens throughout the State—all ranks and conditions of men—alike pressed forward to lay their tribute of affection and regard upon his bier. The Governor issued a proclamation reciting the eminent services he had rendered the State, and caused public honors to be paid to his memory; the business of the courts was suspended while eulogies were pronounced and resolutions of respect and condolence were placed upon their records; organizations, public and social, vied with each other in manifestations of friendship and esteem, and the press united in one common expression of high appreciation of his life and public services.

At the session of the Legislature of 1888 a joint resolution was passed by both Houses providing for the purchase of a portrait of Gov. Parker. This portrait was afterwards painted by Julian Scott, and hung with appropriate ceremonies in the Assembly Chamber on the 4th of February, 1889.

“STRONG, ’mid the perils that beset his time,
STRONG, in the chair of State he honored long,
STRONG, in devotion to his home and friends,
Wherever fortune found or placed him, STRONG.

“KIND, with a kindness words cannot express,
KIND, with a sweetness born of noble mind,
KIND, let the tear-drop pathos started, speak;
To youth and age, to poor and sorrowing, KIND.

“GREAT, in the virtues that adorned his life,
GREAT, in the annals of his native State,
GREAT, in his fearless championship of right,
In every trust and station, truly GREAT.”*

*Frank P. McDermott, Freehold, in the *Miramouth Democrat*, Jan. 12, 1888.



PERSECUTION OF QUAKERS.

Edward Wharton was one of the most zealous Quakers of his time, and lived at Salem, Mass. In 1669 he gave an order to John Hance to hold and enjoy his lot of land.

George Wharton and John Harwood, of London, appointed John Hance, of Shrewsbury, as their attorney.

Edward Wharton was a noted man in the history of the Society of Friends. He was in Salem as early as 1655 and was called "glazier." His business or "outward occasions," as Bishop's "New England Judged" terms it, required him to make frequent journeys to Rhode Island and other places, and he frequently accompanied Quaker preachers on their visits to various places, sometimes as far as Long Island. He first began to suffer for his faith in 1658. In 1659 he was given twenty-four lashes and fined £20, which a friend paid, as he would not pay it. In 1661 the stripes were again given to him and to John Chamberlain, supposed ancestor of the first Chamberlains of Monmouth, for protesting against the brutal hanging of William Leddra, who was hanged on Boston Common for preaching his faith. It is not stated that Chamberlain was then a Quaker, but his feelings of humanity prompted him to protest against the act. Wharton, despite all threats, remained with Leddra until he was executed. In 1662 he accompanied two Quaker women, preachers, named Alice Ambrose and Mary Tomkins, to Long Island. Here the Dutch authorities arrested all three of them, and also John Tilton and Mary, his wife, William Reape, of Newport, who was with them, and others, and kept them prisoners for ten days, and then put them all, except John Tilton and wife, on a ship and sent them out of their jurisdiction.

In 1664 Alice Ambrose and Mary Tomkins came to Boston from Virginia, where they had been pilloried and then "given thirty-two stripes with a whip of nine cords and every cord three knots."

Mary Tomkins, while in Boston, was taken so sick she thought she would die. Edward Wharton and another Quaker named Wenlock Christian, went from Salem to see her. The constables took her to jail and both women and the two men were ordered to be whipped. Colonel Temple interceded and got three clear, but they vented their wrath on Edward Wharton against whom they had no charge but that of leaving his home in Salem and coming to Boston to see a sick friend. Gov. Endicott issued his warrant to have Wharton given thirty stripes on his naked body, "convicted of being a vagabond from his own dwelling place." This warrant was dated June 30, 1664. Wharton was taken to the market place and stripped, and his arms bound to the wheels of a cannon. Constable John Lowell bade the hangman to whip, which was so cruelly done that it was testified that peas might be put in the holes made by the knots in the whip, on his flesh, arms and back. Wharton was not cowed by his cruel treatment, but after it was over he said, "I think I shall be here to-morrow, again!" He was well off and next day he said to Lieut. Governor Bellingham: "How is it that I should be a vagabond yesterday and not to-day?" Wharton had been in this country some twenty years and had supplied Governor Endicott with necessities of life when he was in humble and suffering circumstances. A lengthy letter is given in Bishop's "New England Judged," complaining of Gov. Endicott's ingratitude and of his injustice. This letter was written by John Smith, possibly the one subsequently in Monmouth, whose wife Margaret had been imprisoned all winter by Endicott's orders. Smith upbraided him for his "hard hartedness to neighbors to whom thou hadst formerly been beholden to and helped in a time of want when thou hadst no bread!" Wharton was punished at other times, but the foregoing statements are sufficient to show why he aided in establishing the settlement in Monmouth where religious toleration should be insured.

The persistence of Wharton in travelling with Quaker preachers, visiting them in prison and aiding them

in every way to the best of his ability, despite stripes and imprisonment, show an unselfish heroism rarely witnessed. He was highly esteemed by his Puritan neighbors for everything except his Quakerism.

Eliakim Wardell, who was first named in Monmouth, was a son of Thomas Wardell, who came to this country and was made a freeman at Boston, 1634. He had four sons. The father was disarmed in 1637, for being an Antinomian, as the followers of Ann Hutchinson were called. Some years later, when the Quakers began preaching their views, Eliakim harbored one of them named Wenlock Christison, for which the Court in 1659 fined him, and, as Wardell would not pay the fine, the officer levied "on a pretty beast for the saddle (says "Bishop's New England Judged") worth £14, which was taken for the fine, which was less than the value of the horse, the overplus, to make up to him, some of the officers plundered old William Marston of a vessel of green ginger, which for some fine was taken from him and forced it into Eliakim's house, where he let it be and touched it not. In process of time Eliakim came to be fined again, and whereas, according to law, he should have the overplus of the beast restored to him, yet the executors came and took the ginger away as aforesaid, which was all the satisfaction that was made to him. And notwithstanding, he came not to your invented worship, but was fined ten shillings for his absence and his wife's, yet he was often rated for priest's hire. And the priest, Seaborn Cotton (old John Cotton's son), to obtain his end, sold his rate to a man almost as bad as himself, who is named Nathaniel Boulton, who came on pretence of borrowing a little corn for himself, which the harmless, honest man, willingly lent him. And he, finding thereby that he had the corn, which was his design, Judas-like, he went and bought the rate of the priest and came and measured as he pleased. Another time he had a heifer taken from him for priest's rates, and then almost all his marsh and meadow ground taken from him, which was to keep his cattle in winter."

Eliakim Wardell was at one time sentenced to be whipped with fifteen lashes at the cart's tail, for alleged disrespectful remarks of Simon Bradstreet, which remarks he made because Bradstreet had spoken disrespectfully of his (Wardell's) wife. His wife's name previous to her marriage was Lydia Perkins. In 1662 Wardell and a man named William Fourbish witnessed the whipping of two Quaker women named Mary Tompkins and Alice Ambrose, at Newburyport, and for protesting against the punishment, both men were put in stocks. His wife Lydia had been a member of the church, but when the Quakers promulgated their doctrines she joined them. She was also a victim of the lash of the Puritans.

Eliakim Wardell and wife Lydia, at this time lived at "Hampton, fourteen miles from Dover." There is but little doubt that Wardell and wife, and Edward Wharton of Salem, and James Heard, all Quakers, were induced to aid in the settlement of Monmouth by the energetic Quaker merchant of Newport, William Reape, whose business led him to various places.

TALES OF FOREST AND SEA.

The extensive forests in Ocean county have been witness of many exciting scenes occasioned by fires in the woods, children lost, etc. Fires in the woods have been too numerous to attempt to particularize. Often hundreds of acres are swept over and tens of thousands of dollars worth of timber are burned in a short time. With a high wind, the roar of the fire in the woods, the appearance of the sky, etc., are appalling. "Fighting fire" is familiar to hundreds of citizens of Ocean county. Occasionally life is thus lost as in the following instance:

About fifty years ago, many persons were fighting fire near Forked River. A sudden shift of wind brought the flames with such speed down upon the men that they had to run for their lives to a mill pond not far off; but one man named Collins missed the road to the pond and was

overtaken by the flames and burned to death. The following is a case of a child lost in the woods:

About thirty years ago a little boy named Warren Conklin of some six or seven years of age, living at Barnegat, started to take his father's dinner to him in the woods, a mile or so from home. The boy got lost and search was made next day and for weeks after, and by hundreds of people, but of no avail until three months after, his body was found, partly decayed, close to where persons had been many times. The search was so general that it was estimated that it would have taken one man seventeen years to have gone over as much ground as the number did in searching for the boy. The feelings of the agonized parents of the lost child at such a time may better be imagined than described.

Tales of shipwrecks not only of foreign vessels on our coast but of shipwreck of our citizens, loss of life, etc. are so numerous as to be impossible to attempt to give particulars here.

Some of our citizens like Forman Grant, John F. Jones, and John Parker have lost their lives in nobly endeavoring to save the lives of shipwrecked persons, and many have received gold and silver medals for risking life to save life.



GENEALOGICAL RECORD

OF THE

FIRST SETTLERS OF MONMOUTH AND OCEAN COUNTIES AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

ABRAHAM James Abraham, b. Northamptonshire, Eng., d. Sept. 13, 1765, a. 69 yrs., 6 m. 18 d.; wife Janet, d. April 3, 1747, a. 43 yrs.; daughter Elizabeth, m. Enoch D. Thomas, and d. 1762, a. 34 yrs.; then Mr. Charles Abraham d. 1760, a. about 40 yrs.

ADAM, ADAMS Alexander Adam is named 1700. He may have been a Scotch emigrant. Robert Adam was a Scotch emigrant, named in Whitehead's history of Perth Amboy. The will of Thomas Adams of Freehold, dated Jan. 12, 1732, and proved Jan. 26, 1732; names wife Margery; speaks of four eldest children, but does not mention their names. Members of the Adams family early settled in Burlington county and branches have lived in Ocean. The will of John Adams of Chester, Burlington, dated March 16, 1699, names wife Elizabeth and seven children. Executors, Samuel Jennings and Francis Davenport and wife. The will of one John Adams of Burlington, dated March 4, 1704, names wife Elizabeth as executor. Alexander Adam bought land 1694 of John Reid; was grand juror 1700. John Adams of Woodbridge, had 97 acres 1670 granted by Gov. Carteret. John Adams and w. Elizabeth of Woodbridge, N. J., m. June 1, 1671; son John, 1676. Thomas Adams of Middlesex made will 1695; filed at Trenton. Thomas Adams, yeoman, had 224 acres in 1724, and Jedediah Adams had 113 acres same year, whose grandfather, John Adams, bought said land 1691 of John Rodman. Joseph Adams m. Ann Newton in Burlington county 1801. In Moorestown, Burlington county, John Adams was one of the first settlers; daughter Deborah m. Judah Allen. In 1692 Elizabeth Adams, dau. of John, m. William, son of John Hollingshead. At Shrewsbury Friends' meeting, 1695 7 mo. 2d, James Adams of Burlington county, was m. to Esther Allen, Shrewsbury. The first of the name of Adams who came to America were: John, Plymouth, Mass., 1621-2; Henry, with eight sons, Braintree, Mass., 1634; William, Cambridge, Mass., 1635; Robert, Ipswich, Mass., 1635; Richard, Weymouth, Mass., 1635; Richard, Salem, Mass., 1635, Jeremy Braintree, Mass., 1637; Ferdinande, Dedham, Mass., 1637; George, Watertown, Mass., 1645; Christopher, Braintree, Mass., 1645; Ralph, Elizabeth City, Va., 1623; Robert, Martin Hundreds, Va., 1624; Richard, embarked for Va. 1635. The name Adams is of Welsh origin, signifying "Son of Adam."

AKINS—Abial Akins was a prominent citizen of Toms River, Justice of the Peace, etc., during the Revolution and for some twenty-five years subsequently. Among descendants of Stephen b. 1739, is Thomas, b. 1811, who m. Anna Salter of Newport, N. S., and is (1886) keeper of public documents of the Province. The Thomas (b. 1734) came back and finally

settled at Dartmouth, Mass. Abiel Akins is named in Freehold Records 1767, when he gave a mortgage for £300 to John Longstreet. In 1769 Abiel Akins and wife Patience deeded land to John Forman. Benjamin, Joseph and William Akin lived in old Dover township in the early part of the present century. In Essex county Elizabeth Akin was administratrix of John Akin 1746. Thomas Akin and w. Lydia of Perth Amboy, made deed Aug. 17, 1752, to Jeremiah, Richard, Joseph, and Benjamin Borden of Monmouth. Among licenses to marry recorded at Trenton are the following:

Timothy Akin, of Monmouth, to Elizabeth Woolley, Jan. 28, 1748; Elizabeth Akin, of Perth Amboy, to Andrew Kelly of same place, Aug. 18, 1752; Stephen Akin, of Monmouth, to Elizabeth King of Shrewsbury, April 1, 1761; Lydia Akin to Kraghead Ryle, March 27, 1779.

Among New York marriage licenses were the following:

Abigail Akin to John Toffey, Dec. 12, 1775; Joshua Akins to Elizabeth Briggs, October, 1781; John Akins to Mary Brooks, April 22, 1783.

ALGOR, (or Alger)—Benjamin Alger and Ruth, his wife, are named at Middletown, 1722. About the first of this name in this country was Andrew Algor, who was at Scarborough, Maine, 1651, who had wife, and children named John, Andrew, Matthew, Elizabeth and Joanna. Branches of the Algor family settled at Lyme. Benjamin Algor m. Ruth Cottrell, d. of John and sister of Nicholas, who deeded land to her 1722. In tax list of Shrewsbury township, 1764, Benjamin Auger and William Auger were among persons assessed.

ALLEN—John Allen, with Robert Taylor, purchased a share of land among original purchasers named 1667. George Allen also one share in 1670. Jedediah Allen of Sandwich, R. I., bought in Nov. 1683, of Job Almy, his share of Monmouth land. George Allen m. Elizabeth Hulett 22d of 2d mo. 1694, by Peter Tilton, both of Shrewsbury. In February, 1694, on estate of Ephraim Allen, dec'd, letters issued to his widow Mary. Mary Allen was m. to Thomas Forman May 27, 1695. John Allen, named among the original purchasers 1667, was probably the same named in Friends' records of Newport, R. I., as marrying Elizabeth Bacon, Oct. 14, 1650. He had children, Elizabeth, b. 1651; Mary, b. 1652; John, b. 1654; Priscilla, b. 1659; Samuel, b. 1661. All of his children were born at Newport. And he may have been the same John Allen named a few years previous at Roboboth, Mass., where in 1644 in allotment of town lots he was given lot No. 42. George Allen of Sandwich, was a man of note in his day and his descendants are exceedingly numerous. He was b. in England about 1620 and d. after 1685. It is said that Ralph Allen, noted among early Quakers of Plymouth colony, whose descendants came to Monmouth, was also a son of the first George. Among the eleven male members of the Puritan church at Sandwich, Mass., in 1644, were Geo. Allen, Ralph Allen, Peter Gauntt and Richard Kirby, all of whom have descendants in New Jersey. Matthew Allen, son of the first George, of Sandwich, m. Sarah Kirby, June 5, 1657; he left Sandwich and settled at Dartmouth, and had by wife Sarah: Dorothy, b. 1659; Miriam, b. 1661; Deborah, b. 1663; Mary, b. 1668; Ahazadiah, b. 1671; Matthew, b. 1677. George Allen, 2nd, had by w. Hannah children: Caleb, b. 1648, Judah, b. 1650; Ephraim, b. 1652; Eliza, b. 1654; and by second w. Sarah: Matthew, b. June 16, 1657; James and John, twins, b. Aug. 5, 1658; Lydia, b. 1660; Daniel, b. 1663; Hannah, b. 1666; Eber, b. 1668; George, b. 1672. Most of these names are familiar in the early records of Monmouth, as they were handed down among descendants. Ralph Allen, one of the persecuted Quakers, said also to have been a son of the first George of Sandwich, had descendants who came to Monmouth, some of whom became quite noted. He m. Easter Swift and had five children, the first of whom, Jedediah, b. in 1646, came to New Jersey, and was a member of the colonial assembly in 1703, and is frequently named in ancient records. Ralph, son of Jedediah 1st, m. Ann, dau. of Mahlon Wright of Burlington county, and a Judah Allen, possibly also his son, m. Deborah, dau. of John Adams, 1701. Allentown, it is said, derives its name from a Nathan Allen, who was probably the son of

Jedediah, b. 1673. Rev. George Swain in Historical Discourse of the Presbyterian church of Allentown, says that Nathan Allen bought in 1706 of Robert Burnett, 520 acres more or less, on Doctors Creek and other lands. An abstract of his will is given hereafter, and from the will of his son Nathan, it would seem that the widow of the first Nathan had married again. In a record of Quakers 1704, given in Pa. Hist. Mag., vol. 7, p. 370, Nathan Allen is named as a Quaker from Burlington. Rev. John Allen of Woodbridge, came from England about December, 1680, and was minister of the Presbyterian church there for a few years. He was married three times. The name of his last wife was Deliverance Potter. The last names of the others are unknown. In Dally's History of Woodbridge are records copied at considerable length. In the Revolutionary war Jacob, John, Judah, and Nathan Allen of Monmouth were soldiers, and also Edward, Joseph and Peter of Burlington. On the side of the Loyalists was Isaac Allen of Trenton, who owned land in Monmouth, who was Lieut.-Colonel in the second battalion of New Jersey Royal Volunteers. At the close of the war he went to St. John, New Brunswick, and was given lots No. 56-7 in 1783. He was appointed Assistant Judge 1806 and his grandson, John Campbell, b. 1817, was appointed Chief Justice of New Brunswick 1875, and still holds (1885) that position. Among the Loyalists who had land granted to them in 1783, in St. John, were William, John and Benjamin Allen. The abstracts of wills of Allens, recorded at Trenton, include persons of the name in the upper part of the State. In the early settlement of Elizabethtown a John Allen is named. In Morris county Capt. Job Allen was a prominent citizen as early as 1730. Deacon Gilbert Allen, a man of note in Morris, was a son of Jacob Allen, who possibly was a son of Charles, b. 1702 and d. 1786. A long list of abstract of wills, and of appointment of administrators and guardians relating to the Allen family, are recorded in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton.

ALLMY—Christopher and Job Allmy were among the number of original purchasers of land 1667. They were brothers, and sons of William Allmy (as the name is now spelled) who came over from England with Gov. Winthrop and was at Lynn, Mass., 1631, and in 1637 was among the number who founded Sandwich in that State. In 1642 he removed to Portsmouth, R. I. It is said that when the Quakers began promulgating their faith about 1657, he joined that sect. He was b. about 1601 and d. 1676. He had children: Ann, b. about 1627 who m. Deputy-Gov. John Greene, and Christopher, John, Job and Catharine. Christopher was generally known as Captain, from his commanding a vessel that traded between Newport, Monmouth and other places. He returned to Rhode Island to live by or before 1678, but occasionally came back on business. He was a Deputy in Rhode Island 1690 and the same year was elected Governor, but declined the position, "giving satisfactory reasons." In 1693-5 he was an agent in England for Rhode Island. Christopher Allmy was one of the first to settle in Monmouth, and was here at least as early as 1665.

ANDERSON—Capt. John Anderson, who is frequently named in county and State records in the early part of the last century, was b. about 1665 in Scotland, and said to have been baptized and educated in the communion of the Episcopal Church, Scotland, and had the "Right Rev. Father in God, John Lord Bishop of Ross for his Godfather." He was a sea captain for a time and commanded the ship Unicorn in a Scottish expedition to Darien, and, after a cruise of over three years he brought his vessel to Perth Amboy, where he probably stopped awhile before coming to Monmouth. He m. Anna, d. of John Reed, the noted Deputy Surveyor of East Jersey. Capt. John Anderson was a justice 1710, member of the Colonial Council 1713, and in subsequent years was President of the Council in 1736, when in the early part of that year the Governor of New Jersey, William Cosby, died and the government of the State devolved upon Capt. Anderson, who, however, held the position but eighteen days, when in 1736, aged 70 years, he also died, "lamented by all his acquaintances." Col. John Anderson had children John, James, Kenneth, Jonathan, Margaret, Helena, Anna, Elizabeth, Isabella. His will was dated Jan. 20, 1733, and proved

April 8, 1736. The son Kenneth Anderson became a colonel and had a daughter Isabella, who married Colonel Nathaniel Scudder, a hero of the Revolution, who was killed by the Refugees Oct. 16, 1781. Among tax-payers in Freehold 1776 were Kenneth Kenneth, Jr., Joshua, James and Matthias Anderson.

ANTONIDES—Johannes and wife, Joanna Kourvenhoven, were members of Marlborough Brick Church, 1724. Jacob Antonides, b. Oct. 8, 1780, m. Elizabeth Sutphen Dec. 18, 1800; she was b. Oct. 1, 1781; they had children: John, b. 1801; Abram, b. 1807; Archibald, b. 1808; Phebe, b. 1810; Deborah, b. 1812; Eliza, b. 1816. The son Abram married Lydia of Reuben Tilton and had children: Delia Ann, Charles, Elizabeth, who m. Charles W. Ten Brook, Ira, Eleanor, Deborah Jane, Emeline, who m. Charles Curtis, William W., Laura, who m. Louis Lane, and Stephen S. Johannes Antonides, the first of the name in Monmouth, was m. to Annetze Willenne, daughter of William Gerretse Van Couwenhoven and wife, Jannetse Montfoort Couwenhoven, of Flatlands. Johannes was her second husband, her first having been Aert Williamson.

ANTRIM—The Antrims of Ocean County are probably descended from John Antrim, who was b. about 1657, and was m. in 1682 at Salem, N. J., to Frances Butcher, d. of John Butcher. He subsequently settled in Burlington County and in the census of old Northampton Township, taken 1709, it is stated that he was then 52 yrs old, his wife, Frances, 50; children, John, aged 24, James, a. 23, Thomas, a. 19, Ann, a. 17, Mary, 16, Isaac and Elizabeth, twins, 14. John Antrim, second of the name, b. about 1685, m. Amy (Mary ?) Andrews in 1714 at Chester Nichols' meeting. About the first of this family in America was Thomas Antrim who left Southampton, England, on the ship James, in 1635, and landed at Boston June 3, and subsequently settled at Salem, Mass. He had children, Obadiah, Mary and John. His will was dated 11m. 24, 1662, and names son Obadiah and d., who m. at Burmah. John Hance, in his will, names d. Mary Antrim. John Antrim is named 1692 as a member of Burlington Yearly meeting. In 1724 James Antrim owned 300 acres in Mansfield, Burlington County. 1796, April 10, Joseph Antrim, of Burlington County, m. Hannah Stockton. In upper Freehold John Antrim and wife were living at close of last century.

APPLEGATE—Thomas Applegate and Bartholomew Applegate are named in Freehold records in 1674. They were from Gravesend, Long Island. Though Bartholomew visited the county, it is not probable that he settled in it. Thomas Applegate m. Johannah Gibbons, d. of Richard, who was one of the twelve Monmouth Patentees. He d. about the beginning of the year 1699. He left sons, Thomas, John, Daniel, Joseph, Benjamin and Richard. His w., Johannah, survived him and she and her father, Richard Gibbons, were his executors. His will was dated Feb. 1, 1698, and proved Feb. 29, 1699. His eldest son Thomas, settled at Perth Amboy. He had w. Ann; and sons Thomas, John, James and Andrew. Among the licenses to marry recorded at Trenton are the following:

Benjamin Applegate, of Middlesex, to Elizabeth Parent, of same county, July 18, 1729; John Applegate, of Middlesex, to Sarah Pettitt, of same county, Oct. 6, 1736; Ebenezer Applegate, of Monmouth, to Mary Inlay, July 9, 1743; James Applegate, of Middlesex, to Elizabeth Buckalew, Feb. 21, 1744; Daniel Applegate, of Monmouth, to Elizabeth Hulett, Jan. 31, 1745; William Applegate to Hannah Potter, Monmouth, Oct. 28, 1747; John Applegate, of Monmouth, to Mary Cottrell, Sept. 27, 1748.

Among marriages recorded at Freehold are the following:

Jacob Applegate, Jr., to Margaret Luker, July 10, 1796; by Abiel Akin, of Toms River; John Applegate to Sarah Hudson, Jan. 19, 1799; by Benjamin Lawrence of Toms River. In the patriot army in the Revolution were the following Applegates: Daniel, John, Bartholomew, Benjamin, Robert, James, Joseph and William from Monmouth; Andrew, Asher, Charles, Joseph, Nathaniel, Noah, Robert, Thomas, William and Zebulon from Middlesex; Daniel, from Morris; William, from Hunterdon; another William, from Burlington. In the old Dover Town Book the name Applegate frequently occurs.

APPLEGATES OF OCEAN COUNTY: (From old family Bible of Elijah Robins)—Ebenezer Applegate and Sarah, his wife, had children, viz: Apollo, b. May 25, 1798; Salem, b. 1800; Angeline, b. 1802; Ebenezer, b. 1805; Joseph, b. 1808; Moses, b. 1810; Sarah, b. 1813; James, b. 1815; Amanda, b. 1818; Helen, b. 1821. Of the above, Amanda m. Judge Wm. I. James; Sarah, James Robinson; Angeline, first, Clayton Robins and second, Col. Samuel C. Dunham. Joseph was the well remembered Justice of the Peace of Toms River.

The following notes are also in this Bible:

Ebenezer Applegate, d. Oct. 3, 1851; Sarah, d. April 24, 1861; Jacob, d. Oct. 6, 1818, a. 95 yrs; Lucinda Akin, d. Dec. 6, 1820; Moses, son of Ebenezer, is living 1887. Descendants of Thomas and Johannah Applegate must now number many thousands, and are widely scattered throughout the country. Richard Applegate of New Jersey, m. Amy Fenton and they had twelve children. The family moved to Westmoreland county, Pa., and thence to Louisville, Ky., where he died in 1782. The Applegates of this line are described as having "very large heads, and much natural mechanical and mathematical talent," as being "a quiet, steady, solid race and were held in high esteem by their neighbors." The founder of the Applegate family was Thos. Applegate, an Englishman who is named among the patentees of Flushing, L. I., in the patent dated Oct. 19, 1647, issued by Gov. Kieft. In regard to the origin of the surname Applegate, Lower, the best authority on surnames, says it is from the ancient Saxon word Applegarth. In England were ancient families named Applegarth, Appleyard and Applethwaite, all meaning substantially the same—an apple orchard. Thomas Applegate was of a party that resided for a short time in Holland before they came to Long Island, and their residence in Holland indicates that they left England because their religious or political views were objectionable to the government of Charles I.

ARNEY—Joseph Arney was taxed in upper Freehold 1758. The name occurs at an earlier date in Burlington county. John Arney lived there in 1739.

ARCHER—George Archer was taxed in Shrewsbury 1764. The name Archer appears early in Rhode Island; John Archer was a freeman at Portsmouth near Newport in 1655. Members of this family were also early settlers in Westchester county. Descendants of the first Archers in West Chester are given in Bolton's History. In Burlington county Isaac Archer was m. to Sarah Stokes Nov. 24, 1799.

ARNOLD—Steven Arnold was among the original purchasers of land of the Indians in Monmouth named 1667. He paid as his share £3, and was awarded "home lot" No. 17 in the allotment at Middletown, and also an outlet "in Poplar field and Mountany field." At the first General Assembly, Dec. 14, 1667, he was a Deputy with James Ashton from Middletown. In 1668 his cattle marks are recorded. In 1669 he was named as an arbitrator in a land case. At Barnegat, Ocean county, members of the Arnold family were settled during the last century, and were leading members of the Society of Friends. This branch probably descended from the Arnold family of Long Island. Richard Arnold was perhaps the first Quaker of the family in New Jersey, named in 1680. In the Quaker graveyard at Barnegat are small tombstones to the memory of Samuel Arnold, d. 1817; his w. Lorany d. 1839; John Arnold d. 1818. By his side is buried Rachel Arnold, d. 1823. In 1795, at Little Egg Harbor Quaker meeting, James Arnold was m. to Phebe Inman. The same year Samuel Arnold was m. to Rany (Lorany) Cox. Levi Cranmer, one of the founders of the Quaker Church at Barnegat, who was m. in 1743, had a d. who m. a John Arnold.

ARROWSMITH Edward Arrowsmith was named in Staten Island about 1683 and Joseph a few years later. In record of New York marriage licenses is one Feb. 1, 1702, for Joseph Arrowsmith and Martha Pollom. Joseph was a member of the Court (1712) on Staten Island. Edward Arrowsmith was m. to Margaret Angle, Jan. 2, 1783, both of New Jersey. Major Thomas Arrowsmith of Monmouth, was State Treasurer 1843-5, and was Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals for several years; he m.

Emma Van Brakle, d. of Matthias. George Arrowsmith, b. April 18, 1839, fourth son of Major Thomas, a native of Monmouth, was a Lieut.-Col. of the 147th N. Y. Volunteers, and was killed July 1, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg; he was a graduate of Madison University; of fine intellectual attainments, and his daring services in the army gained him the name of the "Young Lion." Of the first of the Arrowsmiths there were two on Staten Island the first half of the last century, Thomas and Edward. They were Englishmen and appear to have aspired to an aristocratic position in society. Their public services were chiefly of a military character. In the burial ground of Christ Church, Middletown, are tombstones erected to members of the family as follows: Thomas Arro Smith, who d. in 1800 in the 48th year of his age; Gertrude, w. of Peter Flinn and former relict of Thomas Arrowsmith, d. 1846 in the 78th year of her age; Joseph Arrowsmith, d. Feb. 8, 1816, in the 24th year of his age; Sarah, relict of Joseph Arrowsmith, d. July 8, 1842, in the 48th year of her age.

ARSLEY—Robert Arsley in 1678 received a warrant for 60 acres of land.

ASHTON—James Ashton of Rhode Island, settled at Middletown 1665, and is named in the settlement of accounts, 1667, among the original purchasers. May 25, 1669, he was chosen a deputy to act at the "general court" or assembly to meet at Portland Point. He is subsequently frequently named in ancient records. At Middletown in Monmouth County, Rev. James Ashton was the first regular Baptist minister and his son James was also a Baptist minister at Crosswicks in Upper Freehold. In 1670 James Ashton received a warrant for 347 acres of land. Under Grants and Concessions he claimed for self and wife, as actual settlers in 1665, 240 acres of land. In 1698 he executed a deed of gift to his son James for 480 acres at Crosswicks. The records of Rahway and Plainfield Quaker meetings state that Joseph Ashton was permitted to m. Mary Fitz Randolph, by Woodbridge Monthly meeting 7m. 20, 1711. Among taxpayers in Upper Freehold, 1731, were John Ashton, Esq., and Joseph Ashton. In same township, 1758, Joseph Ashton was taxed for 200 acres of land. In 1764 there was a John Ashton taxed in old Shrewsbury township. The following marriage licenses were recorded in the Secretary of State's office, Trenton:

Joseph Ashton to Mary Stillwell, Feb. 5, 1740; John Ashton to Catharine Taylor, June 2, 1741; both of above, Monmouth County; Robert Ashton to Hannah Farnsworth, Feb. 15, 1748; Joseph Ashton, of Bucks County, Pa., to Susanna Nutt, Jan. 26, 1756; John Ashton, of Bucks County, Pa., to Mary Fenton, of Burlington County, N. J., Feb. 13, 1765; Joseph Ashton, of Burlington, to Ann Helsen, June 19, 1770; Thomas Ashton, of Gloucester County, to Hannah Hugg, June 19, 1771; Eden Ashton, of Hunterdon County, to Margaret Louderbank, Aug. 17, 1780. In 1806 Isaac Ashton and wife Mary, and Elizabeth Ashton lived in Dover township, now in Ocean County. The Ashtons were an ancient, honorable family in England and the pedigree of the main branches has been preserved. The Ashtons, or Asshetons as the name was anciently written, of Ashton under the line, date back to the time of Henry II to Orm Fitz Edward, who m. Ermina, d. of Baron Albert de Gresly. Sir Ralph Ashton of this family, was Knight Marshal of England in the time of Edward VI, and was known as the Black Knight of Ashton, under the line.

AUMACK—John, Tunis, Stephen and Thomas Aumack are named in Freehold in the early part of the last century. The will of John was dated Jan. 23, 1719. Tunis Amak and w. Lena were members of the old Brick church, Marlborough, 1723, and Stephen and w. Jannetse Janse were members in 1727. Stephen, it is said, had a grandson Matthias or Mattavus, who died at Middletown 1853. The name Stephen was common in the family. Tunis, son of John, it is said, m. Lena or Helena Lane. In 1761 Stephen and Tunis Aumack were taxed in Middletown. In 1764 Stephen Aumack was taxed in old Shrewsbury township. In 1766 Jacob was taxed in Freehold. In the Revolutionary Army were Tunis, John and William Aumack. The first of this family in this country was Theunis Jantz Van

Amack or Amak, who came over from Holland in 1673. He settled at Flatlands, Long Island, and in 1698 he had then a wife (Eyke?) and five children. The Van was soon after dropped from the name. In the records of the Marlborough Brick Church Stephen seems to be the first whose surname is spelled Annack. Sarah Annack was m. to Gilbert Lane Jan. 10, 1796, by Esquire Abiel Akin of Toms River. In Howell township William Annack was m. to Sarah Stout March 2, 1806. William Annack was a prominent citizen and merchant at Cedar Creek, Ocean county; he d. Dec. 15, 1851, a. 71 yrs. He had sons John, Elijah, Riley, and Benjamin Franklin.

AUSTIN, AUSTEN, ASTON. The ear mark of William Austen is given in Middletown Town Book 1677, and it was transferred to Richard Stout, Jr., 1695. In 1687 Wm. Austone (probably the same) received a patent for land. The will of Wm. Aston was dated Oct. 7, 1705, proved January, 1707, named w. Jenett, daughter-in-law Hannah Mills; mentions his daughter Mary living with Abraham Brown near Crosswick's Creek, who, he is informed, is m. to an Indian named Peter Powell. Executrix, w. Jennett. He made his mark to will.

AUCKMAN—Thomas Auckman of Freehold, May 20, 1714. His will names w. Rachel, d. Auch (?) Sarah, Ruth, Hannah, and Mary; sons John and Thomas. Gives to Thomas land in Amwell. He empowers executors to sell certain lands in case of death of any son. Wife, executor.

BAKER. John Baker bought a tract of 100 acres of land on Doctors Creek, of the Indians, the deed for which is in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society. The consideration paid was 3 guns, 3 kettles, 5 match coats, 4 cloth coats, 4 shirts, 20 knives, 1 pound powder, 12 bars lead, 6 pounds shot, 1 anchor, tobacco, 1 barrel beer, 30 quarts rum. Perhaps this was the Capt. John Baker noted in the early history of Elizabethtown.

BARKALOW, BARKELO—Derick Barkelo and Janeke Van Arsdale, his w., were members Marlborough Brick Church 1711. Derick Barkelo, weaver, Freehold, bought land 1719 of Thos. Foreman and Mary, his wife. This Derick was b. in Flatlands, L. I., and named in assessments there 1676; m. Sept. 17, 1709, Jannetze Van Arsdalen of Flatlands. Dirk or Derick Barkelo was a son of Wm. Janse Van Barkelo, who came to this country 1657 from the town of Boreculo or Borkeloo, in the earldom of Zutphen in the province of Guilderland. William Janse Van Barkelo resided for a time in New Amsterdam and afterwards at Flatlands, L. I., at which place he was assessed 1676 and '83. The will of Derick Barkalow of Freehold, dated July, 1794, proved Aug., 1744, mentions wife; sons Daniel, William and Cornelius; daughters Helena, Jennet and Mary; grand-daughters Elizabeth and Jane Suydam; sister Aelte Wyckoff. In 1758 William Barkalow was taxed in Upper Freehold for 245 acres. Among taxpayers in Freehold 1776 were Cornelius, Daniel, Stephen and Samuel Barkelo or Barkaloo.

BAIRD—John Baird of Freehold executed a release to John Nismuth 1714. The Brick Church Memorial states that John Baird came to Monmouth about 1680, and it gives the following amusing story: "The Bairds endeavored, but without success, to introduce a new mode of courtship. The first of that name was John, and tradition declares that one day he met Mary Hall, whom he afterwards married, in the woods. As both were bashful, they halted at some distance from each other under a tree. It was love at first sight, and in a short time John, who was a Quaker, broke the silence by saying: 'If thou wilt marry me, say yea; if thou wilt not, say nay.' Mary said 'yea' and proved a noble wife and mother." In Freehold 1776, among taxpayers were Barzillai, Jonathan, Obadiah, Zebulon and David Baird. Caroline E. Herbert, d. of Joseph, b. July 8, 1821, m. Zebulon Baird, and they settled in Southern Illinois. The following marriage licenses are recorded at Trenton: Zebulon Baird of Monmouth, to Ann Smith, Feb. 1, 1749; David Baird to Sarah Compton, Oct. 27, 1744; Samuel Baird to Susannah Rogers, 1762; Andrew Baird to Sarah -- --, Oct. 27, 1762; Zebulon Baird to Lidy Hildreth, 1765. In Topanemus graveyard are following inscriptions on tombstones: John Baird, who

came from Scotland 1683, d. April, 1755, a. about 90 yrs. and of honest character. John Baird, Jr., d. Feb. 6, 1747, a. 40 yrs., 10 days. Zebulon Baird, d. Jan. 28, 1804, a. 83 yrs., 3 mos., 15 dys. Anna, w. of Zebulon Baird, d. Dec. 28, 1794, a. 63 yrs., 4 mos., 11 dys.

BASHAN—In 1678 Mrs. Micall or Micha Spicer, of Gravesend, gave a deed for land in Monmouth to Henry Bowman, excepting a small tract for Bashan, a negro man, to live on. Possibly he was the "Bash Shamgungoe" named in Perth Amboy records and in N. J. Archives, vol. I., among those who took the oath of allegiance 1668. Mrs. Spicer owned lands on Long Island, in West Chester county, N. Y., and in Monmouth. She was the mother of Samuel Spicer. Her deed to Bowman except "so much of same as one Bashan, a negro that was sometime my servant, shall in one place choose to make use of for his lifetime." Dated 4th mo., 24, 1678, and witnessed by John Tilton, Sr., and Thomas Morgan.

BARNES—Thomas Barnes, for self and w. Mary and maid servant, received a grant of 180 acres of land 1676. He is named as juror same year. He died, and in 1682 a grant was made to Mary Barnes and her children of 146 acres in right of her late husband, Thomas Barnes, of Shrewsbury, lands adjoining Abiah Edwards, Lewis Mattox, John Williams and others. It seems the family subsequently removed to New York, as in 1679 Susanah and Sarah Barnes, both of city of New York, deeded lands of "their loving father, Thomas Barnes, late of Shrewsbury," to John Stuart. Wm. Barnes is named 1656 at Gravesend, L. I. Some of the persons persecuted in Massachusetts left there and went to Rhode Island, from whence some came to Old Monmouth. A Thomas Barnes was for a time a resident of Rhode Island, and he may have been the one who subsequently came to Monmouth.

BARCLAY—John Barclay is named as a Grand Juror, 1690. It is not probable that he was long a resident of Monmouth. He was a brother of Governor Robert Barclay. He came to America about 1682 and returned to England the following year. A year or two after, he returned and first took up his residence at Elizabethtown, then at Plainfield, and about 1688 at Amboy. In January, 1689, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor of East Jersey, under George Keith. He subsequently held other positions and in 1704 he represented Amboy in the Assembly. He died in the Spring of 1731 at an advanced age, leaving a son, John, who was living in 1768. In 1701 a deed recorded at Trenton was from Robert Barclay, of Ury, Scotland, one of the proprietors, to his father, Robert Barclay—land in Manalapan.

BAILEY, BALEY—Nathaniel and Elias Baile were taxed 1761, in Middletown.

BAYLIS—Elizabeth Baylis, of Middletown, deeded, 1718, to Thomas Applegate, blacksmith, lands formerly belonging to John Baylis. There was a John Baylis at Jamaica, L. I., 1660, and Elizabeth Baylis, who, in 1664, m. at Gravesend, James Hubbard, ancestor of Hubbards of N. J.

BEAKES—Edmund Beakes, of Burlington Co., was a witness to Friend's marriage, Shrewsbury, 1720, and in 1733 purchased land in Sonnan's Patent, in what is now Ocean Co., and built a sawmill. His sawmill was frequently referred to in subsequent years. In 1745 it is referred to as an N. E. side of North Branch Toms River, and as opposite Poll Bridge Branch. In 1758 William and David Beakes were taxed in Upper Freehold.

BEDLE, BEEDLE, BIDDLE—In Topanemus graveyard is a tombstone erected to Jeremiah Bedle, who d. in 1732, a. 79 years. Benajah Bedle, of Middletown, was licensed to m. Sarah Orchard, of Middletown, July 21, 1750. In the Revolutionary Army were Joel and Thomas Beedle. Israel Bedell, a tory, of Staten Island, in 1779, had property in Monmouth which was confiscated. Joel Beadle bought, Oct. 2, 1772, property of John and Thomas Walling, executors of Thomas Walling. His name is spelled both Beadle and Beddle. In 1794 Elijah Beddle and w., Elizabeth, deeded land to Cornelius Covenhoven. In 1796 Thomas Beedle and Amy Beedle deeded land to Thomas Smith. In 1801 Thomas Beedle of Middletown, bought

land of Hendrick Van Dorne. In 1807 Thomas Beddle bought land of executors of John Wall. The same year he and w., Amy, sold to Gilbert Lane, and he signed his name Bedle; in 1809 Thomas and Amy Beedle sold land to Richard Beedle. In 1810, John Bedle and w., Ann, are named. Oct. 12, 1800, Joel Beadle was m. to Mary Willett by Benjamin Bennett V. D. M. Thomas I. Bedle settled at Middletown Point in 1826, and m. Hannah Dorsett and had two sons, Joseph D., b. 1831, who became Governor of New Jersey. Richard Bedle died near Mattawan, Sept. 7, 1872, a. 63 years. The name of the noted Biddle family of West Jersey, to which belonged Commodore Biddle and also Nicholas Biddle of United States bank fame, was sometimes spelled in ancient records Bedle. In 1686 William Bedle took up 270 acres of land in West Jersey and was the ancestor of the Biddle family of West Jersey. In 1826 Elijah Bedle was murdered by a negro slave named Tony, belonging to Joseph Dorsett, of Bethany, near Keyport. Tony was executed on the old race course about a mile from Freehold Court House by Sheriff John J. Ely, who was in office 1825 to 1828. James Bedle, a brother of Elijah, had a son named James Madison Bedle, who was murdered in Calvert Co., Md., by a negro named Albert Saunders, in 1873. Young Bedle was of a roving disposition and left home in 1858 and for some reason had assumed the name of Eugene Archie Burdell.

BENNETT—Isaac Bennett was one of a company to whom was granted whale fishing privileges, 1679. Arian is named in court proceedings 1700. William Bennett is named among founders of the Presbyterian Church, Freehold, 1705. Thomas Bennett, of Shrewsbury, made will dated Oct. 17, 1717. In tax list of Middletown, 1761, Hendrick Bennett, John Bennett, Winance Bennett, William Bennett, Sr., William Bennett, son of John, and William Bennett, C. M., are named. In tax list of Shrewsbury, 1763, William Bennett and Thomas Bennett are named. Rev. Benjamin Bennett, born 1762, was a Baptist minister and Representative in Congress 1815-19. He died at Middletown, Oct. 8, 1840. In what is now Ocean Co. Moses Bennett was m. to Patience Inlay Aug. 26, 1806, by Gabriel Woodmansee. About the close of last century David Bennett m. Polly Holmes, d. of John Holmes, of Forked River. Some of the first of the Bennetts in Monmouth descend from William Adrianse Bennett who with Jaques Benton, both Englishmen, bought of the Indians in 1636, a tract of 900 acres of land at Gowanus, on New York bay. The following m. licenses are recorded at Trenton: Edward Bennett, of Monmouth, to Ann Bolesberry, Oct., 1767. Jacob Bennett to Euphane Davis, Aug., 1764. Jeremiah Bennett to Ann Randolph, Sept., 1780.

BEERE, BEERS—In Freehold records is a copy of a power of attorney from Thomas Clifton and his d. Patience Beere, authorizing John Hance to collect balances due from Abraham Brown for lands, goods and chattels. It is dated at Newport, R. I., April 14, 1675, and recorded June 26, 1688. Thomas Clifton was one of the original purchasers 1667, but did not settle in Monmouth. He had been a victim of Puritan persecution in Massachusetts because of his Quakerism, and his d. Hope Clifton was banished from that province 1658, not to return under pain of death for her zeal in her faith. His other daughter, Patience, m. John Beere. There was a John Beere, shipwright, at Newport 1712-18, possibly a son. In West Jersey, Jonathan Beere was member of provincial assembly 1697-1701. Nathan Beers of Middletown, was licensed to marry Sarah Warne of Perth Amboy, Nov. 25, 1749. He is among taxpayers 1761. John Beers and Ann, his w., are named in Monmouth about close of last century.

BERRY—Henry Berry of Freehold, 1736, sold land to James Newell, Perth Amboy. He was probably son of Henry Berry of Perth Amboy, named in city charter 1718, who had son Henry.

BIBBY, BIBBE—In 1719 John Bibby, of Northampton Co., Va., planter, eldest son of Esther Bibbe, of said colony, widow of Thomas Leonard, of Shrewsbury, is named in a deed recorded at Freehold. Thomas Bibb and Sarah Kettle, of Burlington, were m. July 27, 1693.

BICKLEY—William Bickley, of New York, had d. Sarah, who m.

Thomas Potter, of Monmouth; he had also a son, Abraham Bickley, who settled in Burlington Co. In 1696 Abraham Bickley and Elizabeth, his w., deeded land to Thomas Potter. In 1704 Sarah Potter deeds land to her father, William Bickley, of New York. In 1707 Wm. Bickley, of New York, deeds lands in Monmouth to Nath'l Milner.

BIGELOW—Samuel Bigelow in 1773 lived near Wrangle Brook, above Randolph's saw mill on Diveport branch of Toms River. He is named among the adventurous privateers who sailed out from old Cranberry Inlet, in the Revolutionary war, and was called Capt. Bigelow, and he seems to have commanded in some expeditions. In the roster of officers and men of the Revolution he was rated as "mariner."

BILLS—Thomas Bills of Burlington, bought lands in Monmouth of John Sturkey of Middletown, 1697. In 1703 he bought land of Richard Hurtsborne, and same year he and w. Johannah sold half the land he occupied to his son-in-law, David Killie. Joanna Bills m. George Williams, 1708, 27th of 11th mo. The following marriage licenses are recorded at Trenton: Sylvanus Bills to Rachel Lippencott, 1744; Richard Bills to Hannah Rennels, 1753; Gershom Bills to Margaret Chamberlain, 1755. Thomas Bills, probably second of the name, of Shrewsbury; Gershom and Richard Bills were among taxpayers 1764 in old Shrewsbury township.

BIRD—John Bird was among the original settlers at Portland Point, near the Highlands, and had assigned to him town lot No. 6 in 1670. The Bird family was prominent among early settlers of Connecticut. Thomas Bird settled at Hartford and left sons Joseph and James. John Bird was taxed 1764 in Shrewsbury, probably in that part now in Ocean county. Members of the family lived along Toms River during the Revolution. Catharine Bird m. John Johnson March 7, 1796. In 1805 "John Bird's old road" is named in Thomas Parker's deed on North Branch Forked River.

BLACKMAN—Bryan Blackman was an early settler; letters of administration on his estate were issued to Samuel Leonard 1687. His place was referred to in 1693 in a road survey.

BOELS, BOELL—The will of Thomas Boell of Freehold was dated March 20, 1709, and proved Feb. 28, 1710. Thomas Boel, first of the name, was surveyor of highways 1694. Garret Bowles is named 1700 1, in troubles between the settlers and proprietors. The first named Thomas Bowels was originally a Quaker, but followed George Keith into the Episcopal Church. On Jan. 1, 1703, Keith preached at his house and baptized all his children—two sons and three daughters, and preached there subsequently. The ground on which stands St. Peter's Church, Freehold, was the gift of Thos. Boels.

BODINE—The Bodine family, in the southern part of Ocean county, are of French Huguenot descent. The first members originally came to Staten Island, and from thence descendants came to this county. Mr. Clute says the first known member of the family in America was John Bodine, who purchased land on Staten Island in 1701. John Bodine and his wife Hester are mentioned in Staten Island records in 1736 7. He had a son Francois, who m. Marie Dey, and they had a son, Jean or John, who m. Dorcas —, and had children, John, b. Feb., 1753, and James, b. Dec. 17, 1758. The last named John died March, 1835, aged about 82 yrs.; James d. May 13, 1838, in his 80th year. John m. Catharine Britton and had children: John, Jacob and Edmund, and perhaps others. Of the sons of James Bodine, two came to what is now Ocean county in 1816, namely, Tunis and James. They originally located at Manahawken, and entered into the mercantile business. William Bodine, son of James and Margaret Bodine, who m. Rosanna Willets, had children: George James who m. Emeline Williams, William Oakley, Margaret, who m. Edwin Salter, and Abraham.

BOLLEN—James Bollen of Middletown, was m. to Elizabeth Godfrey, of New York, Feb. 24, 1689, and the marriage recorded in Freehold. He was clerk of the county 1700 and thereabouts.

BOORAEM, BOOREM, BORUM—Arian Boorum and Sarah, his wife, of

Freehold, sold land to Samuel Hoffmire 1705. He was overseer of poor in Freehold 1707. Himself and wife were members Brick Church, Marlborough. This family descends from Willem Jacobse Van Boerum, b. 1617, who came with his sons from Amsterdam in 1649, and settled in Flatbush, L. I. He had sons, Hendrick Willems and others. Hendrick Willems Van Boerum, b. 1642, m. about 1663 Maria Ariens and had children. Hendrick, b. about 1665. Arie or Adriaen (of Freehold), b. 1666, m. Sarah Smock, dau. of Hendrick Matthys Smock; Louise, baptized Oct. 24, 1680; Hendrick, baptized July 22, 1683.

BORDEN, BURDEN. Richard, Benjamin and Francis Borden were the first of this family named in Freehold records. The first two were among the original purchasers of the land 1667. They had ten children. The Freehold records make frequent mention of Francis and Benjamin Borden and of members of their families. The courts were occasionally held at the house of Francis in Shrewsbury Township. Descendants of the Borden family went with other Jerseymen to the Valley of Virginia about 1734 and subsequently. Most of the Holmes family of Old Monmouth, have Richard Borden for an ancestor as Sarah Borden, sister of Francis and Benjamin, m. Jonathan Holmes, and their descendants are very numerous in Monmouth and elsewhere.

BOWER, BOWERS. William Bower was taxed in Upper Freehold in 1758. In 1767 John Bower and Elizabeth, his w., formerly w. of Wm. Hoffmire, deeded land to John Covenhoven of Middletown. Joseph Bower of Monmouth, had license to m. Sarah Mayple, June 15, 1769.

BOWNE. William Bowne, ancestor of the Bownes of Monmouth, settled at Salem, Mass., some four years before the arrival there of Obadiah Holmes. In 1636 he was granted forty acres of land at Jeffries Creek. His eldest son, John Bowne, was subsequently named in the Monmouth Patent. This John Bowne was a friend of the first settlers of Monmouth, and paid for a share of land bought of the Indians, though he did not settle in the county. William Bowne, the father, probably d. about 1677.

BOWKER, BOWGAR. William Bowgar had 250 acres of land in New Hanover township, Burlington county, in 1724. Among marriage licenses recorded in Trenton during last century there were a dozen or so persons of this family in Burlington county. In what is now Ocean county, Michael Bowker was m. to Lucrateria Applegate, Nov. 17, 1805, by Esquire Benjamin Laurence. Samuel Bowker bought land near Waretown in 1814 of Eli Soper and w. Abigail. A brother named Michael Bowker, probably the one who m. Lucrateria Applegate, was among first emigrants from what is now Ocean county, to Ohio. His sister Abigail m. Samuel Woodhamssee, b. 1797, and they moved to Highland county, Ohio, about 1818, and had several children. She was living at New Lexington, Ohio, in 1887, in her 87th year.

BONDE, BOWDE. John Bonde, or Bowde of Freehold, carpenter, sold lands 1701 to Richard James, and bought land of John Reel and Eve, his wife, all of Freehold, 1717. He also bought land of John Emaus 1718. The name is spelled both Bonde and Bowde in Freehold records.

BOYD. Rev. John Boyd was first pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, organized about 1705. He was qualified as preacher by the court May 29, 1706, and d. in 1708.

BOYS, BUYS. Johannes Buys or Boys, bought land 1718 of John Romine and w. Gertrude; Boys or Buys said to be "late of Middletown, now of Freehold."

BRAY. John Bray had warrant for 50 acres on Hop River, May 29, 1686. He is named as a Grand Juror 1695 and 1699, and in the troubles of 1700 and 1701, between the settlers and the proprietors, he was quite active on the side of the settlers. John Bray holds an honorable place in the history of the Baptist Societies of New Jersey, as he gave the land, four and one-third acres, on which to build the old Baptist Church Middletown and for parsonage and burial ground. The church was long known as Bray's Meetinghouse. It is said that he was a "man of gifts" and a preacher, but possibly not ordained. In the year 1711 an unfortunate difference

arose in the church and one party excommunicated the other and imposed silence on John Bray and John Okison. The church difficulty was referred to a council which met May 12, 1712. The advice of the council was "to bury the proceedings in oblivion and erase the records of them" and to sign a covenant relative to future conduct. Accordingly, 42 signed it and 26 refused. This record shows that the number of members in 1711-12 was 68. Andrew Bray and Daniel Bray are called brothers by Nehemiah Bowne in his will 1736. In 1739 Andrew Bray of Freehold, bought 50 acres of land of James Rothead. In 1761 John Bray and Samuel Bray were assessed in Middletown. In 1760 Daniel Bray bought land near Toms River. In 1713 John Bray had 500 acres in new Indian purchase above Falls of Delaware.

BREESE—Sidney Breese was taxed 1764 in Shrewsbury. Samuel Breese bought land of Peter Van Brock Livingston, who m. Mary Alexander, in 1772; Samuel S. Breese was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and Judge, and held other positions. Joseph Breese was a settler at Goodluck in the early part of the present century. His dau. Sarah married Captain Benjamin Stout; his daughter Jane was married to John Lane, Aug. 3, 1806. Sidney Breese, the first of the name, was born in Shrewsbury, England, in 1709 and died in New York in 1767. He was a Jacobite. He came to New York in 1756 where he m. Elizabeth Pinkerman. He was an eccentric character and wrote the following epitaph over his grave in Trinity Church yard:

"Ha! Sidney! Sidney!
Liest thou here?
I here lye
Till time is flown
To its extremity."

He had been an officer in the British Navy. He was a merchant in New York, but owned property in Shrewsbury. The only son of Sidney Breese was Samuel, who came to Shrewsbury about 1767. He m., first wife, Rebecca, dau. of Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley. Their dau. Elizabeth Ann was born Sept. 29, 1766, and baptized in First Presbyterian Church, New York, Nov. 9, 1766. It is said that this dau. subsequently m. Rev. Jedediah Morse, author of early school geographies, and father of Prof. Samuel Finley Breese Morse of telegraph fame. In regard to Elizabeth, the second wife of Samuel Breese, she is said to have been the dau. of John Garland; by others that she was dau. of Rev. James Anderson. Samuel Breese was appointed Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Monmouth militia, but resigned in July, 1776, on account, as he stated, of the great backwardness of the people. It was ordered that his resignation be accepted. Col. Breese was early active in the patriot cause.

BRINLEY, BRINDLEY—The first of this name mentioned in Freehold records was Francis Brinley of Rhode Island, who paid for a share of land bought of the Indians 1667-70. He did not, however, come here. He was a prominent citizen of R. I.—Governor's assistant, leading Judge, etc. He was named at Newport, R. I., 1652, and was son of Thomas Brinley, who was auditor of the revenues of King Charles I, and b. 1591. A descendant of Francis Brinley named Edward, m. Janet Parker of the Perth Amboy Parker family, and their son was Francis W. Brinley, the well-remembered surveyor in Ocean and Monmouth counties thirty years ago. The first of this family who settled in Monmouth was William, son of William Brinley of Rhode Island. He m. a dau. of William and Sarah Reape. The son William is named in Monmouth in 1697. In 1704 he m. Elizabeth, dau. of George Corlies who refers to them in his will, and the will of Sarah Reape refers to him as her grandson. In 1742 3 and thereabouts William Brinley took up much land in what is now Brick township and vicinity. In 1750 William Brinley, Esq., and his son John, deeded land at Potapeek Neck to Joseph Wardell, son of Samuel. Joseph Wardell was a son-in-law of William Brinley. Thomas Brinley, son of Samuel, m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Woodmansee and had children Leonard W., Hannah and Eliza. He moved to Ohio about 1832, where his children married.

BRITTAİN, BRITTON—John Brittain and w. Elizabeth were named 1718 as living in old Shrewsbury township, in a deed to Jeremiah Stillwell. It is probable that he was related to the Stillwells, who at one time lived at Gravesend, L. I., where Nathaniel Brittain is named 1660 as a son-in-law of the noted Capt. Nicholas Stillwell, ancestor of the Stillwells of Monmouth and elsewhere. In Burlington county, N. J., Joseph Britten owned 255 acres in Nottingham, 1724. In Upper Freehold among taxpayers 1758 were Abram and Richard Britton. In Freehold 1776 Israel Brittain was taxed. Joseph Britton, named frequently as a town official in Old Dover Town Books.

BROWN—Nicholas Brown of Rhode Island was among the original purchasers of land in Monmouth 1667; Abraham Brown and Nicholas were among the first settlers, and took the oath of allegiance in Middletown 1668. He d. 1694 and left will. His children were Nicholas, Abraham, Jane and William. The first two are supposed to be the ones named among first settlers of Monmouth. Nicholas Brown m. Katherine Almy West, widow of Bartholomew West, about 1673 or '4. It seems possible that he was twice married, as one Nicholas Brown, an extensive land owner, m. Mary, dau. of John Chambers; she was b. about 1675. In 1711 Nicholas and Mary Brown deeded land to Gaven Drummond. In the Revolutionary war there was a noted patriot named Samuel Brown, who lived on the south branch of Forked River in Ocean county. After the war he removed to Manahawken. In 1793 he bought land in Stafford township of Thomas Letts. The descendants of this Samuel are quite numerous and widely scattered. Clayton and Thizza Brown had several children, one son, Thos. Brown, b. 1800, living at Dayton 1885. Most of this family went West, some about 1813 and others about 1820. Some remain in Ohio and others are scattered in Indiana, Illinois, San Francisco, Tacoma, Pugets Sound, etc. The following marriages are recorded at Freehold: Elizabeth Brown was m. to John Crane March 23, 1811; Mary Brown to Ephraim Predmore, Feb. 10, 1810; Catrine Brown to Kenneth Hankinson, July 12, 1797; Nancy Brown to Samuel Malsby, Sept. 1, 1803; Mary Brown to Nathan Cramer, Jan. 12, 1795. In Mount Holly records it is stated that Samuel B. Brown m. Ann Kempton July 22, 1797. The will of Joseph Brown of Chesterfield, Burlington county, was proved 1811. The will of Thomas Brown was made 1806, and names w. Sarah and sisters Elizabeth Coalman and Theodosia Blew. No children named.

BROWER, BREWER—The founder of the Brower family was Adam Brower Berckhoven (so styled), born at Ceulen (Cologne) and came to this country about 1642 and settled in New Amsterdam, now New York, house of lot of Hendrick Jansen. In 1656 he lived on Long Island. The son, Jacob Brower, m. Anna Borgardus. He died 1733 and his son Adam came to Monmouth. Adam Brower, b. in Brooklyn, March 29, 1696, came to Monmouth and it is said, settled in vicinity of Farmingdale. His wife was Deborah, dau. of George and Elizabeth Allen. He d. 1769. In old Shrewsbury Township 1764, among taxpayers were George Brower and George, Jacob, Lazarus, William, William, Jr., Samuel and Adam Brower.

BRYAN—Isaac Bryan for self, wife, four children and eight servants, received a warrant in 1679 for 840 acres of land at Poplar Swamp, Shrewsbury. In 1683 Morgan Bryan is named in a bill of sale to Richard Gardiner.

BRYER—Joseph Bryer was among original purchasers of land in Monmouth 1667. He did not settle in the county, but his right was transferred to Sarah Reape, who took up 120 acres of land in his right.

BUCKALEW—In 1773 John Buckalew of Middlesex bought land in Monmouth. A tradition states that the first of this family came to America in the noted ship Caledonia on her last trip about 1715. The date is evidently erroneous, as the first of the family came some time before. Peter Buckalew of Middlesex bought land in 1688 and in 1711. He probably d. in 1718. In 1704 Frederick Buckalew of Perth Amboy, bought land at Cheesequikes. He was constable 1718. In 1741 Peter Buckalew had lands at Cheese-

quakes. The well-remembered James Buckalew, for whom Jamesburg was named, d. May 30, 1869, in the 68th year of his age. He was of Scottish descent. The family settled about a mile and a half from what is now known as Jamesburg, on the road leading to Half Acre. Mr. Buckalew was b. Aug. 13, 1801. He was m. December, 1829, to Miss Margaret D. Snedeker of Cranbury, who survived him. Six children were b. to them. He took up his residence at the place which appropriately bears his name, in 1832, and here his long, active life was passed. He took an active interest in the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which came into existence during his residence at Jamesburg. He was also closely connected with the Delaware and Raritan Canal, having had exclusive charge of the towing business until within four or five years of his decease. He was one of the original projectors of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, and likewise of the branch to Farmingdale. His son, Hon. John D. Buckalew, was a member of the Legislature from Middlesex and Sheriff of the county. Another son, Colonel Isaac S. Buckalew, was known as one of the most accomplished railroad superintendents in the country.

BUNNELL, BONNELL—In Monmouth county John Bunnell is named at Wequatunk, 1737. This family is said to be of Huguenot origin, and about the first members named in this country were Nathaniel, William and John and Benjamin, who took the oath of allegiance 1657. Edward Bonnell's cedar swamp on North branch of Forked River is named in surveys 1750, and frequently referred to in other surveys subsequently. The late Capt. Samuel R. Bunnell of Bayville said his grandfather was named Joseph Bunnell, who m. a Pittenger from Arneytown. Joseph Bunnell, Sr., lived about 1800 10 by Forked River millpond, and Samuel R., when a child, lived with him.

BURROWS—Steven, John and Thomas Burrows are called sons by Mary Oakley of Monmouth, in her will dated 1712. The name of Burrows occurs early at Providence, R. I., where William was freeman 1655. At Newtown, L. I., Joseph Burrows, of English birth, was progenitor of those who spell their names Burroughs; he was at Salem, Mass., 1635, and went thence to Newtown, L. I., where he became a leading man. During the Revolution the house of John Burrowes at Middletown Point, was attacked by Refugees, principally for the purpose of trying to make prisoner his son John, Jr., who was a major in the Continental army. They were unsuccessful in that particular object but took the father prisoner, who, however, was soon exchanged. John Burrowes was Sheriff of Monmouth 1781-5. Among persons taxed in Middletown in 1761 were John and Edward Burrowes. Rev. John Burrowes became pastor of the Middletown Baptist church in 1738, and d. there Nov. 24, 1785. He was never married. Many of the old members of the Burrowes family were buried at the old Mount Pleasant graveyard.

BURTIS—This family, it is said, descends from Peter Cesar Albertus, a Venetian who came from Italy to New York at least as early as 1639. A deed March 26, 1806, from Samuel and John Burtis, executors of William Burtis, their father, to their brother William for 253 acres, speaks of the tract as being the same conveyed by Richard Burtis to his son William by deed, dated March 23, 1767. This land was situated westward of Horners-town, near Crosswicks Creek, and is now owned by descendants. The will of William Burtis of Upper Freehold was executed April, 1804. The will of James Burtis of Upper Freehold, who d. June 11, 1874, was dated Nov. 21, 1861. Executors, sons John W. and Richard W.

BUCK—John Buck is named in a suit with James Johnson 1686. Aaron Buck, in 1764, sold land in Toms River. He d. about 1787, as in that year an inventory on his property was taken by George Cook and Abiel Akins, appraisers. It is said he committed suicide. He m. — — — Dillon and left two dau., one of whom, Catharine, m. Judge Ebenezer Tucker, for whom Tuckerton was named; the other dau. m. John Rogers, father of the late Samuel and James D. Rogers. When Toms River was burned in 1783, Aaron Buck's house was one of the two spared. It is supposed that this was because his w. was a niece of the Refugee pilot Dillon. In 1804 Rhoda

Imlay, widow of Dr. William E. Imlay, of Toms River, signed release of dower to Margaret Buck.

BURDGE. In 1758 Jonathan Burdge and w. Mary, sold land to William Whitlock for £503.10. They signed their name "Burdge." Among taxpayers in Middletown, 1761, were David, John Patience and Uriah Burdge. In Shrewsbury 1764 were Joseph Burdge and Widow Mary Burdge. In 1762 Samuel Burdge and w. deeded land to Wm. Cox and they are named in other deeds. In 1742 Samuel Burdge of Philadelphia, gentleman, was an administrator of an estate in West Jersey. The name of this family appears early in West Jersey. In 1795 William Burdge in right of his w. and her sisters had 570 acres in Gloucester Co. He is named in land grants also 1715 and other dates. William Burdge is also named in Morris County 1715. It is possible that the Monmouth family may be descended from Jonathan Burdg (or Borge) of Hempstead, L. I., 1683.

BUTCHER. John Butcher and Barzillai Burr bought the forge at what is now Burrville, some sixty or seventy years ago, and it was long known as Butcher's Forge. The Butcher family is an ancient one in West Jersey. The first who came over were John and William Butcher who arrived about 1678. John soon died and his w. Margaret, married George Haselwood; his dau. Frances m., 1682, John Antrim. Members of the family early settled in Burlington. In 1724 John Butcher had house and lot in Burlington and Samuel owned 144 acres in Springfield Township. In 1733 John Butcher owned farm in Springfield.

CAMPBELL. John Campbell's cattle mark was recorded Feb., 1687, in Middletown Town Book. He was witness to will of Thomas Combs of Freehold, 1723. In 1690 Archibald Campbell, "workman," bought land of Peter Bury. In 1791 he claimed in right of his father, Lord Neil Campbell, 1,350 acres. There were two Archibald Campbells; one brought over by John Campbell as servant for John Dobie about 1684; the other was son of Lord Neil Campbell, who came over with his father 1685. The first named Archibald d. 1792 and appointed John Campbell his heir and executor. The son of Lord Neil returned to England and was known as Dr. Archibald Campbell. He became an eminent divine, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Scotland 1711, and died 1744.

CAMBURN. This family is mainly found in the lower part of Ocean Co. It is probable that William Camburn, who had been a seafaring man, was the first of the family and settled in the upper part of Waretown about the place occupied in late years by Capt. Jacob Birdsell, Jr., and then removed near Oyster Creek. He had two sons, William and Joseph. William settled in Barnegat about 1793. Wm. Camburn, Sr., it is said, m. a dau. of Levi Cranmer, and had five sons and two daus. The dau's Rachel m. Jesse Rulon and Esther m. David Rulon—two sisters marrying two brothers. Joseph Camburn m. Mary A. Carr, Sept. 20, 1810. Longevity seemed quite usual in this family. William Camburn of Waretown, d. April, 1884, aged 84 years. John Camburn of Barnegat, died the same year, aged 80 years. Daniel Camburn, of Oyster Creek, and Samuel Camburn, of Barnegat, were also probably over 80 years of age at their decease. Some of the older members of thought the name Camburn was originally Cameron.

CAMOCK. Nathaniel Camock had patents for land 1681 and 1687; he is named as Grand Juror 1693, etc. In his will, which is dated Shrewsbury, 1710, he is called Cammick. He had five children.

CANNAN, CANNON. Patrick Cannan, of Freehold, 1690, sold land. Jos. Cannan, cooper, and Wm. Cannan, timber, sold lands inherited from their father. The name was originally given as Cannan, but subsequently, very commonly as Cannon.

CARMAN. Samuel Carman's will dated Aug. 20, 1728, and proved Dec. 15, 1729, named wife Sarah, sons John and Timothy; dau. Sarah Langhyn. Executors, sons John and Timothy. John Carman, d. 1741, left widow Margaret, and on his estate letters of administration were granted to Jos. Carman and John Dorset. Elijah Carman, of Monmouth Co., in 1806 had wife Marcy, and sons George and John.

CASSABOOM—During the last century a person of this name settled in Barnegat, where Capt. Howard Soper now, 1886, lives. At that time most of the settlers lived near the bay. He eventually removed to South Jersey. The Cassaboom family, it is supposed, descend from Jan Evertzen Karsenboom, who took the oath of allegiance in Bergen, N. J., 1665, and is also named in New York same year; he joined the Dutch Reformed Church New York, Feb. 27, 1679.

CARR—Robert Carr, of Rhode Island, was among those who paid for a share of land 1667-70. In May, 1635, Robert Carr, aged 21 years, and Caleb Carr, aged 11 years, came from England and settled in Rhode Island and both are named as freemen at Newport, 1655. Caleb was Deputy and in May, 1695, was elected Governor of Rhode Island and died the following December. The Carrs of Ocean Co. are probably descendants; it is said that a Caleb Carr was the first who came and settled near and below Manahawkin. Mary A. Carr m. Joseph Camburn Sept. 10, 1810. Phebe Carr m. Joseph Ridgway Oct. 25, 1810. In 1746 Caleb Carr came from Rhode Island to Little Egg Harbor. He had five sons. James Carr, one of the sons, had w. Phebe, and settled at Manahawkin and they were progenitors of the Carrs of that place. Catharine Carr, possibly a dau. of Caleb, m. Asa Cranmer.

CARHART—Thomas Carhart, weaver, of Middletown, sold land 1684. Thomas Carhart was second of the name, had w. Mary, who d. 1737, aged 41 years. John Carhart was taxed 1761 in Middletown. There was a Thomas Carhart came to America 1683. He had a grant for 165 acres on Staten Island in 1692; Thomas and w. removed to Woodbridge May, 1695. But there was one Thomas earlier named in Monmouth.

CARTER—Thomas Carter was one of the first, probably the first, of this name in Old Monmouth, named 1689, in Court proceedings.

CARWITHEY—David Carwithey, whose dau., Elizabeth, m. Wm. Cranmer, from whom descend the Cranmers of Ocean, lived at Salem, Mass., 1644; he shortly after removed to Southold, L. I. His will is recorded in Surrogate's office, New York City, Lib. 1, page 8. It was dated Aug. 30, 1665, and proved Jan. 4, 1666. It named sons Caleb and David, daus. Elizabeth Crowmer (Cranmer), Sarah Curtis and Martha, dau. Sarah Curtis, sole executrix. To Elizabeth Cranmer he gave £9. The will appears to be dictated and is not signed. His son Caleb and son-in-law, Wm. Cranmer, were among original settlers of Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

CHADWICK—The name Chadwick is often pronounced Shaddock and sometimes given as Shattock, which name properly belongs to another family. In Freehold records Thomas and William Shaddock are named as paying for land. William Shattock eventually removed to Burlington County; Samuel Shaddock is named among inhabitants of Shrewsbury who took the oath of allegiance 1668. Thomas and Samuel "Shaddock" probably were first in Monmouth named of the family who now spell their name Chadwick. Among taxpayers in Old Shrewsbury Township, 1764, were Wm. Chadwick and John Chadwick. Thomas Chadwick was a captain in Third Regiment, State Militia, during the Revolution, and incidents in his service are given in notices of Refugee raids in Monmouth. His dau. Anna, m. Esq. Daniel Stout, of Goodluck. Jeremiah Chadwick was a lieutenant in the company of Capt. Thomas Chadwick. Tabor Chadwick was b. 1773, d. 1843. Hem. Deborah Longstreet b. July 25, 1787, d. Sept. 14, 1883; they had 12 children. Tabor Chadwick was prominent and active in religious matters. Francis Chadwick, son of Tabor, was b. at Red Bank and m. Sept. 9, 1835, Margaret A. Parker, dau. of Capt. Joseph Parker, of Red Bank, and had children, Richard J., Joseph P., Mary H., who m. Henry Wood, of New York; Frank T., a physician of Red Bank; Alvin, Margaret, Deborah and S. Matilda. He d. May 30, 1882. The first of the name of Chadwick who came to this country were Charles and John, probably brothers, supposed to have come in Gov. Winthrop's fleet, 1630. The Chadwick family is one of the most ancient in England and the pedigree of the principal line has been preserved for near a thousand years and it seems a great stickler for preserving family names, as the names William,

Thomas and John are found in almost every generation back to and before the Conquest.

CHAMBERLAIN—William Chamberlain sold land Nov. 19, 1687. In 1691 William and Henry Chamberlain bought land in Shrewsbury. In 1697 a patent for land was issued to John Chamberlain. In 1740, William Chamberlain had house on south side of Forked River, referred to in a patent to Jacob Applegate. In 1742 James Chamberlain took up land south side of Forked River, another tract in 1751 at same place. This James is frequently mentioned in ancient records. In 1804, Jan. 2, one James Chamberlain lived on south branch of Forked River; deeded to Francis Asbury, Bishop of M. E. church, for five cents, a lot for use of M. E. church. Among marriages recorded at Freehold are the following: William Chamberlain to Lydia Worth, Sept. 10, 1800; Richard Chamberlain to Silence Richards, April 23, 1801. Among persons taxed in Shrewsbury township 1764 were Wm. Chamberlain and William Chamberlain, Jr. Members of the Chamberlain family were settled, as before stated, at Forked River and vicinity before the Revolution, and some were among the earliest friends of Methodism in Ocean county. The celebrated Bishop Asbury mentions in his journal that in 1809 he stopped at the house of Thomas Chamberlain, at Forked River. Twenty years later James Chamberlain was a leading Methodist in his section. During the Revolution and subsequently Samuel Chamberlain was a well-known resident of Forked River. The first of the Chamberlain family in old Monmouth, it is supposed, descend from John Chamberlain, a currier, named in Boston, Mass., 1651. He m. Ann, dau. of William Brown, May 19, 1653. He was a sympathizer with the Quakers in their persecutions, and was himself imprisoned as one, and finally banished from Massachusetts on pain of death. He went to Rhode Island and he and his son Henry are named at Newport.

CHAMBERS—John Chambers received a warrant for 100 acres in Shrewsbury 1679; in 1681 he received warrant for another tract. In 1694 John 2d bought land of Caleb Shreve of Freehold, and 1695 and 1698 sold land to Jacob Lippencott, Jr. It is stated that there is traditional evidence that the Chambers family of Middlesex county descend from Robert Chambers of Sterling, near Edinburg, Scotland. He was a Presbyterian and suffered persecution with thousands of others during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. in 1683 and 1685. Of the Chambers family of Monmouth and Mercer, there appears to be at least two different lines, and the name John occurs in early mention of each family.

CHEESEMAN—William Cheeseman was assigned lot No. 11, Middletown, 1667. In 1731 Joseph Cheeseman was taxed for 150 acres in Upper Freehold, and in 1758 for 158 acres.

CHESHIRE—John Cheshire was m. to Ann Sutton 1692. His name was sometimes spelled Chesear. Mary Cheshire m. Jesse Woodward in 1764.

CHILD—Samuel Child is named as juror 1692, grand juror 1693, &c. In 1691 he bought land of George Corlies and sold the same 1695. He also sold land 1693 to William Austin. William Jeffrey of old Dover township, m. Margaret Child, and their dau. Margaret, m. the late Judge Job F. Randolph of Barnegat.

CHUTE—George Chute, of Rhode Island, was among original purchasers 1667; took oath of allegiance 1668; was commissioned as captain of a foot company same year and juror 1676. It is said the family descended from Alexander Chute of Somerset, England, 1268.

CLARK, CLARKE—Walter Clarke, named as one of the twelve patentees 1665, and also among purchasers 1667, to whom was awarded a share of land, was one of the most active of those who established the settlement in Monmouth. In Rhode Island there was formed "a company of purchasers" to aid in buying the lands of the Indians, of which he was secretary. He was a son of Gov. Jeremy Clarke and was b. 1640. He died 1714. The first Clarks who settled in Monmouth were of Scotch origin. In the old Scotch burying ground in Marlborough township is a tombstone to the memory of Richard Clark, b. in Scotland 1663, and d. May 16, 1773, a. 70 yrs. The will of William Clark of Freehold, 1709, named w. Elizabeth

and sons William and Alexander; both of these sons are frequently mentioned in records of deeds and court proceedings. Among taxpayers in Freehold 1776 were three Alexander Clarks, John Benjamin, Doctor William, Samuel Cornelius and Richard Clark. Dr. William Clark was a physician at Freehold at least as early as 1760.

CLAYTON—John Clayton bought land 1677 of John Slocum. His will was dated at Chesterfield, Burlington county, May 16, 1702. His dau. Leah was m. to Abraham Brown 1692, by Friends' ceremony at the house of John Clayton, who then lived in Monmouth. In Burlington county Hannah Clayton was m. to Abel Gaskell 1797; David Clayton of Shrewsbury, was m. to Catharine Strickland of Freehold, 1798. The earliest mention of the name Clayton in this country appears to have been that of Thos. Clayton at Dover, N. H., 1650, who it is supposed went from thence to Rhode Island, where Sarah Clayton was m. to Matthew Borden, who was b. 1638. The John Clayton of Monmouth seems to have eventually settled in Burlington. In Burlington county William Clayton, Sr., and William, Jr., were named 1678, among first settlers, probably from England.

CLIFTON—Thomas Clifton was named among original purchasers of Monmouth, 1667, at which time he lived at Newport, R. I. He was among original settlers of Rehoboth, Mass., 1643, neighbor to Rev. Obadiah Holmes, Edward Patterson and others, who subsequently aided in the settlement of Monmouth. When the Quakers began preaching their peculiar views Thomas Clifton became an early and earnest adherent of that sect for which he was made to suffer severely in fines. His dau. Hope Clifton, was among the victims of Puritan intolerance and has an honored name in the early history of the Society of friends. In 1658 she was banished from Massachusetts under pain of death if she returned. In Freehold records is a copy of a power of attorney from Thomas Clifton and Patience Beers to John Hance in relation to dues from lands, recorded 1688.

CLOTHIER—Henry Clothier of Monmouth, died 1732. He was of Upper Freehold.

CODINGTON—William Codington paid for and was awarded a share of land in Monmouth 1667-70. He did not settle in Monmouth. He was one of the most noted men in the early history of Rhode Island, of which colony he was Governor 1668-74-6. He died 1678.

COGGESHALL—John Coggeshall paid for a share of land bought of the Indians 1667; The Coggeshalls were from Newport, R. I., and sons of John Coggeshall who came from England in the ship *Lyon*, the same ship which the previous year brought Roger Williams, John Throckmorton and others. When the noted Ann Hutchinson began to preach her peculiar Antinomian doctrines, Coggeshall, with William Coddington and others, joined her society for which they were banished. These Antinomians settled on the Island of Rhode Island about 1639 and founded the settlements on that island of Portsmouth, Middletown and Newport. Coggeshall died 1647.

COLE—Edward Cole, probably of Rhode Island, was awarded a share of land 1667, and took oath of allegiance with other "Inhabitants of Navesink," 1668. In 1677 Jacob Cole and w. were given 240 acres under Concessions. Jacob Cole probably d. in 1692. His dau. Elizabeth m. first Thomas White and second John Ashton.

In 1698 the cattle mark of John Coal was recorded in Middletown Town Book. In 1670 one Jacob Cole bought land of David Parker. Edward Cole who was awarded a share of land 1667, did not come to Monmouth. In 1688 Robert and Mary Cole were granted 120 acres under Concessions. Cole is an ancient Plymouth colony name; George Cole was at Southwick 1637; Daniel and Job at Yarmouth 1643. Robert Cole was a noted citizen of Rhode Island and a personal friend of Roger Williams. He came from England in Gov. Winthrop's fleet and was made freeman in Massachusetts Oct. 19, 1630.

COLEMAN—Joseph Coleman paid for a share of land bought of the Indians 1667. Benjamin Coleman, blacksmith, is named 1711 as grand juror. This is an ancient Plymouth colony name. Samuel Coleman was taxed in Middletown 1761.

COLLINS—Ebenezer Collins had license to marry Ann Woodmansee, Dec. 27, 1748. His w. was a sister of Gabriel Woodmansee, a prominent Quaker of Goodluck. He ultimately sailed for South America and was never after heard from. John Collins, son of Ebenezer, m. Phebe Birdsall. He was a leading Quaker of Barnegat. He had four children and d. in 1837 in his 88th year. James Collins, son of Ebenezer, m. Elizabeth Birdsall in 1774. Thomas Collins, son of Ebenezer, m. Deborah Edwards and had six children. John Collins, b. 1776, son of John, m. Anna Willetts in 1802. He was a leading member of the Society of Friends and for some sixty years he hardly missed a meeting of the society. He had a remarkably retentive memory and to him, more than to any other one person, the writer is indebted for valuable traditional information of Barnegat and vicinity. He d. March 31, 1863. His w. Anna d. 4th mo., 14, 1866, a. 80 yrs., 9 mos. James Collins, son of John 1st, had nine children. Within the limits of the present township of Dover, Zebedee Collins settled before the Revolution. Tradition says he was an Englishman by birth, but joined the Americans in the Revolution and was killed at the battle of Monmouth. He left son Zebedee. The name is frequently mentioned in old surveys. Zebedee Collins, of the fourth generation, is now (1887) living near Bamber.

COLVER—Samuel Colver received a patent for land 1685. His cattle mark was recorded 1682. Samuel Colver of Shrewsbury, sold land 1716 to John Green of Newport, R. I. Timothy Colver or Calver was taxed in Middletown 1761.

COLWELL—Francis Colwell of Freehold, in will dated Aug. 14, 1730, and proved Oct. 16, 1733, names sons William, Thomas, John and Henry.

COMBS—Richard Combs of Freehold, 1700, bought land of Samuel Leonard, Shrewsbury. In 1736, Jonathan Combs sold land to George, Walker of Freehold. The first of the name in Monmouth was Richard Combs. In Freehold, 1776, among taxables were John, John, Esq., Thomas and John Saddler. Thomas E. Combs was assemblyman 1838-9 and Senator 1845. In the old Tennent churchyard is a tombstone to the memory of Doctor David Combs, who d. Jan. 11, 1795, aged 21 years and 8 months.

COMPTON—William Compton was among original settlers 1667, and had town lot number fifteen in Middletown. Compton received a warrant for 280 acres. There was also a William Compton who settled at Woodbridge.

CONKLIN—John Conklin who paid for a share of land 1667, was probably the one named 1656, at Gravesend, Long Island. The writer has found no mention of John Conklin settling in Monmouth. Members of the Long Island family of Conklins settled in what is now Ocean county during the last century; Stephen and John Conklin lived near Barnegat and left descendants.

COOKE, COOK—John Cooke, Thomas Cooke, Hannah Jay, *alias* Hannah Cooke, had warrants, 1687, for land in Shrewsbury, dated 1667-87. The greater part of the family of Cookes of Monmouth appear to be descended from Thomas Cooke, who was at Taunton, Mass., 1639, and removed about 1643 to Portsmouth, R. I. The will of Edward Patterson Cook, 2nd, of Howell, was dated 1825, and proved Aug., 1826. It named eight sons viz: Peter, John, Amer, Job, James, William and Edward P. to each of whom small amounts; to one Benjamin the greater share, w. Alydia.

COOPER—Simond Cooper (surgeon), bought two shares of land of Christopher Allmy. In 1679 Cooper received a warrant for 330 acres. He was from Rhode Island. John Cooper and Deborah Cooper were taxed in Middlewn 1761. Phillip Cooper was taxed in Shrewsbury 1764, and Catharine Cooper in Freehold 1776.

CORLIES—George Corlies had patent for 80 acres of land in Shrewsbury in 1680; 1686 for 70 acres, 1687 one for 100 acres. In 1698 Wm. Shattock deeded land to him and calls him "loving son-in-law." George Corlies m. first w. Exercise Shattock in 1680. She d. 1695. He m. 2d w., Deborah Hance, in 1699. He had by 1st w. six children; by 2d w. seven children. He d. 1715. In deeds and in his will George Corlies is called shoemaker.

John Corlies m. Naomi, dau. of Abiah Edwards, and had two children James and John, named 1714 in will of Edwards. In 1739 Benjamin Corlies was deceased. Hannah Corlies m. Henry Allen 1702, she d. 1712. Elizabeth Corlies m. William Brinley 1704. William Corlies m. Sarah Wing 1731. Deborah Corlies m. Walter Herbert, Jr., 12th of 10th mo., 1728. In 1801 Samuel Corlies, mariner, and w. Catharine, sold half an acre of land on north side of Toms River to Dr. William E. Inlay.

COTTRELL—Elielar Cottrell of Middletown received a warrant for 60 acres of land 1676; in 1677 another for 120 acres and in 1687 for 100 acres. In Middletown, 1761, among persons taxed were John, Nicholas, Robert and Samuel Cottrell.

COURTNEY—In 1796, Luke Courtney and Silas Crane bought land jointly in Stafford. Luke Courtney was a soldier in the Revolution in Capt. Reuben F. Randolph's company of militia and also in the Continental army. The Courtneys were an ancient family of Devonshire, England, and earls of the shire.

COVENHOVEN, CONOVER—In 1695, Cornelius Covenhoven, Peter Wikoff, Garret Schenck and Stephen Courte Voorhuy (Voorhees) all of Flatlands, bought of John Bound, 500 acres as described March 10, 1685, on a patent to Bowne from Proprietors, land adjoining Richard Stout Derick Tunison and Jonathan Holmes. In 1696, the cattle marks of Cornelius Covenhoven, Garate Schenck and Peter Wikoff were recorded in Middletown Town Book. Among members of Brick Church, Marlborough were, 1709, Peter Kowenhoven and Patience Daws his wife. The first named Peter Kowenhoven was an elder in the church, 1709. The common ancestor of the greater part of Conover family was Wolphert Garretson van Couwenhoven who immigrated from Holland 1630, with the colonists who settled Rensselaerwick, near Albany. In South Jersey a branch of the Cowenhoven family descend from Peter Van Covenhoven, son of Wolphert, who came from Holland when a boy in 1630, and was for many years a leading citizen of New York. Joseph Covenhoven or Conover, who settled at Forked River, was in 1824 a member of the Legislature from old Monmouth. His brother, Esquire Daniel Conover, was a well-known hotel keeper at Forked River. Peter lost his w. in 1633; she was buried in New York. Many descendants of this family of Van Cowenhoven are now living in New York. The late Col. E. F. Applegate, the well remembered editor of the *Monmouth Inquirer*, was positive that traditions in his time stated that his ancestors were of French origin, and the ancient names given above seem to confirm this tradition. Another familiar New Jersey surname of Yard, we find as we trace it back becomes DeYasse, also denoting Norman origin. The will of John Conover, Jr., 1804, named father John, and mother, property to be equally divided between his brothers and sisters. The will of John P. Covenhoven, dated 1810, named sons William, John and Robert, and dau. Elizabeth Robinson and Sarah Ten Eyck. In 1796, Jan. 31, Garret Covenhoven was m. to Sarah Stout, by Esquire John Covenhoven. The following Covenhovens or Conovers have been members of the N. J. Legislature, viz: 1776 John; 1792 John; 1821-2 3-4 William I.; 1824 5-6 Joseph; 1841 2 John R.; 1851-2 William H.; 1858 9 John V.; 1869 William H., Jr.; 1875-6 William V. In the State Senate William H., Jr., served 1872. The following were Sheriffs: Holmes Conover, 1844 7; Samuel, 1847 50; Holmes 1853-6; Samuel 1856-9. Surrogates, Arthur V. 1848; John R. 1858. Prosecutor of Pleas, William H., Jr., 1872.

COVERT—Abraham Covert bought land of John Powel 1716. In 1721 Abraham Covert and Echte, his w., sold land to Frances Hoffmire, widow of Samuel. Among persons taxed in Freehold township 1776 were John, William, Daniel and Isaac Covert. The Covert family descend from Teunis Janse Covert, who came from North Holland 1651; settled in New Amsterdam, belonged to Dutch church until 1660, then went to Bedford or Brooklyn, L. I. He had ten children. The son Abraham probably was the one subsequently named in Monmouth; he m. Egbertje Eldertre Voorhees.

COWARD—Hugh Coward, a sea captain, who, it is said came from Lon-

don had license to marry Patience, dau. of John Throckmorton in New York, July 6, 1703. In 1705 Hugh Coward and w. Patience, Thomas Stillwell and Alse his w., Moses Lipet and Sarah his w. Deliverance Throckmorton, sign deeds as heirs of John Throckmorton, 2nd. Miss Cooley in her work on First Settlers of Trenton and vicinity, says Capt. Hugh Coward had a son Rev. Jos. Coward, who had a son Joseph who died 1760, aged 50 yrs. who married Lucretia dau. of Jacob Sendder; they had a son Capt. Joseph Coward, a hero of the Revolution, whose dau. Sarah m. Hon. Charles Parker, formerly State treasurer of New Jersey. In 1731, John Coward was taxed in upper Freehold. In same township, 1758, John, Jr., and Joseph were taxed. John Coward, probably son of John whose will was dated 1760, was an extensive owner of timber land in what is now Ocean county; about 1760, he united with James F. Randolph in buying land around Toms River. Randolph was the leading business man of Toms River before and during the early part of the Revolution. David Coward m. to Betsey Rouse Oct. 10, 1799, by Rev. Joshua Dunham of the M. E. church.

COWDRICK—Jesse Cowdrick, the favorably remembered hotel keeper of Toms River, once kept a hotel and store at Cedar Creek and at one time a tan yard at Blue Ball. He once ran for Sheriff in old Monmouth but was defeated. He kept the jail there once. He d. May 21, 1857, a. over 57 yrs. He bought the Toms River hotel, it is said, of Israel and Anthony Ivins. This hotel was originally built by Ivins Davis.

COWPERTHWAITE—Hugh Cowperthwaite of Springfield, Burlington county, bought land in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, Mar. 29, 1749. This family came from Burlington county where a John Cowperthwaite was named, 1698. In Little Egg Harbor there was a Thomas Cowperthwaite, settled about middle of last century who m. Margaret dau. of Reuben Tucker, Sr. Their descendants are named in the History of Little Egg Harbor.

Cox—The firs' of this family in Old Monmouth was Thomas Cox who was among those who bought the land of the Indians 1667. He settled at Middletown and in the first division of town lots, recorded Dec., 1667, he was allotted lot number eight; subsequently he was awarded other tracts. In 1668 he was appointed with three others to make "prudential laws." John Cox, who may have been a brother or son of the first Thomas, was one of the founders of the noted Baptist Church at Middletown. Gen. James Cox, a hero of the Revolution, was of this family and was a member of Congress from Ohio and d. in 1810 before his term expired. Hon. Sam'l S. Cox, the late distinguished member of Congress, formerly of Ohio, subsequently of New York, is a descendant of Gen. James Cox, who was b. at Cox's Corners, Upper Freehold. In 1790 Wm. Cox, Jr., gentleman, of the City of Burlington, and w. Abigail, made deed of partition with John Bloomfield.

CRAFT—Joseph Craft was m. to Esther, dau. of Job Ridgway, of Barnegat, 1786. Their son, Job Craft, was m. to Ann Cox June 15, 1810. There was a James Craft who was m. to Susannah Moore about 1797. Job Craft and w., Ann, had son Eli and dau. Esther. It is said that they emigrated West.

CRANE—Members of this family settled at Manahawken, in Ocean Co., previous to the Revolution. In the State Militia during that war were Nathan Crane who was a lieutenant, and Seth Crane, a private, in Capt. Reuben F. Randolph's company. Silas Crane was a member of the State Legislative Council in 1811 and again in 1814. Atwater's History of New Haven says that the first Jasper Crane probably came from London. Jasper Crane in 1651 removed to Branford and thence to Newark, N. J. Jasper, second, was a representative in the Legislature from the town of Newark in 1699.

CRANMER—The Cranmer family of New Jersey, descend from William Cranmer, an early settler of Southold, Long Island; he is named in the History of Southold by Rev. Ephraim Whitaker, among original settlers of that place 1640-72. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of David Carwithy, who had formerly lived at Salem, Mass., where he is named as freeman, 1644. The

tradition handed down in the Crammer family states that they descend from the family of the noted Archbishop Thomas Crammer, b. 1489, who was burned at the stake 1536. The father of the Archbishop was also named Thomas and he had another son named Edward, who was Archdeacon of Canterbury, while his brother was Archbishop, and it is possible the Crammers of New Jersey may be descendants of Archdeacon Edward, who had five sons and eight daus., and d. 1604 aged 69 years. Around Forked River and Cedar Creek, William Crammer took up land 1748-9 and thereabouts.

CRAIG—John Craig appears to have been first of this family in Monmouth. In December, 1705, "At ye request of Mr. John Craig, Walter Ker, Wm. Rennel, Patrick Imlay, in behalf of themselves and their brethren, Protestants, desenters of Freehold, called Presbyterians, that their Public Meetinghouse may be recorded." It was so ordered by court. The Craigs were well represented during the Revolution in the ranks of the patriots. John Craig was a lieut., James Craig, an ensign, David Craig, a sergeant, and John, a private, all in Capt. Ephraim Walton's company of dragoons. Others served in other military organizations. Most of them resided in Old Freehold township as may be seen by tax list of 1776. John Craig, first of the name, was probably the one who came from Scotland 1685.

CROME—Richard Hartshorn sold to Edward Crome, Dec. 26, 1670, the town lot No. 25, in Middletown, which Hartshorne had bought of William Goulding. Crome is an unusual name, but it occurs once in Bartlett's Rhode Island Records.

CRIVEN—Thomas Craven of Forked River, moved to Highland county, Ohio, where he d. Nov. 29, 1880, a. over 64 yrs. Elizabeth, his w., d. Jan. 11, 1868, a. over 52 yrs. Both were buried in the Methodist grave yard at New Lexington.

CRAWFORD—John Crawford, the ancestor of most of this name, in ancient deeds was described as "of Ayrshire, Scotland, gentleman," and came to this country it is said about 1672. Dec. 11, 1678, he purchased a "house lott" in Middletown, and also outlands of Richard Gibbins and w. Elizabeth. Gideon Crawford was High Sheriff of Monmouth 1714-15 16 and again 1720-21. He m. a dau. of William and Margaret Relford; who came from North Britain 1682. Joshua, supposed to have been father of Joel Crawford, was of Scotch descent and a Virginia frontier farmer. Following the tide of emigration he settled in 1779 in Edgefield District, South Carolina. His son, the noted William Harris Crawford, was b. Feb. 24, 1772, in Amherst county, Virginia. He finally settled in Georgia, from which State he was elected to the U. S. Senate; was a candidate for the Presidency in 1824, etc. He was engaged in two duels, in one of which he killed his adversary (Van Allen) at the first fire. He d. in Elbert county, Georgia, on the way to court of which he was judge, Sept. 15, 1834. He left five sons and three daughters.

CROWELL—Two brothers, John Crowell and Edward Crowell, came to North Carolina and settled in Halifax. They emigrated from Woodbridge, N. J. They were originally from England, and they or their ancestors were originally called Cromwell. In the year 1674, says the Annalist of Phila. (John F. Watson) two brothers of Oliver Cromwell left England for America and settled in New Jersey. They fled from England from the political storms that impended over the name and house of the late Protector. Bolton's History of West Chester county, says: "It is presumed that the ancestry of the American line was Col. John Cromwell, third son of Sir Oliver Cromwell, and a brother of the Protector." From what has been stated, it is evident that the tradition carried to other States by descendants of the Crowells and Cromwells of Woodbridge, that they descended from the noted Cromwell family of England, is probably the fact.

DAVIS—Nicholas Davis of Rhode Island was one of the twelve men to whom was granted the Monmouth patent in 1665, and he is also named among those who paid for a share of land in 1667. He had 480 acres.

Nicholas Davis, the patentee, was a freeman of Barnstable, in Plymouth Colony 1643. About 1656-7 he joined the Quakers, and July 14, 1659, he was arrested at Boston, where he had gone to trade and kept in prison until September, when he was banished, with Mary Dyer, under pain of death if they returned. Mary Dyer subsequently returned and was hanged on Boston Common. Thomas and James Davis were taxed in Middletown 1761, and William Davis in Shrewsbury 1764.

DAVISON—William Davison is named in deeds, 1691, and subsequently: he was a carpenter and his will was dated Freehold, April 6, 1723. James Davison lived in Freehold, 1776.

DE BOUGH, DE BOGH, DEBOW—Frederick De Bough, innholder of Monmouth, bought land 1715 22 of John Romine and w. Gertie. William De Bowe, Monmouth, and w. Elizabeth sold land to William Cox, 1802. Lawrence Debow was taxed in Upper Freehold, 1758.

DE HART—Elias, or Elyas De Hart, an early settler of Old Shrewsbury, was a son of Simon Aertsen De Hart who came to this country in 1664. Morris De Hart was a tax payer in Shrewsbury, 1764.

DENISE—Jacques Denise (spelled Denys) and Hendrick Hendrickson of New Utrecht, L. I., bought land, 1719. Tunis Denise of Utrecht, L. I., bought land in Freehold, 1720. The common ancestor of the Denise family was Tennis Nyssen or De Nyse, who emigrated as early as 1638, from Holland. He resided then in New Amsterdam, now New York. In the Revolutionary war Dennis Denise was Major in 3rd Regiment of Monmouth. Daniel Denise was a private in Captain Waddell's company, Fourth Regiment. In a list of patriots of Monmouth who signed a pledge regarding retaliation for Refugee depredations during the Revolution, are the names of Daniel Denise and Jaques Denise.

DENNIS—Samuel Dennis was born about 1650, in Great Britain, settled in Shrewsbury 1675; he had w. Increase, two sons and three daus. He was foreman of grand jury 1690, and a justice of the court from 1700 to his death in 1723. His only w. was Increase, who departed this life twenty-eight yrs. before him. The name Dennis occurs among original settlers of Woodbridge, where Robert, John and Samuel Dennis were among the first.

DENYKE—Conrad Denyke bought land of Samuel Warner and Margaret his w. in 1727. Probably the name was meant for Conrad Tenyke or Ten Eyck as the name is now generally given.

DEVILL, DEVELL—William Deuell of Newport, R. I., bought Mark Lucas' share of land in Monmouth. In 1672, father, William, was an early settler in Plymouth Colony, named there 1640.

DEVEREAUX—John Devereaux, during the last century came to this country from Ireland, but his ancestor came from Evreux in Normandy, and hence received the name of D'Evreaux.

DE WILDEY—The will of John De Wildey of Monmouth county, dated March 30th, 1708, proved Aug. 20th, 1708, named dau. Dinah. Executors, Anthony Woodward and Richard Salter.

DEY, DYE—Isaac Dye bought 51 acres of land of John Antonides in Monmouth county in 1737. In the Revolutionary war, John Dey, Josiah Dey and Cyrus Dey were soldiers in the patriot army, the latter in Captain Kenneth Hankinson's company.

DIKEMAN, DYCKMAN—Hugh Dyckman was appointed "Schepen," or magistrate, in Monmouth by the Dutch during their brief supremacy in 1673. Dyckman, who came to America was Joannes who came in 1652. The Hugh Dikeman of Monmouth seems to have been of another line.

DILLON—James Dillon had land at Toms River in 1762. It is said he owned, in 1763, Dillon's Island, now Island Heights, which, in 1774, was referred to in a deed of John Coward, who bought land on the opposite side of Toms River. He had a dau. who m. Aaron Buck and she and her husband had two daus., one of whom m. Judge Ebenezer Tucker, from whom Tuckerton derives its name, and the other dau. m. John Rogers, ancestor of families of that name in Berkeley. James Dillon was a soldier in the Continental army. William Dillon, brother of James, was an un-

principled Refugee, who is noticed in account of Refugee raids; it was probably he that instigated the burning of Toms River. In 1783 he went to St. John, N. B., where he was given a town lot. The lands of John Dillon, north side Toms River, are referred to in 1787 in a deed to James Parker.

DORSETT—James Dorsett is named as a juror 1676-8. In 1677 he took up 202 acres of land from proprietors. His cattle mark is given in the old Middletown Town Book. His will was dated Sept. 26, 1741. The will of Samuel Dorset of Middletown, was dated Sep. 10, 1741. In 1741 John Dorset was an administrator on estate of John Carman of Middletown. Among the soldiers from Monmouth in the Revolutionary army were: Benjamin, John, Samuel, James and Joseph Dorset, the latter in Capt. Dennis' company. A dau. of John Dorsett m. James Wall, who was father of General Garret Dorsett Wall, once Senator from New Jersey. Thos. I. Bedle, father of Ex-Gov. Joseph Dorsett Bedle, m. Hannah Dorsett. Four or five generations of the Dorsett family lie buried in the Dorsett burying ground, on the Dorsett farm (lately owned by John Stilwell, deceased) about three miles from Matawan. The tradition in the family says that the founder of the Dorsett family came from Bermuda.

DOUGLASS—Thomas Douglass is named in a bond of John Salter 1716. This bond is in possession of James G. Crawford, near Freehold. Richard Douglass, of Monmouth, was m. to Lydia Salter, March 10, 1740. William Douglass, of Monmouth, had license to m. Rebecca Lawrence, Jan. 9, 1734. Thomas Douglass, of Monmouth, had license to m. Rachel De Bow Aug. 20, 1773.

DOVE—Alexander Dove d. Oct. 7, 1736, and was buried in Topanemus burying ground; will was dated Sept. 29, 1736. It is probable that he came from Shropshire, England, about the year 1700. He took up numerous tracts of land in what is now called Ocean county, and had a mill near the line of Ocean and Monmouth. He was assessed in Freehold in 1776.

DRUMMOND—Gawen Drummond of Loch Harbor or Lochaber, gent, deeded land to John Tucker of Deale, May 21, 1695. He was clerk of the court of Monmouth 1700-1. He received a patent for 265 acres, which is now the site of Key East on the north side of Shark River. He had five children. A brother James, lived at Prestonpanns, in Scotland, and one account says his father was Peter Knott, who took up land in Monmouth as early as 1720. In 1819 Robert, son of Gawen Drummond, and Mary, his w. of Shrewsbury, gave deed to Britten White.

DUNGAN—Thomas Dungan was awarded a share of land 1667-70; 1674, Dec. 21, he transferred it to Sarah Reape. He was a noted Baptist minister of Rhode Island. In 1684 he left Newport and settled at Cold Springs, near Bristol, Pa., where he established a Baptist church. He d. there in 1688.

EARLE—Ralph Earle was one of the original settlers in 1826 at Worcester, Mass. He had son Ralph who had sons Ralph and James. The third Ralph Earle was a member of the Royal Academy of Science, and died at Lansingburg, N. Y., and his brother James went to Charleston, S. C., where he died. In West Jersey another branch of the Earle family settled at an early date.

EASTON—Peter Easton, of Rhode Island, contributed towards paying the Indians for land in Monmouth, but who did not settle in the county. In 1677 a warrant for 240 acres of land was issued to Peter Easton and w. by Proprietors under Concessions. In Salem county John Easton had 350 acres from proprietors in 1708.

EATON—Thomas Eaton, of Shrewsbury, had a warrant for 100 acres of land March 25, 1687. His will was dated Nov. 9, 1688, proved April 14, 1712. Thomas Eaton settled on the stream which passes through Eatontown, and built on it a grist-mill which he left to his w. Jerusha, in trust for her child until he should be of age. He d. 26th of 9th mo., 1688. John Eaton, the son, m. Joanna Wardell, dau. of Joseph Wardell, and grandson of Eliakim Wardell. He was a leading man in his time in business and public matters. He owned mills on the stream in the village which derives its name chiefly from him. He was Justice of the Peace for many years.

and member of the Provincial Assembly from 1723 to 1749, almost to his death, which occurred Oct. 25, 1750. Joseph Eaton, son of John and Joanna, was a physician. He d. 1761 in the 44th year of his age. He was buried in Shrewsbury church yard. Thomas, another son of John, settled at Elizabeth. Joanna, dau. of the last named Thomas, m. in 1750 Rev. Elihu Spencer, who at that time was supplying the pulpits of the Presbyterian churches in Middletown and Shrewsbury, and from them descended Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller and John Sargent, the noted Philadelphia lawyer.

ECCLES—Charles Eccles is named as a grand juror, 1677. Probably the first of this name in the country was Richard Eccles, who was at Cambridge, Mass., 1642. Some fifteen or twenty years later, Solomon Eccles, a noted Quaker preacher who had traveled extensively, was banished from New England for his zeal, by Governor Bellingham.

EDGE—Gerard Edge of Freehold, late innholder, appointed Gabriel Stelle his attorney, about 1721. In 1723, Thomas Foreman in his will names Rebecca Edge, w. of Gerard Edge, and his grandchildren Mary and Rebecca Edge.

EDWARDS—Abiah Edwards of Shrewsbury is named in Freehold court records, 1683. He was a grand juror, 1691 and 1700. In 1714, he and w. Elizabeth conveyed land to John West. In this deed it is stated that Edwards was a shipwright. The will of Abiah Edwards was dated January, 1714, and names w. Elizabeth and children and grandchildren. Thomas Edwards and James Edwards were also named in Freehold and Perth Amboy records at an early date. In Middletown, 1761, Samuel Edwards was taxed. In Shrewsbury, 1764, Philip and Webley Edwards were taxed. The name Edwards indicates Welsh origin. Among the first who bore the name in this country were Robert Edwards who came from London to New England, 1635. The distinguished divine, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, who was President of Princeton College, 1703, was b. in Connecticut. In the Revolutionary war, Thomas Edwards was 2nd Lieutenant in the Monmouth militia.

ELLIS—Roger Ellis and son are named as paying for shares of land, 1667. They were awarded two shares of land. The father was probably the Roger Ellis of Yarmouth, Mass., an ancient settler of Plymouth colony, named as able to bear arms in 1643. John Ellis is named as a witness to a deed in 1701, from John West, Manasquan, to Joseph Lawrence. The will of Thomas Boell, 2nd, 1735, names brother-in-law Robert Ellis and grandson Robert Ellis. The Ellis family early settled in West Jersey and are noticed in Judge Clement's First Settlers of Newton, among them Thomas Ellis in Burlington, 1677. It is said he came from Burlington in Yorkshire, England. William Ellis came to Burlington, 1683, and located in Springfield. Simeon Ellis purchased land in Burlington, 1691. He left wife Sarah and seven children. Daniel H. Ellis, the well remembered county clerk of Monmouth, it is stated, descended from Rowland Ellis who came to Burlington, N. J., in 1714, being sent from England as a teacher by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

ELLISON—John Ellison is named as witness in court proceedings, 1705. The will of Richard Ellison was dated March 5th, 1719, and proved Dec. 23d, 1732. Daniel Ellison was taxed, 1776, in Freehold for 86 acres of land and other property.

EMPSON—Captain Christian D. Empson was b. in Sleseburg, Denmark, in Sept. 1794. When a boy he was in Napoleon's navy. He followed the sea for thirty years. For a time he lived in Highland county, Ohio, where a son and a dau. died. His dau. m. Orrin Pharo, former proprietor of the *Monmouth Inquirer*. Both herself and husband died. His son, Hon. Ephraim Potter Empson has long been identified with public affairs in Ocean county.

ENGLISH—David English of Freehold, wheelwright, bought land, 1737. Englishtown, in Monmouth county, it is said, derives its name from James English, the original proprietor of the land on which the village is situated. Dr. James English, Jr., was b. 1792, and succeeded to his father's practice. He died May 7th, 1834, at Englishtown and was buried near his parents.

Dr. David C. English, another son of Dr. David English, Sr., was born at Englishtown and died at Springfield, N. J., in 1860. Dr. Jeremiah Smith English was born at Englishtown, Nov. 21st, 1798. He was son of James R. and Alice English and was the fourth in a family of nine children, six sons and three daus. He died Oct. 9th, 1879. He had two daus., one of whom m. Thomas E. Morris. He was treasurer of the New Jersey Medical Society from 1833 to 1865 continuously. In 1750, among taxable inhabitants of Upper Freehold were Robert English and Robert English, Jr., and David English. James English was a soldier from Monmouth in the Revolution.

ESTELL—Daniel Estell was an original settler of Middletown, and in the division of town lots, 1667, he was given lot number thirty-two. Under Proprietors' Concessions he was granted 271 acres in 1671. He came from Gravesend, L. I.

ERRICKSON—Michael Errickson, in 1754, was a pew owner in old Tennent church, for which he paid £12. In 1776, he was taxed for 166 acres of land and other property in Freehold. He was a soldier in the Revolution and was buried in the Tennent churchyard. The will of John Errickson was dated 1806, and proved Jan. 1807. This family is of Sweedish descent and members were among the early settlers on the Delaware River. Among heads of families were Joran Ericson and one child, Mats, (changed to Mattheas) Ericson and three children, Erie Ericson and one child. All three of these heads of families were born in this country. Thomas Errickson m. Hester Patterson, April 26, 1795. John Errickson was m. to Nelly Schenck, dau. of William, Aug. 24, 1797, by Rev. John Woodhall, D. V. M. Among the soldiers of the Revolution were Michael, John and Thomas Errickson.

EVERINGHAM—Thomas Everingham and Henry Everingham were among tax payers in Upper Freehold, 1731, and William and Joseph Everingham in 1758. In what is now Ocean county, Everingham's saw mill on North branch of Toms River or Pine Brook is frequently referred to. In the Revolutionary war among soldiers from Monmouth were John, Nathaniel and Thomas Everingham.

EVILMAN, EVILLMAN—William Evillman was a tax payer in Upper Freehold in 1731. In 1774, John Evelman bought land in Upper Freehold of Moses Robbins. Robert Evilman and w. Elizabeth are named in a record, 1818, among heirs of Gowen Drummond.

EMANUEL—Isaac Emanuel, late of Freehold, merchant, appointed Solomon Isaacs, late of the same place, his attorney, about 1720-3.

EMLEY, EMBLEY—Peter Emley is named as grand juror, 1700, and Peter Emliens is named, 1707. In old Shrewsbury township, John Emley was assessed, 1764. In Freehold, 1776, Robert Embly and Ezekiel Embley were among taxable inhabitants. It is probable that the names Emley and Imley were sometimes confounded in ancient records. This family descends from Andries Emmons, an Englishman who emigrated from Leiden in the Netherlands, in the ship Saint Jean Baptist, May 9, 1661, and settled at Gravesend, L. I. Aug. 21, 1661, he, with twelve others, petitioned for land on Staten Island. He had children, John of Gravesend, Hendrick and Abraham who came to New Jersey. Abraham, son of John and Sara, m. Abigail Stilwell and settled in Freehold. His will was dated 1734, proven 1742.

FALKINBURG—This family descends from Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, who came from Holstein, a little province adjoining Denmark on the south. His name in old records is variously given. In what is now Ocean county, Caleb Falkinburg lived at the beginning of the present century, between Forked River and Goodluck, and at one time on the place subsequently owned by the late Capt. Jos. Holmes. He was b. Feb. 28, 1768, and d. Jan. 8, 1815, a. about 47 yrs., and was buried in the old graveyard on the lane to Benjamin B. Stout's, Goodluck. He married Mary Woodmansee, daughter of Samuel, born 1799. After Caleb Falkinburg's decease, his widow married Sylvester Tilton, and she moved to Highland county, Ohio. Caleb Falkinburg's will was dated 1817. He named w. Mary, to whom he

left plantation bought of Charles Falkinburg until his son Samuel comes of age. Eldest son John, sons Amos and Job; daughters Phoebe, Alice and Hannah. Executors, Silas Crane, Daniel Stout, and w. Mary. Daniel Stout declined to act. Charles Falkinburg, brother of Caleb, m. Sarah Brindley, Nov. 3, 1795. He bought land near Goodluck, July 1, 1808, of Joseph Miller and w. Rachel. He had sons Caleb and others and moved West about 1818. At Barneget, Captain Timothy W. Falkinburg, long a respected citizen of that place, d. July 5, 1878. He descended from John Falkinburg. This John Falkinburg m. Mary Somers of Great Egg Harbor, and had children Samuel, John, Joseph, Somers, Hannah, Tabitha, Judith, and Susanna. The son Samuel, generally known as Captain Samuel Falkinburg, m. Jan. 1807, Mary, dau. of Josiah Crammer, of Crammertown, Ocean county, and had eleven children. All of the old stock Falkinburgs left Egg Harbor except some of the descendants of Captain Samuel. Sarah Falkinburg bought a tract of land at Forked River in 1812, of Anthony Parker and Charles Parker for ninety dollars. In New Lexington graveyard, Highland county, Ohio, is a tombstone to memory of Rhoda, wife of Caleb Falkinburg who died Feb. 10th, 1849, aged 21 yrs.

FARDON - In tracing this name back we find it given as Ferdon, Vardon and originally Verdon. The name is of French origin. Jacob Verdon appears to have been the first of this family in this country. His farm was between twentieth and twenty-fifth streets, Brooklyn. In Long Island records the name was sometimes given as Fferdon and Ferdon; the latter is the orthography retained by some descendants in New York state and elsewhere. Thomas Fardon who died about 1877, in the 84th year of his age, was one of the first Superintendents of the Sunday School of the old Holmdel Baptist church.

FENTON - John Fenton of Freehold, bought land of Edward Worth and Mary his wife, of Freehold, 1713. Thomas Fenton's lands bought of Thomas Parker, Jr., are referred to, 1716. Among soldiers in the patriot army in the Revolution were George and Thomas Fenton. Lewis Fenton, a blacksmith of Freehold, joined the Tories and was killed by a party in pursuit of him in 1779.

FLINN - Edward Flinn bought land of the proprietors in 1797, on the north side of Cedar Creek. His will was dated 1810 and proved Jan. 7, 1811. It is said that he was b. on the passage of his parents to this country and was buried in an old graveyard on the Gifford place at Toms River.

FITHIAN - The founder of this family was William Fithian. Tradition says he was a native of Wales and a soldier in Cromwell's army, and was present at the execution of Charles I; after Charles II was restored he had to fly for his life; he came to Boston, thence to Lynn, thence to East Hampton, L. I. Some account of his descendants is given in Howell's History of Southampton, L. I.

FISH - Charles Fish lived in Freehold, 1733. It is probable he came from Long Island.

FORMAN, FOREMAN, FURMAN - The first of this name, probably, in New Jersey, was George Foreman, who, in 1681, bought with John Inians and others, 640 acres near, or at what is now New Brunswick and west of the Raritan river adjoining Matthews' Indian purchase. In Monmouth county the first of this family appear to have been Samuel Forman and Aaron Forman who are named as early as 1688, and Thomas 1691. May 24th, 1695, Thomas Foreman and Mary Allen, both of Monmouth, were licensed to marry by Governor Andrew Hamilton. The license is now preserved in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society. The first Foremans in America were John and Giles Firmin, who came over with the Pilgrim Fathers in Governor Winthrop's fleet, 1630. They came from Sudbury, Suffolk county, England. The first named Jonathan Foreman of Monmouth, who was an early member of the Brick Church at Marlborough, married Margaret Wykoff, dau. of Cornelius Wykoff who was son of Peter and founder of the Wykoff family. In Monmouth county, some have expressed the opinion that the Formans of Monmouth descend from John Foreman, the Scotch refugee from persecution, whose name is given in

Whitehead's History of Perth Amboy, and who came over in 1685; but the writer can find nothing to sustain this theory. The commission of David Forman as High Sheriff of Monmouth county, 1780, is filed in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society.

General David Forman, the well remembered hero of Monmouth, is said to have been the fourth son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lee Forman. He was b. Nov. 3, 1745. His father was a wealthy shipping merchant of New York and afterwards retired from business and settled on a farm in New Jersey. Gen. Forman m. Feb. 28, 1767, Ann Marsh, dau. of Wm. Marsh, of Maryland. He d. Sept. 12, 1797, aged 52 years. His children (as given by Miss Anna M. Woodhull) were:

1. Sarah Marsh Forman, b. Feb. 1, 1773, d. Jan. 18, 1799; m. her cousin, Major Wm. Gordon Forman (son of Joseph, of Shrewsbury,), who was a graduate of Princeton, and died at Lexington, Ky., 1812.
2. Rivine Forman m. James, son of Col. John Neilson, of New Brunswick, leaving an only dau., who m. Rev. George Griffin.
3. Ann Forman, who m. Dr. Jonathan Longstreet, of Monmouth.
4. Emma Forman m. Robert, son of General Cummings, of Newark, N. J.
5. Malvina Forman, living in Fauquier county, Va., 1873, aged 85, who owned the portraits of her parents, painted by Rembrandt Peale.

The will of David Forman of Freehold, dated Feb. 24th, 1802, proved 1813, speaks of him as "being anshant"; it names w. Nelle's sons Jonathan, Tunis and Samuel; daus. Anna Lloyd. Jonathan's son David; Samuel's son David.

FOXALL—In 1677, the proprietors, under concessions, granted to John Hance 240 acres of land in right of John Foxall.

FREEBORN—Gideon Freeborn was awarded a share of land 1667. He was of Portsmouth, near Newport, R. I., and was probably related to William Freeborn, who is named among the freemen at that place 1655. The proprietors' Records at Perth Amboy, show that in 1677 a warrant for land was issued to Gideon Freeborn and wife, and again in 1681.

FRENCH—Philip French in 1736 bought 100 acres of John Antonides. This is an ancient West Jersey name. In 1670 John French, mason, had 15 acres of land at Woodbridge. In 1689 Thomas French had 621 acres from West Jersey proprietors, and other tracts at different dates. In 1694 Thomas French, Jr., had land from them. In 1737 Thomas French had 96 acres in Mansfield and Richard French had 140 acres in Mansfield. Mrs. Blackman says that the ancestor of the Little Egg Harbor family of the name was Francis French, who settled at Bass River before the Revolution.

FRENEAU—Philip Freneau was a resident of Mt. Pleasant, near Matawan. He was b. in Frankfort street, New York, Jan. 2, 1752. The family was of Huguenot descent. Pierre Freneau, the father of Philip, was at one time of South Carolina. He bought a large tract of land near Mount Pleasant where his son Philip removed to in 1794. The father and grandfather of Philip are buried in Trinity church yard, New York. Philip Freneau, when about 30 yrs. old, m. Eleanor Forman, dau. of Samuel. Gen. Jonathan Forman and Denise Forman were her brothers. They had four daughters. He graduated at Princeton in same class as did Jas. Madison. He died from exposure Dec. 18, 1833. An account of his life and literary labors is published in "Old Times in Old Monmouth."

FRYTHOWART—Aaron Frythowart, weaver, bought land 1721 of Major James Hubbard, Middletown.

FULLERTON—James Fullerton is named as a juror 1692. He may have been the James Fullerton who at Woodbridge, March, 1684, was by a resolution in town meeting "to be entertained as schoolmaster." Thomas and Robert Fullerton were among Scotch refugees from persecution who came to Perth Amboy; the first-named with his w. and ten servants, and Robert with nine servants, arrived in October, 1684. They were brothers of the Laird of Kennaber and located themselves with Thomas Gordon and others on Cedar Brook, about eight miles west of Amboy.

GARDINER—Richard Gardiner of Tintern Manor is named about 1680.

In 1683 he bought land of Morgan Bryan; 1685, Feb. 17, he had conveyed to him by proprietors 100 acres of land at "Old Woman's Hill" in Middletown township. He was appointed clerk of Monmouth county 1683 and continued until 1687. Joseph and Richard Gardiner are called sons-in-law by William Winter, in his will 1722. A family of Gardiners of Rhode Island and said to have descended from Sir Thomas Gardiner, whose son, Joseph Gardiner, came to this country with first settlers; was b. 1601 and d. in King's county, Rhode Island, 1679. He left six sons; the fourth, George, d. a. 94; some of the family settled on Long Island.

GAUNT—Zachary Gaunt of Sandwich, Mass., was among the original purchasers of land, 1667, but he seems to have settled at Newport, R. I. He had brothers Annanias and Israel who came to Monmouth and Annanias' son removed to Burlington county. In Bishop's "New England Judged" an ancient Quaker work published in London, 1703, it is said that Peter Gaunt, Ralph Allen, William Allen and Daniel Wing were fined twenty shillings each for not taking off their hats in court, and distress to the value of five pounds taken to satisfy the fine. This was about 1658. The same work adds that from Peter Gaunt was taken five kine, two heifers £30; one mare, two three-year-old steers, £12, eight bushels peas, £1-4s; four bushels Indian corn and one-half bushel wheat 10s 6d £43 14s 6d, and other laws made to rob them of their goods. Zachary Gaunt of Sandwich sold his share of land in Monmouth to his brother Annanias, Jan. 30, 1668.

GIBESON, GIBBERSON—In 1623, John Gibbonson and Daniel Hendrick of Flatbush, L. I., sold land to William Whitlock. John Gabeson was juror, 1699. In 1701, John Gysbertson of Middletown, sold 104 acres of land to Peter Wyckoff of Kings county, Long Island. Sep. 21, 1717, "John Gysbertse of Neversink, in the township of Crosswicks in the Jerseys," conveyed to his brother Harman of Flatbush, a house, barn, orchard and garden in Flatbush. After the Revolution, among land owners in what is now Ocean county, were Hezekiah Giberson and B. Giberson. About 1820 to '30 John Guiberson's saw mill, in what is now Ocean county, was on Tice Van Horn's brook.

GIBBONS—Richard Gibbons, one of the twelve men to whom was granted the Monmouth Patent, was an early settler of Gravesend, L. I., where he was held in such good estimation as to be chosen arbitrator in disputes. 1688, May 10, Mordecai Gibbons had 540 acres confirmed to him in right of his father. In 1693, he was named as ensign in the militia, Richard Gibbons, the founder of this family, while on Long Island, signed his name Richard Gibbine, as stated by Tunis G. Bergen. In Monmouth he signed it Richard Gibbings.

GIFFORD—William Gifford is named as being assigned a share of land in Monmouth among the original purchasers in 1667-70. He was probably the William Gifford who about that time lived at Sandwich, Mass. In 1658-9 he was fined £57 19s. for refusing to swear allegiance and he, Geo. Allen and Richard Kirby and other Quakers were quite prominent at Sandwich previous to and about the time the first settlers came to Monmouth. The will of William Gifford, founder of the family in this country, was probated March 2, 1687. It is said by Bristol county descendants that the Gifford family trace their origin back to the Conquest. At the battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, Sire Randolph de Gifford was a standard bearer of William, the Conqueror; a descendant named Sir Ambrose Gifford had a son, Walter, who came to America in 1630 and was founder of the American Branch.

GOODBODY—William Goodbody is named in court proceedings 1693 as juror and also in the suit. In 1698 he bought land of Joseph Lawrence and in 1701 of John Stewart and Elizabeth, his w. His will was dated April 6, 1703.

GORDON—Thomas Gordon is occasionally mentioned in Freehold records as King's Attorney and in connection with other business. He was a native of Pitlochrie, Scotland, and arrived in the Province of New Jersey in Oct., 1684, with his w. Ellen, and four children. A sketch of his life is

given in Whitehead's History of Perth Amboy. In 1715 John Salter, of Freehold, deeded 120 acres to Peter Gordon, of same town. In 1753 Hon. Richard Salter had this deed recorded. In 1774 Elizabeth Gordon, dau. of Thomas, m. John Salter, son of the Hon. Richard above named. Hon. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator from Georgia, probably descended from a native of Monmouth county. Judge Cyrus Bruen, now in the 89th year of his age, thinks that he is a descendant of a brother of Ezekiel Gordon, who formerly resided on the Battle Ground, and well known in Freehold. The brother preferred to remove to Georgia, and was at one time a merchant in Savannah. In Freehold, 1776, David Gordon and William Gordon were named in list of inhabitants taxed. In Christ Church graveyard, Middletown, are tombstones to the memory of Jos. Gordon, who d. 1841 in his 69th year; to his w., Ruth, in her 42d year, 1811, and to other members of the family.

GOULD—Daniel Gould of Newport, R. I., with Joshua Coggshall, paid for a share of land 1667. He did not settle, however, here. He was a deputy to the Rhode Island Colonial Legislature 1673, and Governor's assistant 1674. In 1677 he had a warrant for 120 acres of land in Monmouth under proprietors' concessions.

GOULDING, GOLDING—William Goulding was one of the twelve men to whom was granted the Monmouth patent 1665. It is supposed that he first settled in New Amsterdam, now New York, as he owned land there in 1643. In the original division of town lots in Middletown, 1667, he was given lot 25 and also outlands. He sold his town lot and meadows to Richard Hartshorne, the deed for which was acknowledged Nov. 25, 1672. In Freehold records his name is signed Will. Golding. Joseph Golden or Goulding is next named in Freehold records. He bought 130 acres of land near Schenck's Hill, Middletown, of James Hubbard, Dec. 4, 1704; in 1709 himself and w. Anneke Davis were members of the Old Brick Church, Marlborough; he was grand juror 1713, etc. It is supposed that William Goulding, the Monmouth patentee, was one of Lady Deborah Moody's friends, who left Massachusetts on account of Puritan persecutions. The name is an ancient one in Massachusetts.

GRANDIN In 1720 Daniel Grandin bought land of Richard Salter. In 1728 Daniel Grandin of Freehold, "Practitioner of Law," deeded land to Sarah Powell, who he calls sister-in-law. Among tombstones in old Topanemus graveyard are some erected to the memory of members of the Grandin family. In surveys about 1755, recorded in proprietor's office, Perth Amboy, of land in what is now Brick township, "Grandin's Folly is occasionally referred to as a landmark, but no explanation is given of the origin of the term. In the Revolution, Daniel Grandin was a Loyalist officer in the New Jersey Royal Brigade.

GRANT—John Grant settled in what is now Ocean county, between Toms River and Cedar Creek before 1764, as in that year he was named among taxable inhabitants of old Shrewsbury township. He is frequently named in old records of deeds. John Grant of Monmouth had license to marry Sarah Irons, Nov. 3, 1750.

GREEN—In 1684, Sarah Reape sold to Abiah Edwards all her claim to land of Henry Green. Widow Green is named in a suit in court, 1705. John Green bought land of Stephen Colver, 1716. Elizabeth Green of Squan, was deceased in 1739, in which year letters of administration were granted on her estate to her son and heir Joseph Gifford. In 1764, Henry Green and Henry Green, Jr., were taxed in Shrewsbury township.

GROVER—James Grover was one of the twelve men to whom was granted the Monmouth Patent, 1665, and he came to the county with the first settlers who are named, 1667. He was granted home lot number sixteen, in Middletown and outlet number fifteen. He was among the first settlers of Gravesend, L. I., in 1646. He was collector for the poor, 1650. About 1654-5, James Grover, George Baxter and James Hubbard, preferring English to Dutch rule, hoisted the English flag at Gravesend, declaring themselves subjects of the Republic of England. Baxter and Hubbard sent Grover to England by way of Boston, in 1656, to take a memorial to

Oliver Cromwell. Baxter and Hubbard were arrested as traitors by the Dutch and sent to Fort Amsterdam and where they were liberated by Gov. Stuyvesant at the earnest solicitation of Lady Deborah Moody. Under the Proprietors' Concessions, Grover received in 1676, a warrant for 500 acres of land as one of the twelve men named in the Monmouth Patent. James Grover, Sr., died about the beginning of the year 1686. He had three sons and two daus. Safety Grover, a son, and wife had a warrant for 120 acres of land in 1679, from the Proprietors under the Concessions. 1684, July 26, Safety Grover and Richard Hartshorne were the only ones in Middletown who voted against swine running at large on the commons. Among inhabitants taxed in Middletown, 1761, were James Grover, Esq., James Grover and Silvenus Grover. In Upper Freehold, 1758, Joseph Grover was taxed for 420 acres of land.

GULICK—Hendrick Gulick bought land in Middletown of Wm. Merrill May 22, 1704, being probably the same tract which Merrill bought of Richard Stout, Jr., and Frances, his w., in 1687. The first of the Gulick family in this country were Jochem and Hendrick. Jochem came in 1653. Hendrick's name appears the same year as a witness to a baptism in the old Dutch Reformed Church of New York. Jochem Gulick bought land at Six Mile Run, in Middlesex county, previous to 1717, where he owned 330 acres, situated on both sides of Ten Mile Brook. Peter lived in Middlesex county and had four sons and four daus, and d. near Franklin Park. Samuel Gulick, a brother of Abram, had four sons, Hiram, Joachim, Isaac and John. The Ocean county Gulicks, it is said, descend from Jacobus, who at one time lived at Pleasant Plains and then removed to Rhode Hall, where he kept the main hotel and stage house between New York and Philadelphia. He had children: Joachim, Cornelius, Abram (or "Brom," as the Dutch called him,) John, Jacobus and Isaac. Isaac settled at Toms River about 1794, and m. Abigail Hatfield, a widow with one child. Isaac Gulick and w., Abigail, had five sons, viz: James, Stephen, Abner and William. Abner and William m., removed to Ohio and d. there, leaving issue. Nimrod moved to Tuckahoe, N. J., where he d., leaving issue. Stephen (from whom some of these items are derived) lived at Toms River and then in Berkeley township, and outlived all of the rest. James, who was the first judge appointed in Ocean county, was b. at Cranbury, in Middlesex county, Jan. 9, 1793, the year before his father removed to Toms River, and he d. July 5th, 1855. He had sons: John Hatfield at one time Surrogate, Sidney, Henry Clay, Horatio and another. Horatio was County Collector. Stephen, above named, was brother of Judge Jas. Gulick. In 1797 Isaac Gulick sold Dillon's Island to Abraham and George Parker, and in deed says he bought it 1794 of John Inlay. Members of the Gulick family became noted as missionaries and some settled in the Sandwich Islands, where, about 1870, Chas. T. Gulick held an official position in the Custom House.

HALL—John Hall was awarded a share of land 1670. He was probably from Portsmouth, R. I., as a John Hall is named there among original settlers. In 1702 Benjamin Hall, of Freehold, bought land of John Boudé. In 1722 John Hall was a witness to will of Richard Hartshorne.

HAIGHT—About the first of this name mentioned in New Jersey records were Nicholas, Jonathan, David and John Haight, sons of Samuel Haight of Flushing, L. I., who in 1717, sold land at Amboy to George Willicks. The father, Samuel Haight of Flushing, was a prominent Quaker; he d. in 1712. William Haight bought land in Monmouth in 1795 of Michael Parker and Sarah, his w., and widow Abigail Bowman of New York. This William Haight had brothers Joseph, Charles and John. Charles settled at Long Branch. William Haight had son Thomas G., who was father of Gen. Charles Haight of Freehold.

HAINES, HAYNES—Charles Haynes is named in 1671, in an agreement with Randall Huet about a sloop. In 1676 he had patent for 200 acres of land and meadow. The same year, 1676, Charles Haynes of Sussex, Delaware, formerly of Middletown, deeded land granted by Carteret 1676 to William Clark.

HALSEY—Jesse Halsey of Stafford bought land 1779 from Joseph Emley. He was at one time Justice of the Peace in Stafford. The Halsey family were early settlers in Essex county, and Joseph was perhaps the first named. Members of the family early settled on Long Island. In the tax list of Southampton, L. I., 1683, among taxpayers were Thomas Halsey, Isaac Halsey and Josiah Halsey. A large amount of genealogical information of branches of the Halsey family is to be found in the published records of the Presbyterian church of Morristown.

HAMILTON—Robert Hamilton is named as juror 1678. In 1679 he is named as living in New York. In 1682 he bought land in Middletown of Jacob Truax. At the Court of Sessions at Middletown, March 22, 1687, the commission of Robert Hamilton as Clerk of the Peace was read. He is called Major at this time. Andrew Hamilton was Governor of East and West Jersey, and also Lieut.-Governor of Pennsylvania from 1701 to 1703, and d. April 26 of the latter year.

HAMPTON—John Hampton came to this country, probably in 1683, as it is stated in Perth Amboy records that his children Jane, Elizabeth, Lideah, John and David were "imported" that year. His plantation in Monmouth is referred to in 1687. The will of David Hampton of Freehold dated Sept. 16, 1710, was proved Feb. 27, 1711. In 1764, John Hampton and James Hampton were assessed in old Shrewsbury township. William Hampton was assessed in Freehold, 1776. John Hampton was licensed to marry Lidy Hankinson, March 9, 1761.

HANCE—John Hance was among original settlers of Monmouth 1667. He was Deputy and overseer at a court held at Portland Point, Dec. 28, 1669. Sept. 1670, he covenanted to make a pair of stocks for the town, for which he was to receive twelve shillings and sixpence. During the brief sway of the Dutch in 1673, he was appointed "schepen" or magistrate by them. In 1676, he received a warrant for 330 acres of land. The will of John Hance was dated March 24, 1707, proved Jan. 27, 1710. It states that he was of Shrewsbury. Tradition says that John Hance came originally from Wales. But it is evident that he had lived many years in Dover, New Hampshire, before he came to Monmouth. After 1665, his name disappears from records of that town. He was a brother-in-law of Tobias Hanson, also of Dover, New Hampshire, who came with Hance to Shrewsbury but who subsequently returned to New Hampshire and was killed by the Indians. He left a son Folius whose name also appears in Freehold records. Isaac Hance, tradition says, died about 1764. In Mount Holly records of marriages is one of the marriage of Judiah Hance to Sarah Brown, Oct. 10, 1791. Among tax payers in Shrewsbury township, 1764, were Benjamin, Jervise, Isaac, Jacob, David, Jr., David at the Branch, Timothy and son, and John Hance.

HANKINS—John Hankins is named 1705 in a deed from Samuel Leonard to Edward Taylor. This "path" is referred to 1713. Thomas and Edward Hankins were witnesses to a deed 1713. Among licenses to marry, recorded at Trenton, are Thomas Hankins of Monmouth to Mary Clemminger, Sept. 12, 1728; Daniel Hankins of Middlesex, 1737; Isaiah of Burlington, 1771; John of Burlington, 1778; William, Jr., of Middlesex, 1751. In 1764 Zachariah Hankins was among citizens taxed in old Shrewsbury township, and in 1776 was taxed in Freehold. The name of John Hankins occurs at Hempstead, L. I., 1683 with Spraggs, Cheesemans and other names since familiar in New Jersey. Perhaps the first John of Monmouth came from thence.

HANKINSON—There seems to have been two Thomas Hankinsons among first settlers of Monmouth. About 1688 Thomas and Richard Hankinson received a patent from proprietors for 120 acres of land. In 1690 a Thomas Hankinson, a. about 18 yrs., and Peter Hankinson, a. about 16, were in the employ of Thos. Warne, carpenter, who was b. in Plymouth, England, lived for a while in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America with his brother Stephen in 1683. This Thomas Hankinson, who was with Warne, it may be presumed, learned Warne's trade of carpentering. The Thomas Hankinson frequently named in early records of land sales,

was probably the one named with Richard. In 1710 Thomas Hankinson bought 610 acres of land from Benjamin Allen, of Freehold. The same year he is said to be of Freehold in a deed from him for 100 acres of land to Cornelius Covenhoven, of Middletown. In 1717 he sold land to Marte Salem. In 1764 James and Thomas Hankinson were among persons taxed in old Shrewsbury township. In 1776 among persons taxed in Freehold township were Kenneth Hankinson for 594 acres and 64 horses and cattle; William Hankinson 150 acres; Albert Hankinson and Will. Hankinson, Jr. In the early part of the present century William Hankinson m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Perrine; she was b. March 27, 1798, and d. Sept. 7, 1881. She had dau. Elizabeth Perrine Hankinson. Capt. Kenneth Hankinson was noted in the Revolutionary history of Monmouth and had son James, who had a dau. who m. James Newell, father of ex-Governor William A. Newell. In 1778 Elizabeth Hankinson m. William Van Brunt, son of Nicholas, High Sheriff of Monmouth.

HANSON Tobias Hanson was among original settlers who bought land of the Indians 1667; he is said to have settled at or near Nevisinks. He was from Dover, New Hampshire, and was a son of Thomas Hanson, who was granted land at Dover 1658. Tobias came to Monmouth. He did not remain long, but returned to Dover after the death of his father, probably to care for his father's estate. His fate and that of a part of his family was sad. On the 28th of June, 1689, his w. was captured by the Indians and his mother was killed the same day. He himself was killed by the Indians May 10, 1693. He left children Tobias, Joseph and others. The son Tobias was eldest and heir, and his name appears occasionally in Freehold and Perth Amboy records.

HART—Thomas Hart paid for a share of land bought of Indians in Monmouth 1667 70. There was a Thomas Hart of Enfield, England, who became one of the twenty-four proprietors 1682. But this Thomas named in Monmouth 1667 70, was probably of Rhode Island. In 1713 the land of "the late Thomas Hart" is referred to in a Freehold record of a road survey. Capt. Elias Hart, d. in Freehold in Jan. 31, 1882, aged eighty-eight years and one month. Levi Hart, his grandfather, emigrated from England about 1735 and settled at Colt's Neck. Jacob Hart kept the hotel at Colt's Neck about 1787, known as Hart's Tavern. He had brother Ebenezer, who had sons Elias (settled in Freehold), Levi, Permelia, Zephia, Walter and Margaret.

HARKCUT, HARKER—Daniel Harker was a security to the amount of £125. for High Sheriff Forman, March, 1696. Daniel Harkcut, "late of Freehold, now of Great Harbor" (Absecon Creek?) in 1713 sold land to Abraham Emans, late of Gravesend.

HARTSHORNE—Richard Hartshorne, ancestor of the Hartshornes of old Monmouth, was a Quaker of good reputation and benevolent disposition. He came to this country in September, 1669, and soon located at the Highlands, where his descendants have since lived. The celebrated Geo. Fox visited him in the spring of 1672 on his way to Friends' Meeting at Oyster Bay, L. I. In the latter part of June of the same year, Fox again visited him. Richard Hartshorne says he was then 75 years old, by which it would seem he was b. about 1641, and was 28 years old when he came to this country. He was named for High Sheriff of Monmouth 1683, but declined the office. He held various positions of trust; was Town Clerk of Middletown 1675 7; member of the Provincial Assembly 1683 and in other years; in Council, 1684, 98 9; was Speaker of the Assembly 1686, etc. Hugh Hartshorne was at one time a New Jersey proprietor. In the division of town lots at Middletown, 1667, lot number 25 was awarded to William Golding who sold the same to Richard Hartshorne. On April 23d, 1670, William Goulding sold all his claims for lands in Monmouth to Richard Hartshorne. This was recorded in the Middletown Town Book, page 48, and dated Nov. 25th, 1672. Richard Hartshorne also owned a large tract of land at the Highlands which, in 1703, he gave to his son William and not long after moved into Middletown village. In the year 1703, Richard Hartshorne made a deed of gift of the Highlands estate, including

Sandy Hook, to his son William. After this transaction he resided in the house now standing adjoining the Baptist parsonage. This house is probably the oldest in the county. He lived in this house until his death, in 1722, and was buried in the burial ground adjoining the house, but the site of his grave is unknown. The Highlands estate remained intact until 1762 when Esek released to Robert all his title to lands south of a line drawn east and west through the Highlands, making each tract about seven hundred and forty-seven acres and each retaining half interest in Sandy Hook. The property of Robert, being the south part, lies on Nevesink river. It was kept by him until his death, 1801. The will of Richard Hartshorne, the founder of the family, was dated at Middletown, May 14, 1722, and proved May 22, 1722; it says: "My body is to be decently buried * * * My will is, all my debts to be paid and it is not in my memory that I owe five shillings to any man or woman." His executors were sons William and Hugh. Witnesses Richard Stout, John Wall and Joseph Cox. Richard Hartshorne, the founder of the family in New Jersey, was born in Heath-erne in the northern part of Leicestershire, England.

HARING—Jacob D. Haring bought an interest in land around light-house at Barnegat Inlet of Bornt Slaght, in 1838. The Harings are of Dutch origin. Probably the first was Jan Pieterozen Haring, who joined the Dutch Church New York, Oct. 28, 1668.

HATTON, HUTTON—Samuel Hatton or Hutton, in 1677, claimed warrant for land in right of Peter Easton, of Rhode Island, who was one of the original purchasers of the land in Monmouth of the Indians, but who remained in Rhode Island. The name is given both as Hatton and Hutton.

HAVENS—John Havens was among original settlers of Monmouth and is named 1668 among inhabitants of Nevesink who took the oath of allegiance. In 1675 he received from proprietors a warrant for 120 acres of land; another patent of land was issued to him 1681; in 1682 he is named as a Commissioner. His will was dated March 14, 1687, and proved Sept. 9, 1687. The Havens family descend from Wm. Havens, one of the first settlers of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, named in January, 1639. He died 1683. His will was dated March 12, 1680, and probated Sept., 1683. The son John came to Monmouth about 1667; there was a Jane Havens, dau. of John, (probably the John of Monmouth,) who m. Thomas Shreve. Among taxpayers in Shrewsbury in 1764, were Daniel Havens and John Havens. Jesse and Moses Havens were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. In 1800 a John Havens, called senior, bought a tract of land on Kettle Creek. The late Hon. Abraham O. S. Havens, who was the second member of the Assembly from Ocean county (1854), was a son of John Havens, who m. Anner Osborn, sister of Col. Abraham Osborn. Hon. A. O. S. Havens d. Oct 16, 1854. His widow, Ann, d. in 1882 in the 79th year of her age. She was a dau. of Esquire Davidson of Wall township in Monmouth. She was an earnest christian and a member of the Baptist Church at Kettle Creek, to which her husband, Hon. A. O. S. Havens, had bequeathed five hundred dollars.

HAVILAND, HEAVILAND—Letters of administration were granted on the estate of John Haviland, Aug. 31, 1724, to Gabriel Stelle and Elisha Lawrence. In 1776 Joseph Heaviland was assessed in Freehold for 130 acres of land and sixteen horses and cattle.

HAWES—John Hawes was among first settlers at Wakake, Monmouth county, named 1669. He sold a house and lot to Richard Hartshorne, May 24, 1670, and his w. Jone (Joan?) joined in signing the deed. The deed or agreement about the sale was recorded in the old Middletown Town Book. In 1670 he was appointed to make stocks for the town of Middletown. The name John Hawes appears in Plymouth Colony records 1660-8. In the latter year he was appointed to receive excise taxes at Yarmouth.

HAZARD—Robert Hazard, with Gideon Freeborn, was among the number who paid for and was awarded a share of land 1667. This family has been quite prominent in Rhode Island. There was a Thomas Hazard at Middleburgh, now Newton, Long Island, who was named as a delegate of Newtown, L. I., 1653.

HEARD—James Heard is referred to in Freehold records as a purchaser of lands in Court records, dated Dec. 28, 1669. He d. in September, 1687, as his will was dated Shrewsbury, Sept. 4, 1687. It refers to his w., names son Edward, son-in-law John West; daughters Sarah, Lafetra and Elizabeth West; and children Robert West, Frances Stout, Mary Camoek and Ann Chamberlain.

LAFEVER—In 1715 Hendrick Verwey of Freehold, sold land to Mindart Lafever of New York. The same year Mindart Lafever, of Middletown, sold land to Daniel Polhemus of Flatbush, L. I. In 1725 William Brewer sold land he had bought of Mindart Lafever to William Leeds.

LAFETRA—Edmund Lafetra, first named in Monmouth, had warrant for land 1675. The name Lafetra indicates French, and probably Huguenot origin.

LAING—William Laing was collector of Freehold township 1695. He was from Scotland and his will is dated 1709. Among wills filed but not recorded at Trenton, is one of John Lang of Middlesex, dated 1697. He was the one probably who came over in 1685 from Craigsforth, Aberdeen, Scotland, whose descendants settled near Plainfield, N. J., and were members of the Rahway and Plainfield Quaker meeting. Much of the genealogy of the Laing family has been collected by O. B. Leonard, Esq., of Plainfield, New Jersey.

LAIRD—The tradition handed down on this family states that three brothers, Alexander, William and Robert Laird, emigrated from Scotland to East Jersey previous to 1700. Robert Laird, a descendant of one of these brothers, was b. April 7, 1758, and d. June 3, 1811. His w. Elizabeth was b. May 12, 1754, and d. April 13, 1833. Their home was at Englishtown. They had four sons and two daughters. Samuel, third son of Robert, was b. Feb. 1, 1787; in 1817 he became proprietor of the hotel at Colt's Neck, which he kept for 42 yrs., and d. there July 5, 1859. His wife was Eleanor Tilton, who was born May 16, 1795, and died June 1, 1848. They had eleven children; one, his son Joseph, when a boy, rode the famous race horse "Fashion" in 1842, in her race with "Boston," making the fastest time that ever had been made this side of the Atlantic. "Fashion" was owned by his father. Dr. Robert Laird was State Senator 1855-6-7.

LAMSON—**LAMBSON**—The earliest mention of this family is at Penn's Neck, Salem county. Thomas Lambson and w. Ann, came to America and settled at Penn's Neck about 1690. They were of the Baptist faith. They had nine children. A descendant, named Matthias Lampson, owned in present century the brick mansion near Salem Creek, built by an ancestor about 1730.

LANE—Gilbert Lane of New Utrecht, L. I., bought land May 31, 1699, of Tobias Hanson. Adrian Lane of New Utrecht, L. I., bought land in Middletown, June 21, 1701, of Peter Tilton. Jas. Lane of Freehold, bought land 1705 of Robert Burnett. In 1709 Gisbert Lane of New Utrecht, L. I., bought land of Daniel Applegate and others of Alexander Innes, clerk. In 1711 Gisbert Lane of Middletown, deeded land to his son Cornelius, Shrewsbury. Cornelius was grand juror 1715. The will of Gilbert Lane was dated Nov. 7, 1720, and named w., Jane, son Adrian, dau. Catharine DeHart, Mary Van Sicken, Jane Lane and grandchild of deceased dau., Williamse Hendrickson, formerly w. of Wm. Hendrickson. The will was proved 1727. The Lanes of Old Monmouth were from Holland and mainly descend from Gysbert and Jacob Thysz Van Pelt Lanen, and are of the same stock as the Van Pelts, using Lane, Laen or Lan as a surname instead of Van Pelt. In 1764 Cornelius Lane was a taxpayer in Old Shrewsbury township. In the latter part of the last century Jacob Lane settled at Goodluck.

LAWRENCE—William Lawrence was among the original purchasers of the land in Monmouth, 1667. William Lawrence, first of the name, became a large land owner and during his life deeded tracts to his children. The will of William Lawrence 1st, was dated at Middletown, Dec. 3d, 1701, and proved May 22, 1704, and is quite a lengthy instrument. Among

other items he bequeaths to his loving w. Elizabeth during her natural life, forty acres of land with the dwelling house, barn, orchard, &c., thereon; also to said wife all household goods and furniture that he had with her when he married her; also two cows. To my son Joseph I give the use of my negro boy "Shallo" for the term of thirteen years, when said negro boy is to be free. To three grandsons he gave each a horse. To one granddaughter ten shillings and to his granddaughters Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susannah and Rebecca Grover, each one a two year old heifer. All the remainder of his estate, real and personal, he gives to his sons Elisha and Joseph and makes William and Elisha his executors. It is dated Dec. 3d, 1701. James S. Lawrence, grandson of James Lawrence, was born at the homestead, Cream Ridge, and he was for many years a judge, also member of the Legislature, president of Freehold Banking Co., &c. He d. Feb. 26, 1860, in his sixty-third year. He married, first, Mary S. dau. of Hendrick Conover, and second, Phebe Ann, dau. of Nathaniel S. Rue, Sr. Elisha Lawrence, sheriff of Monmouth, at the breaking out of the Revolution, was born in 1740. He raised a corps of five hundred men which he commanded in the Royalists Brigade. In 1777, he was taken prisoner by General Sullivan on Saten Island. After peace he left with the British army with his rank of Colonel and half pay. Thomas Lawrence of New Jersey joined the Royalists and was a Major in the British service. In the Revolutionary war, in the Continental army, Benjamin Lawrence was a lieutenant, 1776-80, and Daniel, John, Nathaniel and Thomas, privates. In the State Militia, Elisha Lawrence was a colonel and also quartermaster; Elisha, Jr., major and lieutenant-colonel, 1775-7; Abram, Daniel, George, Isaac, Israel, John, Thomas and William were privates. Robert Lawrence died in Upper Freehold, Oct. 31, 1881, in his 90th year; he was a lawyer and had been a member of the Assembly for upwards of twenty years and also speaker.

LAWRIE, LAURIE Thomas Lawrie, brother of Deputy-Governor Gawen Lawrie, came to this country in 1683, with two children, James and Anne. His will was dated March 6th, 1712, and proved August 12th, 1714. He appointed son James his executor. In the will of James Redford, 1726, he speaks of his son-in-law James Lawrie. In 1705, James Laurie bought 187 acres near Allentown upon which he built a cabin and remained the remainder of his life. In 1727 the son James purchased of Anthony Woodward 132 acres, situated on Crosswicks Creek, and in 1731, was taxed for 318 acres of land. This James had two sons, Thomas and William. In 1758, William was taxed in Upper Freehold for 490 acres of land and Thomas for 300 acres. William was a prominent Quaker and Thomas was a store keeper in Allentown.

LAYTON, LAWTON—William Layton was a "townshipper" among original settlers of Monmouth, 1667. He had town lot number fourteen in Middletown. In 1677, he received a warrant for 218 acres of land from Proprietors. Among tax payers in Middletown township, 1761, were Andrew, John, William and Anthony Layton. In Shrewsbury, 1764, were Andrew, William, Lemuel, Obadiah, Safety, John and Samuel and son. This family may descend from Thomas Layton who was among original settlers of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1638.

LECOCK, LACOCK—Robert LeCock, Shrewsbury, had returned from proprietors 179 acres in 1679. The same year he had also a warrant for 160 acres. In 1687 his place is named in will of John Chambers, and his name given as Lacock.

LECONTE Peter LeConte of Staten Island, bought land at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1696. In the will of Elias Mestayer, 1731, is mentioned the name of Peter Lee Conte, physician, of Shrewsbury. Sept. 5, 1734, Robt. Stout of Shrewsbury, conveyed to Peter LeConte, physician and surgeon of the town of Freehold, 500 acres near Barnegat. He m. Valeria, dau. of John Eaton of Eatontown, who d. 1788 in her 72d year, and was buried at Orange, N. J. Their dau, Margaretta m. Rev. Jedediah Chapman of the Presbyterian church, Orange. Their first child, named Peter LeConte Chapman, upon reaching maturity, adopted its grandfather's name (Peter

LeConte in consideration of the settlement upon him of his grandfather's large estate. He studied law and settled in Western New York. John I. LeConte, b. in Shrewsbury 1784, was a noted Naturalist. In the Presbyterian graveyard near Matawan, is a tombstone to the memory of Dr. Peter LeConte, who d. Jan. 29, 1768, in the 66th year of his age.

LEEDS—Warrants for lands were issued by East Jersey proprietors in 1676 as follows: Thomas Leeds, Sr. and w. 240 acres; William Leeds and w. Dorothea 120 acres; Daniel Leeds and w. (Anna?) 120 acres, Thomas Leeds, Jr., and w. Ann 120 acres. In Burlington county, the name Daniel Leeds occurs 1677. Daniel Leeds, of Burlington, was first Surveyor-General of West Jersey; his books are in the office at Burlington and date from 1681 to 1710.

LEFFERTS, LEFFERTSON—Ouka Leffers named in court proceedings 1710 was the Ouke Lefferson who with w., Catrina Vonk, joined the Marlborough Brick Church 1709. He was b. April 4, 1678, and was son of Lef-ferts Pieterse, who came from Haughwort or Hamwert in North Holland about 1660. Auke Janse Van Nuyse settled at Flatbush, L. I. Lefferts Pieterse had a number of children who are named in Bergen's Kings County settlers. His son who came to Monmouth was named Auke, but was generally called Ouka.

LEMAISTRE, MASTERS—Among names of original purchasers of land in Monmouth 1667, was Francis Masters, as the name is recorded in Freehold records. He is named at same time as a "townshipper." His name subsequently appears in proceedings of court and in proprietors' records, Perth Amboy, as LeMaistre. Their names indicate that both were of Huguenot origin. The name LeMaistre was soon corrupted to Masters. In 1675 Francis LeMaistre or Master, was granted 240 acres in Shrewsbury by proprietors. The same year Clement Masters and Paulin Masters were granted 120 acres in Shrewsbury.

LEONARD—James Leonard of Taunton, Mass., was one of the original purchasers of land in Monmouth 1667-70. He did not settle here but sold his share to Sarah Reape, December, 1764, and in the deed is called "ironmonger." Henry Leonard, brother of James, from whom most of the ancient Monmouth Leonards descend, had w. Mary, and came to New Jersey, it is supposed, about 1674 or 5 and engaged in the iron business with Col. Lewis Morris at Tinton Falls. Henry Leonard had warrants for land in 1676 for 450 acres and then for 300 acres. The Leonard bros. early had a sawmill, named in 1687-92 and other times. The Leonard family descend from Thomas Leonard of England, who was a son of Henry Leonard, b. in the latter part of reign of Queen Mary, or early part of reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the northern part of New Jersey was another branch of the Leonard family, descending from the James of Taunton, first named in Monmouth as a purchaser, but not settler. He had several children. In the Revolutionary war some members of the Leonard family friendly to the Church of England, joined the Loyalists, among whom were John, John Jr., Joseph, Thomas and Samuel Leonard, whose property was advertised to be confiscated. At sale, March 27, 1779, John Schenck bought property of Thomas Leonard. The latter was a merchant of Freehold. He became a major in the Royalist service and was taken prisoner by the Americans in 1777 and confined at Easton, Pa. At the close of the war he went to St. John, New Brunswick.

LETT'S—Francis Letts was taxed in old Shrewsbury 1764. In 1792 Francis Letts took up land south side Cedar Creek, and in 1801 John Letts took up land just above house of Francis Letts. At Munnahawken, Thomas Letts sold land to Samuel Brown in 1793, and in 1800 he sold to Luke Courtenay. In the Revolutionary war John and Nehemiah Letts were soldiers from old Monmouth county. This family descend from William Letts, an original settler of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Daniel Letts lived about beginning of this century on north side of Stout's Creek, on the place subsequently owned by Joseph Stout; he had son David who
*lived at Goodluck, corner of the church lane.

LEWIS—Ezekiel Lewis was a taxpayer of Middletown in 1761. Among

taxpayers of Shrewsbury in 1764 were William, Daniel, and William Lewis of Turkeytown. Jonathan Lewis, who settled near Bayville about close of last century, tradition says came from near Blue Ball. His son Ezekiel was b. there Sept. 3, 1791. He was m. to 2d w. Deborah Stout, sister of Captain Benjamin Stout of Goodluck, in 1796. Besides son Ezekiel, he had three other children. Ezekiel settled on south branch of Forked River. He served in war of 1812, in Captain James Newell's company of Colonel John Frelinghuysen's regiment. He m. Sarah C., youngest child of Jacob Hall, who was a soldier with General Lafayette. Ezekiel Lewis d. May 20, 1885.

LOYD—Timothy Lloyd was grand juror 1720. In Middletown, 1761, Thomas Lloyd was a taxpayer. In 1779 Thomas Lloyd bought confiscated lands of John Pintard, a Loyalist. Richard Lloyd was a major by brevet in Revolution. William Lloyd was a sergeant, David, John, James and Thomas Lloyd were privates. William Lloyd, a patriot of the Revolution, was Sheriff 1793; James Lloyd was Sheriff 1796-9 and 1805; Caleb Lloyd was Surrogate 1797-1804, County Clerk 1812 and again Surrogate 1747. Corlies Lloyd was Prosecutor of the Pleas 1828 and William Lloyd was a Judge of the Court.

LIGHT—Letters of administration on estate of Mary Light, late of Middletown, was granted in 1740 to Peter LeComte.

LIMMING, LEMON—John Limming is named in court proceedings 1683 and subsequently. Prudence Limming is named in deed to her 1697 by Nicholas Wainright and Alice, his wife. In Upper Freehold, 1731, William and John Limming were taxed. The name was sometimes given as Lemon. Members of this family emigrated to Ohio in the beginning of this century.

LINCOLN—Hannah Lincon is named in the will, dated Sept. 14th, 1714, of Capt. John Bowne, 2nd. Mordecai Lincoln is named in a letter, dated April 25th, 1716, from John Salter to Obadiah Bowne; he speaks of "my brother Lincon" and "my brothers Thomas and Mordecai." This letter is preserved by James G. Crawford, living near Freehold. Abraham Lincoln, blacksmith, of Monmouth, conveyed to Thomas Williams, 1737, 240 acres of land situated near Crosswick county aforesaid. The consideration money for both tracts, containing 440 acres was "\$590, and furthermore, every year thereafter, forever, upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the sum of one penny, good and lawful money." The sale of this land was preparatory to his removal to Pennsylvania. The will of Abraham Lincoln was dated at Springfield, Chester county, Pa., April 15th, 1745. Mordecai Lincoln m. Hannah, dau. of Richard and Sarah Bowne Salter previous to 1714, as in that year Hannah Lincoln is mentioned in a will of Capt. John Bowne, 2nd. The settlement of this estate involved a tedious lawsuit which is noted in Book No. 1, Minutes of Court, Freehold. Mordecai Lincoln's will was admitted to probate at Philadelphia, June 7th, 1736. The plantation of Mordecai Lincoln contained 1,000 acres situated in Exeter, now in Berks county, Pa. George Boone, named as a trustee in the will, was grandfather of the celebrated Daniel Boone. Abraham Lincoln, the posthumous son, m. Ann Boone, cousin of Daniel Boone, the celebrated Kentucky pioneer. About 1782, Abraham Lincoln and his brother Thomas removed with their families to Beargrass Fort, Kentucky, near where Louisville now stands and Abraham's daus. Mary and Nancy were born in the fort. In the spring of 1784, Abraham was planting seed near the fort when an Indian stole up and shot him dead. Thomas, President Lincoln's father, then a boy of six years old, was with his father in the field and on hearing the report of the gun started for the fort. The Indian pursued and captured him and started to run with him in his arms, when Mordecai, his older brother, shot the Indian from the fort and killed him. The Indian fell face foremost upon the boy who struggled from under the savage and ran back to the fort. Thomas Lincoln, who was the President's father m. Nancy Hanks at or near Springfield, Washington county, Ky., Sept. 23, 1806. The ancestor of Mordecai and Abraham Lincoln of Monmouth was Samuel Lincoln, a native of Hingham, Norfolk

county, England, who came to this country in 1637, and settled at Hingham, Mass.

LIPPENCOTT—Richard Lippencott was among the original purchasers of lands of the Indians, named in the settlement 1666-7. He is named as a deputy and overseer at a court held at Portland Point, Dec. 28, 1669. Under Grants and Concessions he claimed in 1676 for himself, wife, two sons and two servants, 600 acres; John Lippencott and w. claimed 240 acres; and the following year, 1677, Restore Lippencott and w. claimed 120 acres and Remembrance Lippencott and w., 240 acres. Other warrants were subsequently issued to them, among them to Restore, Remembrance and John, in 1681. The will of Richard Lippencott, founder of this family, is filed in Secretary of State's office, Trenton. It was dated Sept. 23, 1683, and proved Jan. 2, 1684. Among taxpayers in Shrewsbury 1764 were David, Hannah, James, son of John; John (Smith), James, Samuel, Robert, Thomas, Uriah, Lydia, Thomas, of Squankum, and John Lippencott. The Refugee Captain Richard Lippencott, was b. in Shrewsbury township in 1745, and d. at Toronto, Canada, in 1826; his only child, Esther Borden, m. George Taylor Dennison, a member of the Canadian Parliament. Phil. White, a Refugee, who was killed near Colt's Neck in March, 1782, was a half brother to Lippencott's w. The notice of the Lippencott family, published by Judge Clements in *Annals of Newtons*, prepared by James C. Lippencott, of Haddonfield, says that Richard Lippencott and w. Abigail, came from Dorchester, England, about 1640-1, to Boston, Mass. After a brief sojourn, not liking Puritan persecutions, he returned to England with his family and settled first at Plymouth, and then near Plymouth. This was about 1652. He returned, made his permanent settlement at Shrewsbury and d. in 1688. In the Revolution one William Lippencott bought the confiscated lands of a Loyalist named John Wardell. The motto of the ancient Lippencott family was: "*Secundus dubiusque rectus*."

LIPPIT—Henry Lippitt was among original purchasers in 1667. Nathaniel Lippitt is named in a suit, 1676. In 1692, Moses Lippett was a juror, and in 1696 he bought land of Francis Usselson. Moses Lippitt was born Feb. 17th, 1668, and m. Sarah Throckmorton Dec. 8th, 1697. In 1714, Moses Lippit and wife Sarah, John and Rebecca Stilwell, Thomas Stilwell and wife Alice and Hugh Coward and wife Patience deeded land to Job Throckmorton, lands surveyed for John Throckmorton, son and heir of Job. Moses Lippit's name frequently occurs in records at Freehold in land sales.

LITTLE—"Wee, Joseph Little, eldest son of Mr. George Little, late of Newbury, deceased, and John Little, eldest son of Moses Little, deceased, the other son of said George Little of Newbury, Massachusetts," are named 1702, in a deed for Woodbridge lands. John Little of Monmouth had license to marry Elizabeth Wales of same county, Dec. 23d, 1752. John Little of Monmouth had license to marry Mary Leeds of Gloucester, April 16th, 1768. John Little of Cape May had license to marry Esther Barret, May 29, 1769. The name "John" seems to have been a family name handed down in every generation in the Little family.

LONGSTREET—Stoffel Longstreet bought land, 1698, of Thomas Huet, in the deed for which his name was given as Long Strett; Theophilus Longstreet bought land of James Lawrence, 1710; of James Hubbard in 1714; Stoffel Longstreet bought land of Gavin Drummond of Lochaber, 1714. Stoffel, Stophilus and Theophilus were names applied to the same person. In record of wills at Trenton is one of Aaron Longstreet of Freehold, dated March 3d, 1727, proved May 10th, 1728. In 1750, a Stoffel Longstreet bought the Allen mill of Allentown. In 1758, he owned two grist mills in Upper Freehold. In 1764, among taxpayers in old Shrewsbury township were Samuel, Elie and Augustus Longstreet. In Freehold, 1776, John Longstreet, Esq., and John Longstreet, Jr., were extensive property owners. In the Revolution, Elias, Aaron and Gilbert Longstreet were captains, and other members of the family were in the army in various positions. Captain Elias was a member of the Society of Cin-

cinnati. Derrick Longstreet who had been married twenty-four years, had sixteen children, of whom there was one pair of twins and all sound and well.

LUCAR, LUKER, LOOKER—Mark Lucar was among original purchasers of Monmouth 1657. He was of Newport, R. I., and one of the founders of the Baptist church there, 1664. In what is now Ocean county Jacob Luker m. Mary Soper, Dec. 4, 1800.

LYELL—The will of David Lyell of Freehold, was dated January 23, 1725, and mentioned wife and seven children. He resided in Monmouth county at the time of his death in 1726. Some of his children settled in Perth Amboy and are noticed in Whitehead's History of that place. Through their mother they descended from the noted Fenwick family of England, in which they took great pride. They had in their possession, kept with great veneration, a small embroidered handkerchief that had come into their possession through the Fenwick family, which they stated had belonged to and been spotted with the blood of Charles the First, who d. on the scaffold. Major John Fenwick was ordered to superintend the execution. Members of the Lyell family were buried in the old Leppett or Taylor burying ground, Middletown. The Lyells are frequently named in surveys in what is now Ocean county.

MADDOCKS—William Maddock is called son-in-law in a deed 1714, by Samuel Forman, and named as grand juror, 1720. Maddox is an early South Jersey name. Mr. Shourds in his notices of Salem settlers says that John Maddox was a son of Ralph Maddox of London and came to America in the ship Surrey, 1678, and resided for a time in Salem. The names Maddox, Maddocks and Mattox may be of the same origin.

MALCOLM—Hugh Malcolm, who lived the latter part of his life in old Dover township was married twice. A son George W. by his second wife, m. Rachel M. Salter and settled at Forked River. In Upper Freehold 1758, among taxpayers was Hugh McColm, which may have been meant for Malcolm. If so, he was a generation earlier than the Hugh who settled in old Dover.

MAPES—This is an ancient Long Island family and the first member of it was settled at Southold many years before the settlement of Monmouth. Thomas Mapes, the first member of the family, is mentioned at least as early as 1659. He married a daughter of William Purrier of Buckinghamshire, England. Thomas Mapes made his will in 1686. Of the neighbors of the Mapes, William Crammer went to Elizabethtown, N. J., and his descendants are the Crammers of Ocean and Burlington counties. Sweazeys went to Morris, and the late Hon. William H. Seward was a descendant. In the Revolution, members of this family are named in militia regiments of New Jersey.

MARSH—Henry Marsh was a juror, 1678; had a patent for land, 1681, from the proprietors; in 1683, bought land of Richard Hartshorne and John Vaughan; was grand juror, 1694, etc. In court records his name was sometimes spelled Mash. His will was dated May 16, 1716, at Middletown and named w. Margaret, son and daughter. In Woodbridge, Middlesex county, Hugh Marsh had a grant of 320 acres.

MATTOX—Lewis Mattox bought of Samuel Borden of Portsmouth, R. I., his share of land Feb. 20, 1672. His will is filed but not recorded at Trenton. It was dated Oct. 18, 1694. It makes no mention of w. or children. He bequeathed his estate to his friend Mary Chambers, Sr., whom he appointed his executrix.

McKAY—Daniel McKay of Freehold, had w. Mary, son James and daughters Jean and Katherine. His will was dated Jan. 6, 1732, and proved March 17, 1732.

McKNIGHT—Rev. Charles McKnight, of the Presbyterian society, preached along shore about the middle of the last century. He was previously stationed at Cranbury 1744 to 1756, and in 1758 he was taxed in Upper Freehold, and about 1774 installed at Allentown. He died 1778. Richard McKnight was a captain in the Monmouth militia in 1778 and Joseph was a private. A member of this family about 1790 established a

hotel at Long Branch for summer visitors and was about the first to bring the place into notice. His first guests were chiefly from Philadelphia.

MELVEN—James Melven is named as a grand juror 1700. His will was dated Freehold, Nov., 1708, and names w. Alice and son James, and daus. Mary and Margaret. In court proceedings it is said that a servant of James Merling murdered May Wright 1691. Probably Merling should be Melven.

MERRILL—The cattle mark of William Merrill was recorded in Middletown Town Book May 15, 1689. He was a juror 1699. William Merrill came from Staten Island and bought land in 1687 of Richard Stout, Jr., and w. Frances.

MESTAYER—Elias Mestayer of Shrewsbury, in will dated March 28, 1731, mentions executors John Amboyman, of New York, merchant, and Peter LeConte, physician, now resident of Shrewsbury. Made no mention of w. or children.

MIDDLETON—Abel Middleton, of Upper Freehold, is named in surveys in Ocean county during the latter part of last century and beginning of the present. In 1799 he bought Dillon's Island, in Toms River, of Abraham and George Parker. The name of Middleton is an ancient one in Burlington county.

MILLAGE, MILLEDGE—Thomas Millage had a mill 1714. His will was dated Dec. 7, 1714, and names w. Sarah and children. Previous to the Revolution a Thomas Millidge, said to be a surveyor-general in New Jersey, joined the Loyalists and was a major in New Jersey Royal Volunteers. He settled in Nova Scotia and d. 1816 a. 81.

MILNER—Nathaniel Milner, of New York, bought lands in Monmouth in 1707. His will is dated April 18, 1710, and proved May 19, 1713; it named cousin John Kent of City of London, merchant, and Anna, his wife, and other relatives.

MILLS—In the old Middletown Town Book is recorded an agreement dated 1670, between James Mills, living on James River, Virginia, and William Lawrence about a house and lot owned by Lawrence at Middleburgh, Long Island, was accidentally burned and the sale was declared void. This James Mills probably did not come to Monmouth. A James Mills came to Burlington county when 14 years old and settled at Forked River, and was of age about the time of the Revolution. In 1799 he bought land near Forked River about where the present Lafayette hotel is situated, and it is said for a time kept an inn there. He also at one time lived on Oyster Creek.

MELON, MOLLON—William Mollon or Melon of Shrewsbury, in will dated March 23, 1723, leaves his property to Manuel (Emanuel?) Woolley. (Trenton Wills, Lib. A., p. 241.)

MOORE, MOOR—Thomas Moor and Richard Moor are named among original purchasers of the land of the Indians 1667-70. Thomas Moore was a prominent citizen of Long Island, for a long time resident of Southold, where he was a shipwright. Job Moore and wife of Stafford township, deeded land to Shinn Oliphant and William Oliphant 1813.

MORFORD—Thomas Morfoot's lands are referred to about 1670, in a deed from proprietors to Thomas Herbert. In 1672 the cattle mark of Thomas Morfoot was recorded in Middletown Town Book; in 1676 the cattle mark of John Morford was recorded; in 1677 Thomas Morford had warrant for 113 acres from proprietors and John Morford for 139 acres. In 1678 in a deed to Thomas Herbert, Morford's lands are referred to and the name spelled both Morfoot and Morford.

MORRIS—Colonel Lewis Morris, of Barbadoes, had granted to him Oct. 25, 1676, a tract of 3,540 acres, from the proprietors of East Jersey as recorded in Lib. I, p. 155, of records of Perth Amboy. It was granted to him for the purpose of establishing iron works, and full liberty was given to him and his associates to dig, delve and carry away all such mines for iron as they shall find or see fit to dig and carry away to the iron works, or shall be found in that tract of land that lies enclosed between the south-

east branch of the Raritan river and the whale pond on the sea side." Col. Morris was appointed by the Governor a member of the Council, in which body he took his seat. Col. Morris was originally from Monmouthshire, Wales. In the civil war in England, he raised a troop of horse for Parliament, for which Charles the First confiscated his estate. In return for his losses Cromwell subsequently indemnified him. While living in Monmouth, Col. Morris was active in public affairs; he was a Justice of the Peace for many years and a member of the Council until Aug. 16, 1683. He d. May 16, 1691, at his plantation in what is since known as Morrisania. In the Revolution John Morris was an ensign and Robert Morris a private in Monmouth militia. Among those who joined the Loyalists was another John Morris and also Robert Morris.

MOTT Gershom Mott is named 1684 in an agreement of heirs of Capt. John Bowne. His cattle mark was recorded Feb. 16, 1687, and subsequently transferred to his son James. He was High Sheriff of the county of Monmouth, 1697-8, and member of the Provincial Assembly 1708-9-10. In 1697 land was deeded to him by Obadiah Bowne and in 1710 by John Bowne second. It is supposed that he was a son of Adam Mott, of New York, and that he m. Dorothy (Deborah?), dau. of Capt. John Bowne. There was a John Mott of Hanover, in Hunterdon county, who made will dated 1732. James Mott was among taxpayers, 1761, in Middletown township, and a member of Assembly 1777-9. During the Revolution, James Mott, Jr., owned land near Foms River, and lived by the bayside a short distance above Island Heights. During the Revolution some of the Mott family in Monmouth were Quakers. A prominent member of that sect was Ebenezer Mott who settled at Barnegat about 1745. Major-Gen. Gershom Mott was b. in Trenton, Aug. 7, 1822, and d. Nov., 1885. His grandfather was Capt. John Mott who served in the Continental army and at the time of the Battle of Trenton, was a guide to Gen. Washington. Gen. Gershom Mott's first military service was in the Mexican war. At the breaking out of the late Rebellion he commanded the Fifth New Jersey, which served in the Army of the Potomac. For gallantry on the field he was promoted to be a brigadier and subsequently a major-general. At the Battle of the Wilderness he commanded the "Iron Brigade" and in leading a charge he was severely wounded and had to retire from the field. After the war he was State Treasurer, State Prison-keeper and filled other honorable positions. There are two distinct Mott families in this country and as the founders of both lines were named Adam and both had sons Adam—one having two sons of that name by different wives—considerable confusion is found in some attempts to trace their respective descendants.

MOUNT—George Mount was among the original purchasers 1667-70. He was awarded home lot number 10 in the assignment at Middletown recorded Dec., 1667, and also an outlot number 18. He was deputy to the first General Assembly, held at Portland Point 1668. Richard Mount was a taxpayer in Upper Freehold, 1731, and in same township, 1758, were Michael, Thomas, and Ezekiel Mount. In Middletown, 1761, John Mount and son, Joseph Mount, Samuel Mount and Thomas Mount were assessed. In 1776 Moses Mount was assessed in Freehold. The founder of this family, George Mount, probably came from Rhode Island as when he was a purchaser, in 1665, of the Indians, he bought jointly with Benjamin Borden who was a Rhode Islander.

NEPER, NAPIER Alexander Neper of Monmouth, in 1689, sold thirty acres of land. The will of Alexander Napier of Freehold, 1744, named dau. Elizabeth English, and grandchildren. In 1776 Thomas Neper was taxed in Freehold. In 1727 Alexander Napier was one of the first trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Shrewsbury.

NEWBERRY This is an old Rhode Island name. Walter Newberry was a Quaker at Newport and in 1676 the noted Quaker preacher William Edmundson was at his house sick. In Old Shrewsbury, 1764, Stephen and William Newbury were among taxpayers. The late Capt. Taylor Corlies Newberry, of Watertown, was a son of David, of Squan, formerly in Old Shrewsbury.

NEWMAN William Newman took oath of allegiance in Middletown 1668. He was appointed captain of the militia by the Dutch during their brief supremacy 1673. William Newman had land deeded to him 1691. Walter Newman had earmarks of cattle recorded 1697. In Old Shrewsbury 1764, John, Sr., John of Squaneum, Joseph and Samuel Newman were among taxpayers.

NEWELL John Newell, of Freehold, in will dated July 26, 1739, named w. Martha and six children. In Upper Freehold, 1758, Dr. Jas. Newell was taxed for a "chair." In 1776 Hugh Newell was a taxpayer in Freehold; he was also a soldier in the Monmouth militia during the Revolution, and James Newell, a sergeant. Hugh was buried in the Tennent Church graveyard. Dr. James Newell was son of Robert and Ellen Newell, and was b. 1725. He received his medical education in Edinburg, where he graduated. He joined the State Medical Society in 1767 and was its president 1772. During the Revolutionary war he was a surgeon in the Second Regiment of Monmouth militia. He m. Dec. 14, 1749, Elizabeth, dau. of Elisha Lawrence, and had issue fifteen children, of whom Mary m. Dr. Grandin, Margaret m. David Hay, and Elizabeth m. Robert Montgomery. It is said that there are no descendants of this Newell or Lawrence line now living. Dr. Newell d. of a prevalent malignant fever Feb. 21, 1791, a. 66 years. His w., a. 60, d. the following day. They were both buried in one grave. The will of William Newell, of Freehold, dated 1823, proved Nov., 1823, named sons William, Hugh and James; daus. Phebe, Lydia, Mary Ann and Amanda, mother Elizabeth; indentured boy Abel Burnett Anderson.

NICHOLLS—William Nicholls was High Sheriff of Monmouth county, May, 1722, and continued to hold the office until 1727. He was a physician. He was b. in the City of Dublin or the Kingdom of Ireland Oct. 23d, 1685, and d. in Freehold April 9th, 1743, in the 58th year of his age. His w. Sarah d. April, 1755, a. over 70 years.

NISMUTH—In 1714 John Baird, of Freehold, executed release to John Nismuth.

OAKLEY Mary Oakley of Monmouth, in will dated Jan. 1st, 1711, names granddaughter Hannah Darling and sons and daughters.

OGBOEN—Samuel Ogboen, sometimes spelled Ogbourne of Hopewell, Burlington county, bought land of Hendrick Gulick and Catherine his w. July 29th, 1712. The Ogboen family were early settlers in Burlington county. In 1761, Samuel Ogboen and Mary Ogboen were taxed in Middletown. Samuel was one of the members of the Middletown Baptist Church, 1793.

OLIPHANT—John Oliphant with others had land deeded to them August 19th, 1685, by John Hareutt. William Olivant or Oliphant bought for £32 a part of Robert Turner's share of land as Proprietors, about 1690. Among Scotch emigrants, named in Whitehead's History of Perth Amboy, who came over about 1685, was a William Oliphant, possibly the same shortly after named in Monmouth.

ONG, OUNG—Isaac Ong bought land of the Indians 1674, and was court crier 1683; his dau. Mary is named the following year. In 1699, Jacob Ong and another person were authorized by the Monmouth court to take a prisoner to Burlington. Jacob Ong is mentioned in Massachusetts Colonial Records, vol. 5, as a plaintiff in a suit in 1679.

OKESON—In 1698, John Okeson of Hemstead, L. I., sold land in Freehold to John Robinson of Woodbridge. He bought a tract of land in 1706 in Freehold, of Clement Plumstead, per Richard Salter, his attorney, which tract began at an oak marked by George Keith. Okeson seems to be a name of Swedish origin; if so, the Okesons may have come from Swedish settlements on or near the Delaware. Tradition says that Captain Tom induced settlers from along the Delaware to take lands "on quit rents" in old Monmouth, now Monmouth and Ocean, and Okeson may have been one of the number.

OSBORNE—Richard Osborne is named in a land trial 1701. Samuel Osborne was a taxpayer in Shrewsbury 1764. In the Revolution Abraham

Osborne was a lieutenant. The Osbornes early settled in Little Egg Harbor. Richard Osborne, according to tradition, came from Long Island. In 1648 Thomas and John Osborne settled at East Hampton, L. I.

PAGE, PAYE—Anthony Page was given lot No. 12 at Middletown as recorded December, 1667. In March, 1671, he sold his lot to Thomas Potter and in November following, Potter sold it back to Page. The same year, 1677, the name of Anthony Page appears among West Jersey proprietors. (N. J. Archives, vol. 1, p. 269.) Joseph Page was a taxpayer in Upper Freehold in 1758. In 1799 Jonathan Page, of Upper Freehold, sold land to Rebecca Budd.

PANGBURN—Stephen Pangburn was a land and mill owner in old Dover township 1750 60 and thereabouts. Rev. John Murray, the pioneer of Universalism, speaks of meeting a Justice Pangburn of New Jersey, a venerable gentleman, who became one of his converts. During the Revolution, Lines Pangburn, living in Stafford township, was a member of Captain Joseph Randolph's company of militia, and was shot dead while on guard at Manahawkin on Dec. 30, 1780.

PARR—Thomas Parr, a servitor of Gawen Lawrie, late Governor, sold thirty acres (headland) to Walter Kerr in 1688. Tradition says a person of this name was one of the first to settle at Barnegat.

PATTERSON—Edward Patterson was among original purchasers named in the settlement 1667. He had w. Faith named in a deed October, 1672, and he d. about this time, as his widow Faith was named same month. At the first General Assembly which was held Dec. 12, 1667, he was a deputy and overseer from Shrewsbury. In 1761 among taxpayers in Middletown were John, Joseph, James and Robert Patterson. In Freehold in 1776 Joseph Patterson was a taxpayer. John C. Patterson, b. in Monmouth July 12, 1790, d. Feb. 16, 1879, held various public positions in Howell township, and served as assessor for 39 years. He was the father of thirteen children, among them Col. Austin H., Hon. George W., John C., captain of Life Saving Station; four of his sons were in the Union army. During the Revolutionary war, in the Continental army, were the following members of this family from New Jersey: Thomas Patterson, captain; Edward Patterson, lieutenant; James Patterson, corporal; Andrew and John, privates, and several members of the family in the State militia.

PAUL—James Paul and w. Isabel, in 1688, were granted headland by proprietors of East Jersey. James Paul was a witness to will of John Bowne 1714. The will of James Paul was dated at Middletown, Oct. 10, 1730, and proved March 16, 1732. It made no mention of w. or children, but left all his property to Obadiah Bowne's four youngest children, in consideration of "manifold favors and kindness received from Obadiah Bowne in his life time, as my diet and entertainment for several years; with other provisions for me made by him, both in my sickness and health."

PAYNE—John Payne had warrant, 1678, for 120 acres of land.

PEARCE, PIERCE—John Pearce, of Middletown, sold land to Thomas Whitlock Sept., 1693; his cattle mark was recorded 1697 and his name given as Perce in the Middletown Town Book. Among taxpayers in Old Shrewsbury township in 1764 were Jeremiah, Joseph and Thomas Pearce. The Pearce family early settled at Woodbridge, N. J. Joshua and w., Dorothy, were m. there Jan. 14, 1676; John was a noted Quaker of that place 1687 and thereabouts. John Pearce, father of the first of the name in Monmouth, it is said, was from Wales and a Baptist; he was persecuted on account of his faith and came to this country.

PERCY—Henry Percy is named as a township settler 1667. He settled at Portland Point and was given lot number 5. In 1658 Percy was a member of the Rhode Island colonial legislature from Warwick, and he held several offices until 1666. He was appointed overseer here in 1667.

PERKINS—William Perkins bought land on Lochiel Brook, between Waretown and Barnegat, in 1801, of Kenneth Hankinson and Samuel Forman. The late Jeremiah Spragg, of Barnegat, who was b. about the close of the Revolutionary war, said his grandfather was John Perkins who

came from England about the time of the old French war and settled at Sopers Landing, between Wardtown and Barnegat. Perkins is an old Long Island name. William was taxed at East Hampton, Long Island, 1683.

PERRINES—The first of this name in New Jersey was Daniel Perrine, one of the eighteen servants, some of whom were Frenchmen, probably from the Isle of Jersey, brought over in the ship *Philip* by Gov. Philip Carteret, landing in New York, July 29th, 1665. Among the marriage licenses issued by him was one dated Feb. 12th, 1665-6, to Daniel Perrine of Elizabethtown and Maria Thorel of same place. They were married the 18th of the same month. Nov. 1st, 1711, Henry Perrine of Staten Island bought land on Matchaponix Neck, formerly in Monmouth county, but then in Middlesex. Peter Perrine of Staten Island bought land in Middlesex of John Hampton in 1713. The earliest found records on Staten Island of Perrines, state that Daniel Perrine, yeoman, had land there March 12th, 1687, of Paul Richards. The location is given as at Simoakin Point. The great part of the Perrine family of New Jersey, it is said, descended from Pierre Perrine of Lower Charante, France. He and family fled for their lives from the persecutions that followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, by Louis 14th. They carried with them only what wealth they could conceal about their persons. They embarked at Rochelle in France, and by way of the Netherlands came to this country. It is said that they found passage on the ship *Caledonia* and that there were seventy refugees on board. They were wrecked and beached on the southeastern shore of Staten Island, where the family found a home. The Perrine family in the southern part of Ocean county are supposed to descend from Daniel Perrine who was a son of Henry who came to this country from France with his father Pierre Perrine, founder of the family. The will of this Daniel Perrine was proved June 20th, 1777, and speaks of him as "yeoman, of Stafford township in Monmouth county." It named w. Mary and sons James and Daniel. The will of Henry D. Perrine, son of Daniel 2nd, was proved March 16th, 1841. Corlies Perrine, probably a brother of Henry D., born about 1815, lived near Vanhiseville, had sons Peter, William, Daniel and Corlies. Peter H. Perrine, son of Henry D., had son Brazilla Perrine who was a jurymen in Ocean county, 1854. He had children, Peter H. and Ivms who lived near Vanhiseville. Clarkson Perrine, resident at Barnegat, letters of administration on his estate was granted in 1843. His father, it is said, kept a hotel on Broad street, New-ark. One of his children, Samuel Perrine, was a well known, highly esteemed citizen of Barnegat.

PEW—John Pew lived in Middletown, 1722. He was a tax payer, 1761, in Middletown. In the Revolution, Joseph Pew was a soldier in the Monmouth militia. James Pew joined the Royalists and his wife Rhoda was sent to Monmouth, through the lines to join her husband in 1778. The next year Nov. 10th, her husband was captured by the Americans and confined in jail. A few days after, he attempted to escape, and a sentry named James Tilley, shot him. Tilley was tried for the shooting but was discharged.

PHARO—The founder of this family was James Pharo, who came to this country in the ship "Shield" in 1678. James Pharo had land in the north-eastern part of Ocean county, as in 1795-6, surveys on behalf of his heirs were made near Mosquito Cove and one from them to James Willets. A branch of this family settled at Barnegat. They were of the line of Timothy Pharo, born 1742. He married Hannah Ridgway, only daughter of Robert Ridgway; she was born 1752, and died 1801. During the latter part of the last century, Amos Pharo was Justice of the Peace, and surveyor in Stafford township and quite prominent in public affairs. At Freehold are recorded many marriages performed by him. He married his w. Elizabeth in Rahway.

PHILLIPS—Ephraim Phillips was deceased in 1698. In the assessment for taxes in Shrewsbury 1764, two John Phillips are named; one of these was subsequently a soldier in the Revolution, and also Joseph Phillips. In

surveys in Ocean county about the close of the last century, and beginning of the present, Thomas, Richard Sr., Richard Jr., and William G. Phillips took up land. Richard took up many tracts. In 1803, July 17, Jacob Phillips was m. to Rachel Ferguson by Daniel Stout of Goodluck.

PINTARD—Anthony Pintard is named in Court proceedings 1691 as a defendant; in 1692 he bought land of Sarah Reape and son William Reape, Jr., and in 1695 of Nicholas Brown; he was assessor of Shrewsbury 1698, justice, 1700–4. He was a Huguenot, and fled from persecution from La Rochelle in France, and found a resting place in Shrewsbury. The will of Anthony Pintard, was dated at Shrewsbury February 24, 1729 and proved 1732. It named eight children. He was evidently a man of means, as in 1701 he was a member of the New Jersey Provincial Council, being recommended by the Board of Proprietors as "one of the persons of ye best estates in East Jersie." The first museum in New York was by one John Pintard, who was b. May 18, 1759, probably in New York, and d. June 21, 1844. In 1791 he founded the once noted American Museum under the patronage of the Tammany Society. The corporation granted him for a time the use of a room in the old City Hall on Wall street. Mr. Pintard then lived at 57 King (now Pine) street. In 1794 his collection was removed to the corner of Broad and Pearl streets. At a later date it passed into the hands of Gardener Baker.

PLATT—John Platt and Joseph Platt were taxed in Shrewsbury 1764. Abel Platt was m. to Melah Letts March 20, 1796, by Abiel Akins. He lived north of Cedar Creek, as named frequently in surveys. The Platt family is an ancient one on Long Island; branches settled in north-eastern New York, for whom Plattsburg was named.

POLHEMUS—Johannes Polhemus and Annatie, his wife, were members of Old Brick Church, Marlborough, 1709, and elder 1719. He lived in Middletown and in 1709 bought land in Middletown. Johannes Polhemus, first of the name who settled in Monmouth, was son of the Daniel of Flatbush and subsequently of New York, who made purchases of land in Middletown 1709. William Polhemus was m. to Mary Chadwick, of Dover township, by Rev. Simeon Pyle, July 19, 1797.

POTTER—Thomas Potter was among original purchasers named in the settlement 1667. Under Proprietors' Concessions, 240 acres for himself and w. were confirmed to him 1676. The next year he had a patent renewed to him for four or five hundred acres. In 1679 a warrant was issued to Thomas Potter, w., son and dau. for 500 acres of land at Deale. The same year he had deed from the Indians for land at Deale. Ephraim Potter is named in court proceedings 1685. He was m. twice. His first w. may have been a Wainright as he named a son Nicholas. His second w. was Mary (Chambers) widow of Nicholas Brown. They were m. about 1716. In 1729 Nicholas Potter gave quit claim "to his loving brother-in-law, Hugh Jackson" for land on which Jackson then lived. In 1733 Ephraim Potter (second?) is called son-in-law by Thomas Woodmansee in his will. Thomas Potter, noted in the history of the Universalist Society, it is said, m. Mary Hulett and his brother Isaac Potter, m. her sister Elizabeth Hulett; they were daus. of Robert Hulett. Tradition says that Isaac Potter's w. inherited the farm subsequently owned by their son Paul and in late years by H. E. Lawrence. Job Potter, a relative of Thomas, had son Phinehus, well remembered at Bayville. Paul Potter d. Dec. 6, 1853, a. 89 years, minus one day; his w., Penelope, d. Jan. 3, 1870, a. 82 years and 8 months. The will of Thomas Potter, of Goodluck, was dated May 11, 1777, and recorded at Trenton. It gave to his w. Mary his homestead and household goods. In reference to the church, he says, as is elsewhere quoted:

"The house I built for those that God shall cause to meet there to serve and to worship him, to the same use; and I will that my dear friend, John Murray, preacher of the Gospel, shall have the sole direction and management of said house and one acre of land where the house now stands for the use above mentioned."

In 1803, Jan. 25, Ephraim Potter was m. to Hannah Woodmansee by

Silas Crane. Thomas Potter was m. to Rebecca Platt Jan. 31, 1813, by Anthony Ivins, of Toms River. The names Thomas and Ephraim have been handed down in successive generations of the family. The founder of the family, Thomas, came from Rhode Island.

POWELL. Thomas Powell, of Wickatunk, servant of William Dockura, sold in 1689 to John Bowne, 30 acres, probably headland. Job Throckmorton's eldest dau., Sarah, m. John Powell. In 1709 John Throckmorton, singleman, Shrewsbury, deeded land to his brother-in-law, John Powell. In a deed dated Sept. 22, 1720, from John Powell to Richard Salter, Powell is called innkeeper of Freehold. Elizabeth Powell m. Daniel Tilton at Friends' Meeting, Shrewsbury, 1717.

PREDMORE. Jeremiah Predmore of Barnegat, and Benjamin Predmore of Waretown, brothers, well remembered citizens of Ocean county, descended from Benjamin Predmore (or Pregmore, as the name was sometimes called) who in May, 1776, bought of Thomas Foulkes, son of Thomas, several tracts of land in Burlington county not far from the Ocean county line. One was near Cedar Bridge, one on east branch of Wading River, and on road from Little Egg Harbor to Mount Misery. The name seems also to have been given as Pridmore, and several whose name was thus spelled were in the patriot army in the Revolution. In Freehold records of deeds, Ephraim and Jeremiah Predmore are named Nov. 20, 1826, in a deed to them. In 1812 Benjamin Predmore and w. Azuba, sold lands to Francis Woodmansee of Forked River. Predmore is an ancient family in Dorsetshire, England, the arms and crest of which is given in English heraldic works.

PRESTON.—William Preston sold land to Thomas Parker 1760, both of Freehold. June 19, 1803, Samuel Preston was m. to Anna Clayton by Daniel Stout of Goodluck.

PRICE. Joseph Price was one of the first, probably the first of this name, in old Monmouth. He was an innholder in old Shrewsbury township. In 1729 his five sons sold land formerly belonging to their father on Nevisink river to Daniel Allen of Great Egg Harbor, and lands to Joseph Hulet. Michael Price, of Shrewsbury, sided with the Loyalists in the Revolution, and his property was confiscated and sold in 1779, and bought by Mary Price, widow of Joseph. Major John Price was a prominent citizen of old Dover township. He resided at Goodluck, and was given the title of major from his position in the militia after the Revolution, though he had served in that war. Captain William Price, a brother of Major John, of Goodluck, had command of a company in the third battalion, Gloucester troops, in the Revolution. He was commissioned Sept. 18, 1777. He d. about 1818. He had three sons.

PURDAIN, PARDON.—Thomas Purdain's ear mark for cattle is given in the old Middletown Town Book, April 12, 1684. William Purdaine had land deeded to him 1699 by John Stout, of Middletown. In 1681 Francis Pardon had patent for land from proprietors.

PURDY.—William Purdy was in the county at least as early as 1698. In 1712 he bought land of William Story and is then said to be of Burlington county. William Purdy's cattle mark was recorded Oct. 31, 1698.

RACE, REES.—In record of licenses for marriages in office of Secretary of State at Trenton are several of this name. Among taxpayers in Middletown 1761 was John Race, a single man. Anthony Race's Run, about the south-western part of Monmouth, is often named in old surveys about the middle of the last century. Members of the family early settled in old Hunterdon county, N. J. Dr. Henry Race, of Pittstown, in that county, says that his grandfather Race was b. in 1716 and lived in Amwell township, near Ringoes.

RANDOLPH, FITZ RANDOLPH.—Reuben F., Benjamin F. and Joseph F. Randolph owned land in Stafford township at least as early as 1762. Reuben F. Randolph was captain of the militia in Stafford during the Revolution. James F. Randolph was a prominent business man at Toms River before and during the first part of the Revolution, owning sawmills, etc. He was taxed here 1764. He m. Deliverance, dau. of the John Cow-

and who d. about 1760. He d. about the winter of 1781-2. The late Judge Job F. Randolph, of Barnegat, it is said, was son of Thomas F., who d. at the advanced a. of 98 years. Judge Randolph m. Margaret Jeffrey, dau. of William and Margaret (Child) Jeffrey, of Berkley township. The ancient name of this family was Fitz Randolph, for which reason descendants retain the letter "F." as the initial letter of a middle name. The ancestor of the family was Edward Fitz Randolph, who came from England in 1630, while a lad. Warrants were issued by proprietors for lands in Middlesex at or near Piscataway to Elizabeth F. Randolph, 1676, for 300 acres and meadows, and several hundred acres to others of the name. The noted Randolph family of Virginia descended from William Randolph, who settled on the James River at a place called Turkey Island, where he purchased a large estate to which, says Bishop Meade, he added numerous others. He m. Mary Isham and had seven sons and two daus. Several of his sons became distinguished in the history of the State.

REAPE—William Reape of Newport, Rhode Island, one of the twelve patentees, 1665, seems to have been among the foremost in founding the settlement of Monmouth. By reference to the rights claimed from Proprietors for land by Mrs. Reape, she must have been one of the largest, if not the largest land proprietor in the county. Besides which, she owned property in Rhode Island. She also owned property in England. Her property seems mainly to have been inherited by her grandsons William Marsh and William Brindley.

RECOW, RACKHOW—Daniel Recow had land near Waretown which is referred to in a survey May 1st, 1755, for James Alexander on Oyster Creek. He had a son Peter who lived near Barnegat. Peter d-d when quite young. Peter had a brother Daniel who joined the Refugees.

REID—John Reid, the noted Surveyor. James Reid and his sons John and Samuel and his brother Andrew Reid were the earliest of the name mentioned in Freehold records. The first mentioned had been a book-seller in Edinburgh. His father and grandfather had been gardeners. He was born Feb. 13th, 1655. In 1683, he was selected by the Proprietors to take charge of a party of emigrants sent to East Jersey. They landed on Staten Island, Dec. 19th, went to Elizabethtown the 23d and to Woodbridge Jan. 10th, 1684. In records of wills at Trenton is one of Samuel Reid of Freehold (township), dated Feb 10th, 1710. In 1717, John Reid of Freehold is called an innholder, in a deed from him to John Boude.

REDFORD—In the old Scotch burying ground at Topanemus are inscriptions on tombstones to William Redford, who came from North Britain 1682, and d. March, 1725-6, aged 84 yrs. William Redford's will dated Feb., 1720, at Freehold, names wife Margaret and children. Samuel had land deeded to him by his father William, in Freehold, 1709. Among taxpayers in Shrewsbury, 1764, was John Redford.

REMINGTON—Thomas Remington, it is said, came from Haverstraw, N. Y. to Monmouth, about 1750. He had w. Amy and a dau. Mary, who m. Jedediah Woolley, son of Daniel.

REYNOLDS, RANOLDS—The will of William Ranolds of Freehold names wife Hellen and children. It was proven 1709. John Ranolds had land deeded to him by Richard Salter 1712, south side of Doctors Creek. James Runnells (Reynolds) was a taxpayer in Shrewsbury township 1764. Samuel Reynolds took up several tracts of land near Toms River 1802 and thereabouts. Samuel Reynolds, Jr., was m. to Deborah Jeffrey Nov. 14, 1799, by Benjamin Lawrence.

RENSHALL Thomas Renshall was licensed to keep an ordinary at Middletown 1684; bond, £20. He is named in Court proceedings 1691. In 1688 he had 30 acres of land from proprietors.

RHEA, REA Robert Ray bought headland in 1688 of John Keighn. In 1691 he had land from proprietors. May 26, 1791, he had land from the noted George Keith, who then lived in Philadelphia, and in 1693 the proprietors confirmed the title. He is subsequently frequently named in ancient records, and in some deeds he is called carpenter. The ancient Rhea farm, since called the "Kerr or Carr farm," and owned in late years

by D. Demarest Denise, is situated a short distance south-west of Freehold on the Heightstown road. On this farm the main part of the battle of Monmouth took place, and here the old family burying ground is situated. Robert Rhea, farmer, and Mary, his wife, in 1772 owned land, the title of which began at Tennent parsonage. In 1789 they deeded land to Jonathan Rhea, Esq.

RICHARDSON Richard Richardson was among the purchasers from the Indians, 1667. He settled at Portland Point and was given lot number 3 at that place. It is probable that he came from Rhode Island and may have been of the family of William Richardson an early settler of that colony. In 1676 he had 150 acres of land from Proprietors.

RIDGWAY Timothy Ridgway was probably the first of this family who settled within the limits of the present county of Ocean. In 1729 he m. Sarah, dau. of William Cranmer. This William Cranmer was also an early settler of Barnegat and one of the earliest converts to Quakerism. In the upper part of Ocean county, on branches of Toms River, Solomon and Job Ridgway had land, 1761-2 and at other times and had the sawmill previously owned by James Hepburn and Stephen Pangburn. The founder of the Ridgway family was Richard, who with w. Elizabeth and infant son Thomas, arrived in the Delaware from London, 1679. He came from Wadlingford in Berks county, England. Tradition handed down among old Quakers at Barnegat, was that Richard Ridgway was a tailor. The usual way of stating the tradition was, that "all the Ridgways descended from Richard, and he a tailor." Richard remained in Bucks county, Pa., till about 1690, when he removed to West Jersey and finally settled in Springfield in Burlington county where he died Sept. 21st, 1722, having made his will just before his death. Charles a grandson, settled in Barnegat where he d. July 14th, 1882, aged 65 years. Richard, son of Richard, and grandson of Timothy, was a Justice of the Peace at Barnegat. Job Ridgway, son of Timothy married in 1769, Elizabeth, dau. of Jeremiah Methis, and had two daus. He died at Barnegat, July 24th, 1832, aged 89 years. Solomon Ridgway, 2nd, and w. Amey lived in what was once a part of Upper Freehold, but which since was included in Ocean County.

ROBBINS—The first of this family in old Monmouth seem to have come from Woodbridge, N. J., where Daniel Robins is named among original settlers about 1670, and at which place he received a grant of 173 acres of land. He held various town offices such as collector of taxes, constable, etc. His wife was named Hope and they had nine children. Among persons taxed in Upper Freehold 1731 were Moses Jr., Nathaniel, Aaron, Samuel, Jonathan, Jacob and Zachariah Robins, and in 1758 were Moses, Samuel, Ephraim, Elizabeth, widow, Daniel A., Daniel, Joseph, (who owned a still) John, Thomas, Moses, Jr., Jacob and Joseph, Jr. In old Shrewsbury 1764, Aaron Robins was taxed. In the Revolutionary war Thomas and William Robbins were in the Continental army and Isaac, Jesse, John and Joseph served in the militia. Moses Robbins lived at Toms River and was wounded by the British in the attack on the Block House, March, 1782. The village was then burned by the enemy, and among the houses rebuilt one of the first was one by Moses Robbins.

Elijah Robbins was the first postmaster at Toms River and owned the land on which the Block House had been situated. Daniel Robins, either from Old England or New England, supposed to be the first of that name, settled in the Jerseys, and had seven sons and three daughters.

ROBINSON—John Robinson was defendant in a suit with Thomas Leonard 1685. James Robinson's cattle mark is recorded about this time and he was deceased 1687. Another James Robinson in 1732 was executor of will of Thomas Adams of Freehold. In Middletown, 1761, among taxpayers were Duncan, John and Patrick Robinson.

ROCKHEAD, ROCKHED—John Rockhead, proprietor, of New York, in 1734, sold land to Peter Knott, of Shark River. James Rockhead, of Monmouth, sold land to William Watson in 1737. The will of James Rockhead, of New York, merchant, 1739, directs that his body be buried by his brother, John Rockhead in Monmouth. In Topanemus graveyard is a

tombstone to the memory of Mr. John Rockhed, second son of Mr. Thomas Rockhed.

ROGERS William Rogers sold half a share of land at Nevisinks to William Shaddock, March 7, 1667. In 1677 Benjamin Rogers and w. had 120 acres of land from proprietors; in 1680 he had another warrant. The ancestor of the Rogers family in Berkeley and Lacey township was John Rogers, who tradition says, came from West Jersey when a youth to what is now Ocean county. He m. first Abby or Abigail Woodmansee and had sons Isaac, Jesse, John and David; he m. second w. Elizabeth Buck, of Toms River, and had children James D., George W. and Samuel Rogers. The second w., Elizabeth Buck, was dau. of Aaron Buck, of Toms River. Isaac Rogers, son of the first named John, had w. Sarah and sons Capt. William, Capt. Solomon and Judge David I. C. Rogers. It is probable that the Ocean county Rogers are offshoots of this family.

ROMEYN, ROMINE—Stoffel Romine had land deeded to him 1709, by Richard Salter and Sarah, his w. Jacobus Romine bought land of Jonathan Forman of Freehold, 1718. Stoffel must have d. about 1709. Stoffel Jansen Romeyn came to this country in 1653 and m. Gertie, dau. of Peter Wyckoff, March 17, 1678. His widow was a member of the Brick Church, Marlborough in 1711. Thomas Romine and Thomas Romine, Jr., and Samuel and Layton Romine were taxed 1764 in Shrewsbury.

ROSE This is an ancient family, originally settling in Burlington county, members of which branched off into old Stafford, now Ocean, county. Peter Rose was a propertyholder in town of Burlington 1724, and Joseph Rose owned a dwelling in same town 1741. Previous to the settlement of New Jersey, the name was found on Long Island. Robert Rose was settled at East Hampton in 1648.

RUCKMAN—John Ruckman is named among those who paid for shares of land in Monmouth in 1667 and the same year he was awarded town lot number one in Middletown. The name John Ruckman first appears at Sandwich, Mass., 1644, mentioned with Peter Gauntt, George Allen, Richard Kirby and others whose descendants subsequently came to New Jersey. He was probably the same subsequently named at Gravesend, L. I., where he sold a share of land to Thomas Applegate Nov., 1646. His will was dated March 13, 1650, and proved May 2d, of the same year. Samuel, Thomas and John Ruckman, named in the early years of the Monmouth settlement, 1700-15 and thereabouts, were probably his sons. The will of Thomas Ruckman, of Monmouth, was dated May 20, 1714, and names w. Rachel and seven children.

RUE—Matthew Rew, of Staten Island, 1726, gave power of attorney to Capt. Albert Johnson (of Perth Amboy?). In 1737 Matthew Rue, of Perth Amboy, bought land of Arthur Brown, of Monmouth. John Rue, of Cranbury, a soldier of the Revolution, had son Joseph I. Rue, who m. Mary, dau. of Abraham Bergen, of Middlesex, and their son was Jacob B. Rue, the well remembered banker of Freehold, who d. March 19, 1885. There was a John Rue who lived at or near Matcheponix Neck, formerly in Monmouth, now in Middlesex.

RULON—This family is of Huguenot origin. Tradition says that sometime between 1684 and 1704, the first of this family came to this country; that his brothers were Catholics and he a Protestant, and that his brothers took the following means to assist him to escape from persecution. He was secretly headed up in a hogshhead and taken to a vessel about to be sent to the United States, put on board as merchandise, and, after getting to sea was unheaded and reached this country, but at what port is not certainly known, but probably New York. David, son of David, m. Esther Camburn and had five children. Jesse Rulon, son of David, m. Rachel Camburn, sister of Esther. Two brothers thus married sisters. Jesse and wife Rachel had nine children. David and Jesse had cousins Peter, who lived at Waretown, and Israel, who settled near Tuckerton. Peter Rulon, at Waretown, had children Stephen, Joseph, Caleb and Peter. At Allentown, Monmouth county, John H. Rulon d. Sept. 22, 1872, aged 82 yrs.

RUSSELL John Russell was taxed in old Shrewsbury township, 1764.

John Russell, son of John, was sergeant in Captain John Walton's company of Light Dragoons in Monmouth during the Revolution. In 1780, he was at home on a furlough and a band of Refugees attacked the house. The Refugees were said to be seven in number among whom were Captain Richard Lippencott, the man who hanged Captain Joshua Huddy; Phil White subsequently killed by a party of Americans of whom John Russell, Jr., was one, John Faruham afterwards hanged at Freehold, and another said to be named William Gilian who was killed at the time. The attack took place the last of April, 1780, and at night when the Refugees broke into the house, the father, who was over 60 years old, fired, but missed his aim. Gilian then shot and killed him, whereupon young Russell then fired and killed Gilian. In the affray young Russell was severely wounded in the side and fell to the floor, pretending to be dead. A little grandchild of the senior Russell was lying in bed and was hit by five balls but it evidently recovered. After the Revolution young Russell settled near Cedar Creek in Ocean county and lived to quite an advanced age. He had son Edward Russell who was born 1785, who has descendants now living at Barnegat.

RYALL—Daniel B. Ryall, a well remembered lawyer of Freehold and member of Congress 1839-41, was son of Thomas and Rebecca Ryall, and born at Trenton, Jan 30th, 1798, and died December 17th, 1864. He m. 1822, Rachel Bray Lloyd, dau. of Caleb and Martha A. She died in 1825 and in 1828, he married Juliet Phillips Scudder, dau. of Joseph and Maria Scudder. In 1812, Jonathan Rial was deceased and Elisha Chadwick was his administrator.

SADLER—Richard Sadler is named as a "townshipper" 1667. Under Proprietors' Concessions, as an original settler, he had 240 acres confirmed to him 1676. In 1670 he was complained of for not letting his son (son-in-law?) aid the constable. In 1676 he was appointed court crier and marshal of the court at Shrewsbury. The same year he complained of Christopher Allmy for "contemptuous demeanor" towards him as constable or county marshal. Same year Henry Leonard sued him and the matter in dispute was left to arbitrators. In 1688 he sold land to James Grover. He d. shortly after this, as in 1691 Jane Sadler, his widow, as administrator, sold land to John Jobs.

SALEM, SALOM—Marte Salem, of Freehold, had land deeded to him about 1716 by James Borden. In 1717 Marte Salem and w. Hester deeded land to Thomas Hankinson. In 1735 an agreement was recorded between Cornelius Salom or Sallom, weaver, with Capt. Peter Wilson, both of Freehold.

SCHENCK—Garret Schenck and his brother-in-laws, Cornelius Covenhoven, Peter Wyckoff and Stephen Court Voorhuy (Voorhees), all of Flatlands, L. I., purchased, Oct., 7, 1695, of John Bowne, 500 acres of land in Pleasant Valley, near Holmdel, Monmouth county. This tract adjoined lands of Dirick Tunison, Richard Stout and Jonathan Holmes. Rev. Garrett C. Schenck says this 500 acre tract was divided up into three farms between Garret and John Schenck and Cornelius Covenhoven, Garret obtaining the largest share, some 200 acres. The Genealogy of the family in Holland was compiled by Jonkheer William Frederic George Louis von der Dussen, Knight of the Order of the Oak Crown, Lieut-Col. and Commandant of the Fortress of Nimeguen, in the Netherlands (1873), secretary of one of the archeological societies, editor of the genealogical journal at Hugue, and one of the greatest genealogical authorities in the Netherlands. This work is in the possession of the Rev. Garrett C. Schenck and is an immense folio volume, handsomely bound and clasped.

SCOVEL—Alexander Scovel bought land of Gideon Crawford, Freehold, 1710.

SALMON—This family, in the southern part of Ocean county, probably descend from the Long Island Family of the name. In England the Salmons were an ancient family, noticed in Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire and other English works. In America, the first of the name was Daniel Salmon, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who was at Lynn, Mass.,

1630; he was b. in England 1610. Salmons or Samons m. Mary Goldsmith Aug. 30, 1795, in Stafford township.

SCOTT—William Scott is named in court proceedings 1684; the same year he sold four acres of Meadow to Hannahiah Gifford. He was grand juror 1711. The will of John Scott, planter of Shrewsbury, was dated Sept. 13, 1736, proved Nov. 17, 1736. In Old Shrewsbury, 1764, Samuel Scott was among taxables.

SEABROOK Daniel Seabrook had land deeded to him 1696 by Thomas Whitlock, who calls him his son-in-law, both of Middletown. James Seabrook in 1699 was a witness against a negro murderer. James and wife Hannah are named in Court proceedings 1711. In 1712 James Seabrook, yeoman, bought land of Thomas Stillwell of Middletown. In 1740 Daniel Seabrook and w. Mary, who was sole heir of Nicholas Brown, her father, of Shrewsbury, deeded land to John Chambers; also to Catharine Turner; and in other deeds they are mentioned.

Testimony of John Clarke, of West Chester, (concerning Thomas Seabrook) aged 29 years :

This deponent saith That when there was an Alarm of Indiyans being at Castle Hill, Loaden with Ammunition last summer, this deponent was then a sojourner in the house of Thomas Seabrooke, was commanded (among others) to go to Captain Osborne's house. And at his going away, he, the said Thomas Seabrook, took his wife (the now present widow Seabrook) by the hand in the Door as he was going out and said, " Wife, I am going out, I know not but I may be knockt on the head. If I never come again I give all that I have to thee" (meaning his wife). And farther said to this deponent, " Pray, take notice what I say," and further saith not.

May 15, 1676. Sworn before me,

JOHN PELL.

In the tax list of Middletown, 1761, Thomas Seabrook is named; James Seabrook was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. The latter part of last century Thomas Seabrook took up several tracts of land in what is now Ocean county.

SERAH Nicholas Serah and w. had warrant 1679 for 80 acres in Shrewsbury. In 1691 he bought land of Thomas Cook. In 1705 he sold land to John Bowne; he then was of Freehold.

SEIZEANT John Sargent, carpenter, bought land of John Johnstone 1703. Joseph Sergeant was a taxpayer 1731 in Upper Freehold.

SHACKERLY William Shackerly paid for and received a share of land 1667. He had lot No. 9 at Portland Point. He was a sea captain and was spoken of as " Mariner of Barbadoes."

SHATTOCK William Shattock was among original purchasers 1667, and was awarded a share of land, and is frequently named thereafter. He probably came to Monmouth from Rhode Island. He was a shoemaker. He joined the Quakers, and in 1658 "he was found in his house on First day instead of going to public worship, for which he was hauled to the House of Correction, when at first entrance he was cruelly whipped and then kept to work while his wife and innocent children were in want on account of his absence." (Sewall's Hist. Quakers). He was liberated on condition of leaving the jurisdiction. In 1676, under Grants and Concessions, William Shattock claimed 360 acres of land, and next year received a warrant for the same on account of self, wife and two daughters. At this time one of his daughters was m. to Restore Lippencott, who received land for himself and wife. In 1680 William Shaddock, planter, Shrewsbury, received a warrant for 100 acres.

SHARP—In a deed to John Buckalew, 1773, it is said that Anthony Sharp of Dutton, Ireland, bought one-twelfth of a Proprietary and conveyed the same to his son Isaac who left two sons Isaac and Joseph. Agnes Sharp is named as a witness to Friends' marriages, Shrewsbury, 1688, etc.

SHEARMAN William Shearman was allotted a share of land, 1670. He was probably of Rhode Island; he did not settle in Monmouth. Philip Shearman was freeman at Portsmouth, R. I., 1655, and Edward and Benjamin named there 1674. 1800, April 10th, John Sherman of old Monmouth county, was married to Ann Gifford.

SHEPHERD, SHEPPARD—Thomas Shepherd and Deborah his wife, resided in Middletown at least as early as 1708, as in that year land was deeded to them. Thomas Shepherd was constable of Middletown, 1720. In Middletown 1761, Thomas Shepherd was among persons taxed. The Shepherd or Sheppard family is numerous in South Jersey. Thomas Shourds, in his notices of Salem families, says there were three brothers, David, Thomas and John Sheppard who came from Tipperary, Ireland, and in 1683, they settled in what is now Cumberland county. Thomas Shepherd, first named in Middletown, m. Deborah, dau. of Joseph Grover. It is supposed that he was a son of Francis Shepherd of Charlestown, Mass., and that he came from Stepney, England.

SHINN—Clement Shinn and Eliza his wife had warrant, 1676, for 120 acres of land in Shrewsbury. George Shinn had warrant same year for 60 acres.

SHREVE—This name appears in East Jersey records first as Sheriff. The first of the name was Caleb Sheriff who had from Proprietors a warrant, 1679, for 82 acres in Shrewsbury and a return for the same, laid out on Rumsons Neck, was entered Jan. 22nd, 1687. William Shreve d. in the early part of the present century. His will was dated 1823. He left his property to his wife Maria. The late well remembered Civil Engineer Samuel Shreve, was eldest son of Samuel Shreve. He was born at Trenton, August 9th, 1829, graduated at Princeton class 1848, studied law at Harvard, practised three years at Chicago, settled for a time at Toms River as a Civil Engineer and died in New York, Nov. 27th, 1884. The Shreve family appear first in Plymouth Colony where Thomas Shreve was named, 1638.

SHOCKALEA—Albertus Schockalea, gave a mortgage to Abiel Akins of Dover, in 1772.

SILVER, SILVER—Archibald Siliver and Christian his wife, had 30 acres, headland, 1688; the next year he took up 100 acres of land in Burlington and his name is given as Silver. In Upper Freehold, 1731, James Silver was among persons taxed. Ann Silver of Burlington m. Thomas Wilson, July 1693.

SILVERWOOD—Joshua Silverwood and w. had warrant, 1679, for 120 acres of land. He was m. at Rye, in Westchester county, N. Y., March 15, 1679, to Mary Hoffmire, a widow. January 7, 1685, he had a warrant for 243 acres in Middletown. It is presumed he d. that year. The will of Mary Silverwood, of Freehold, was proved Aug. 23, 1698.

SILVESTER—Nathaniel Sylvester was one of the twelve men named in the Monmouth Patent, 1665, and in 1667 he paid for and received two shares of land. He did not come to Monmouth. He was at one time owner of Shelter Island, at the east end of Long Island. He was a Quaker and some of that sect, persecuted in Massachusetts, found refuge with him. Knowing the sufferings of the Quakers, he cordially aided in establishing the settlement of Monmouth as a refuge for the persecuted of all sects—Quakers, Baptists and Antinomians. He d. 1680.

SISSELL, SUSSELL—Richard Sissell or Sissoll is named among original purchasers 1670. He was probably the Richard Sussell of Newport, R. I. He probably remained in Rhode Island.

SKELTON—Robert Skelton is named in Court proceedings 1694-5, himself and w. Alee, or Alice, are named 1698. He d. probably in the early part of 1704. The list of his goods and chattels was quite lengthy. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to "Alice Jones, his widow."

SLACK, SLAGHT—Bornite Slaght, of Staten Island, was m. to Mary Cranmer of Stafford, Dec. 6, 1812. His dau. Nancy was first wife of Rev. Job Edwards of Barnegat.

SLOCUM—Giles Slocum, of Portsmouth, R. I., bought Feb. 28, 1670 1, the share of Monmouth land of John Wood of Newport, R. I. John Slocum was among the settlers who, in 1668, took the oath of allegiance at Nevesink; he is frequently named after that in Freehold records. The Slocum family is supposed to descend from Anthony Slocum who was at

Taunton, Mass., 1639. His last two sons settled in Monmouth county. Captain John m. Meribah Parker, sister of Peter and Joseph Parker, early settlers of Monmouth, and he d. without issue. The Slocums of Monmouth descend from his brother Nathaniel, whose children are named in his will.

SMITH—Edward Smith was among original purchasers of land of the Indians, 1667, and was awarded a share. He had town lot at Middletown number 27. John Smith was also awarded a share of land 1667, and given town lot number 5, in Middletown. In 1687, John Smith and wife Mary sold land to Richard Hartshorne; also 100 acres to Eleazar Cottrell; in 1705, he sold land to John Pierce; in 1713, to Jacob Truax. His will, it is said, was dated Dec. 29th, 1714, and mentions seven children. Edward Smith and wife were among original settlers of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, 1643. In the latter part of last century, Major John Price and w. Mary of Goodluck, had an only child named Ann who m. John Smith (or John H. Smith) and the latter removed to the Redstone country in Western Pennsylvania; they had children Reuben, Jacob, James, Lydia and perhaps others.

SMOCK, SMACK—The first of this family in Monmouth was Johannes Smock "late of Staten Island" who bought land of John Bowne, 1712. He was grand juror 1715; his cattle mark is recorded in the old Middletown Town Book. He was son of Hendrick Matthyse Smock who emigrated to this country in 1654. Hendrick had several children, some of whom, or their descendants, came to Monmouth and others to Somerset county. He settled at New Utrecht, L. I., where his children were born. Members of this family distinguished themselves in the Revolution; three were captains in the militia and others in other positions.

SNAWSSELL—Thomas Snawsell of Boston, in New England, merchant, bought land 1678, of William Whitlock, Middletown. Also of Walter Wall and Ann Wall, house and orchard for £30. The same year he was plaintiff in several suits in court. Feb. 26th, 1679-80, he bought land of Richard and Penelope Stout; these two noted persons in the early history of Monmouth were evidently living at this date; both made their marks to the deed which was not recorded until Oct. 7th, 1684. Thomas Snawsell was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace for Middletown and Shrewsbury by Governor Andros. In 1681, he was chosen constable of Middletown.

SNOWHILL—William Snowhill m. Lydia Ann Perrine, born Jan. 21st, 1809, dau. of David. They had children Daniel, born March 29th, 1829, May Elizabeth, born 1831, David, born 1834. May Elizabeth Snowhill m. first husband William E. Sawyer, second husband —Brady.

SOLOMON—Levi Solomon had land conveyed to him 1790, by Aaron Forman Walker of Freehold. In 1817 Aaron, a colored boy about eleven years old, belonging to Levi Solomon, was tried for the murder of a child named Stephen Donnelly aged about two years, by drowning him in a well. He was convicted of murder, but the Supreme Court subsequently granted him a new trial, and he was discharged.

SOOY—Joos Sooy is named in Monmouth as a witness 1716, and in a power of attorney 1719 from him to Sarah Sooy and Cornelius Siemhinen. He lived for a time at Middletown and was styled yeoman. He was m. to Sarah Balk or Balch, Aug. 19, 1707, as appears by the records of the Dutch Reformed Church at New York.

SOPER—The Soper family of Ocean county descend from Richard Souper, who lived at Woodbridge in Middlesex Co., the early part of the last century. His will was dated 1723 and proved March 2, 1730. His son Richard settled at Barnegat. His will is dated at Barnegat in Monmouth county, July 30, 1745, and proved Oct. 11, 1746; it named sons Joseph and Richard and speaks of four daughters, but does not give their names. The son Joseph lived at Soper's Landing, on the bay between Barnegat and Waretown. He was a noted patriot in the Revolution. The name Soper is ancient in New England. A tradition handed down among the Sopers says that they were of Huguenot origin.

SOUTHARD—Thomas Southard or Southart of Gravesend, supposed

English, m. Anica, dau. of Anthony Jansen, from Salee. Bought Dec. 20, 1650, of Thomas Applegate the one-half of the lot Applegate bought of Randall Hunt (Huett?). He owned plantation lot No. 11 in Gravesend in 1653. He quarrelled with his father-in-law, Anthony Jansen, about the ownership of cattle, on which Anthony Jansen was imprisoned by the local court of Gravesend, but released by the higher court. He appears to have removed to Hempstead where he resided in 1670, having sons Thomas, Jr., and John, whose descendants reside in that locality. He was probably the ancestor of the Southards of New Jersey. Samuel L. Southard, b. June 9, 1787, was Senator in Congress 1821, and in 1823 was Secretary of the Navy. In 1841, he was president of the Senate and in 1841, on the death of Gen. Harrison, was acting Vice-President.

SPEARE—Benjamin Speare, of Rhode Island, paid for and was awarded a share of land 1667. He sold the same to Sarah Reape, who, in 1676, took up 240 acres in his right. He was a mariner. This name, in some entries, is not plainly written and has been copied as Benjamin Spicer.

SPICER—Samuel Spicer was one of the twelve men to whom was granted the Monmouth Patent, 1665. He also paid for and was awarded a share of land as stated in the settlement 1667; he is also named as a "townshipper." In 1686 he had warrant for 616 acres in Middletown. The same year is recorded a receipt dated 16th of 10th month, 1685, for £17-2-8 for quit rents for 148 acres, signed by Gowen Laurie. Perhaps the first of the Spicer family in this country was Thomas, who was among original settlers at Newport, R. I., 1638. Samuel Spicer was a magistrate in old Gloucester county, 1696, and among Quaker members of Provincial Assembly of West Jersey, who took an affirmation of allegiance in 1697 (N. J. Archives vol. 2, p. 148-9.). Jacob Spicer, son of Samuel and Esther, was quite prominent in South Jersey and known as Colonel. He was a member of the Legislature and with his colleague, Aaron Leaning, compiled what is known as Leaning and Spicer's Collection of Laws, the earliest collection of laws of New Jersey. Jacob Spicer d. Sept. 17, 1765, in the 49th year of his age, and this inscription was on his tombstone:

"If aught that's good or great could save,
Spicer had never seen the grave."

His w., who lies by his side, has this upon her monument:

"Judith Spicer departed this life Sept. 7, 1767, in the 33d year of her age.

"Virtue and piety gave way to death,

Or else the entombed had ne'er resigned her breath."

The Spicer family is quite an ancient and an honorable one in England.

SPRAGG—James Spragg was m. to Elizabeth Johnson, July 5th, 1798, by Job Lippencott, of Burlington county. Jeremiah Spragg was m. to Mary Inman July 11, 1806, by Silas Crane of Stafford. Rachel Spragg was m. to Moses Letts, Feb. 1, 1807, by Silas Crane. Jeremiah Spragg, an aged well remembered citizen of Barnegat, in giving historical reminiscences to the writer of this in 1861, said he was then about 80 years old; his father was James Spragg and he thought he came from Long Island. The name Spragg is probably from Sprague, which is an ancient Rhode Island name. The first of this name in Rhode Island were Jonathan and William.

STANLIE—Richard Stanlie of Middletown left widow, Sarah, to whom letters of administration were granted on her husband's estate Jan. 13th, 1717-18. He m. a dau. of Eleazar Cottrell.

STARKEY—John Starkie m. Mary, widow of Adam Channellhouse, 27th of July, 1687. They are named 1692-7, and thereabouts. John Starkey bought land of Thomas Potter, 1697, and sold land to Thomas Bills the same year.

STELLE—"Pounsett" Stelle was licensed, 1693, to keep public house of entertainment by Governor Andrew Hamilton. Gabriel Stelle had land from James Hubbard May 27th, 1714, 98 acres on Manasquan river. Same year had land from Francis Masters, on branches of Shrewsbury river; con-

sideration £350. Gabriel Stelle received a patent for a ferry from South Amboy to Staten Island, touching at Perth Amboy, in 1728, which was about the time he left Monmouth. The founder of the Stelle family is said to have been Pontius or Poncet Stelle, a native of France. He was a Huguenot and to escape persecution, went to Holland and from thence came to this country about 1676. His eldest son was Benjamin, born 1683, died 1759. Benjamin settled in Piscataway as early as 1720, and became a leading Baptist preacher; he was ordained 1739, and died 1759.

STEVENS Nicholas Stevens was named as a grand juror, 1699, and subsequently. Hon. George C. Beekman says that John Stevens, author of noted works on Egypt and other lands, was a descendant. Early settlers of this name mentioned in New England, came from Salisbury, England, 1646, and settled in Cape Cod. Henry Stevens was named at Newport, R. I., 1648-56, and Thomas Stevens at Westerly, R. I., 1691. Henry Stevens was a settler at Stonington, Conn., 1670, with children Thomas, Richard, Henry and Elizabeth. In 1731, Nicholas Stevens bought land in Monmouth, of David Lyell.

STEWART John Stewart, of Shrewsbury, bought land of Isaac Oung, late of Shrewsbury, 1697; also, the same year from Susannah and Mary Barnes, daughters of Thomas Barnes, deceased. The will of Simon Stewart, of Freehold, was dated Dec. 16, 1708.

STILWELL Jeremiah Stilwell bought land of Elisha Lawrence 1698. He is named as grand juror 1700 and justice 1704-6. In old Middletown Town Book the cattle mark of Elias Stilwell, dated July 24, 1699, is entered. In the Revolutionary war, John Stilwell was an agent to sell forfeited estates. In 1779 he sold land to a Loyalist named James King, alias Lippencott, to Thomas Chadwick. Samuel Stilwell was a Loyalist, and his property was confiscated and sold in 1779 by the Commissioners to Samuel Wiloff. The Stilwell family descend from Nicholas Stilwell, an Englishman, who went to Leyden and from thence came to America. The genealogy of the Stilwell family has been published by Judge W. H. Stilwell of Brooklyn.

STORY Robert Story paid £9 for lands bought of the Indians 1667 and was awarded two shares. William Story bought land 1702 of Richard Hartsborne, and sold 1712 to William Purdy. Robert Story was in business in New York city and a leading Quaker there. He and w. Patience are sometimes named in Quaker records.

STOUT Richard Stout was one of the twelve men named in the Monmouth Patent. Under Grants and Concessions, his name heads the list of claimants as recorded in Surveyor General's office at Perth Amboy. In the allotment of Town lots at Middletown, recorded Dec. 30th, 1667, Richard Stout was given town lot number six and also outlots, and his son John town lot number nineteen and also outlots. At this time Richard Stout was appointed to assist in laying out the lots. In 1669, he was one of the so-called overseers for Middletown. Richard Stout was prominent in public affairs in the new settlement and his name frequently mentioned in Freehold records. In 1690, Richard Stout and w. Penelope conveyed to Benjamin Stout all the tract and plantation whereon they then lived at Hop River, after decease of himself and w. Penelope. The will of Richard Stout, first of the family, is filed in Secretary of State's office at Trenton. It is dated June 9th, 1703, and was proved Oct. 1705. Jan. 25th, 1664, Richard Stout, John Bowne, John Tilton, Jr., James Hubbard, William Goulding and Samuel Spicer, all of Gravesend, made the first purchase of land in what is now Monmouth, of the Indians. The land was bought of Popomora, the Indian Sachem, who was called "Chief of the Indians." John Stout, son of Richard and Penelope was m. Jan. 12th, 1671. The above gives the legal year which began March 25th. By our calendar year the marriage took place January 12th, 1672. The tradition among the Stouts of Ocean county, states that John's son Richard, the Squan Richard, had a son Benjamin, who m. Mary Johnson, and they in turn had a son Benjamin, who was the well remembered Capt. Benjamin Stout, who lived on the old Thomas Potter place at Goodluck.

Capt. Benjamin Stout d. Feb. 13, 1850, aged over 69 years, and his w. Sarah d. April 23, 1866, aged over 82 years. They had children Joseph, Benjamin, Daniel, James, John, and dau. Garnet Stout, the well known hotel keeper of Cedar Creek, b. 1802, was a son of Abraham and grandson of another Abraham Stout. Mr. West says that Jonathan, son of the second Richard, had a son Richard and several other children, and Jonathan's son Tombrook was an officer in the Revolution and saw much service. The Stout families of Ocean county are descended from John Stout, a gentleman of Nottinghamshire, England, whose son Richard came to New York where he m. about the year 1622, a Dutch widow whose maiden name was Penelope Vanprinces. They had seven sons and three daus. The most prominent of the founders of the settlements in Monmouth was Richard Stout. At the present day there are many thousand people in New Jersey and in other States, who can claim him as an ancestor. It is known to but few of these that his will is still preserved and in good condition in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton; so it is one of the most interesting unpublished papers relating to the history of the family. Daniel Stout was the well remembered Esquire Daniel, of Goodluck. He and w. Anna had ten children, one son and nine daus. A noted descendant of Richard Stout was Elihu Stout, who, about 1804, was induced by Gen. William Henry Harrison, afterwards President, to settle at Vincennes, Indiana. He founded the "Western Sun" newspaper, July 4, 1804, the pioneer newspaper within the territory now embraced by the State of Indiana. He continued its publication under difficulties until Nov., 1845, for many years after its first publication transporting his materials on pack horses from Lexington, Ky. He d. at Vincennes in April, 1860, and was laid to rest in the public cemetery, "leaving behind no evidence of any necessity for taking an inventory of his estate."

SUTPHEN Jan Sutfan (Sutphen), of King's county, L. I., bought land of John Johnston and w. Euphasia (Euphame?) and subsequently, in 1713, he and w. Angelke Bennett joined the Brick Church, Marlborough. The common ancestor of this family was Derick Janse Van Sutphen, who emigrated from Zutphen or Sutfphen in Gelderland, Holland, 1651. Jan Sutphen, the first who came to Monmouth, settled near Freehold; he married Angelke Bennett and had children. Among taxpayers in Freehold township 1776 were three Derick Sutphens, Cornelius, Abram and Jane.

SWAIN Samuel Swain was witness, 1704, to marriage of William Brinley to Elizabeth Corlies. In 1714 he and w. Susannah, of Shrewsbury, sold land to John West, innkeeper. In 1743 Benjamin Swain was witness to a Chamberlain deed.

SWINGLER Henry Swingler was deceased in 1724, and letters of administration on his estate were granted that year to William Lawrence, Jr.

SWINY, SWINNY Thurlogh Swiny and Mary, his w., were named 1676. He may have come from Rhode Island. His cattle mark was recorded 1682. His will was dated March 1, 1683-4, and proved March 31, 1684, and named w. Mary and son John. Executors, Joseph Grover and Hannah, his w. In April, 1684, his executor, Joseph Grover, makes the following charges of funeral expenses: 2½ gallons molasses, 5s; 5 gallons rum, 7s.-6d; buckwheat, 5s; butter and eggs, 3s; winding sheet, 4s; coffin, 5s; to tal, £1, 9s., 6d. His son, John Swinny, in 1691 chose as guardians William Lawrence, Jr. and Captain Safety Grover, and eventually moved to Burlington county. In 1676 Thorlogh Swinney and Francis Jeffries bought land of Thomas Potter, but deeded it back to him.

TABER, TABOR Philip Taber, joiner, is said to have resided in Monmouth as early as 1749. In 1761 he was taxed in Middletown. He came from Dartmouth, Bristol county, Mass., and was a son of Thomas Tabor, who was a son of Philip, founder of the family. The Philip who came to Monmouth was b. Feb. 7, 1689, and m. Sarah Tucker, and had nine children. Of their children Noah and Zephaniah are taxed in Shrewsbury in 1764.

TALLMAN James Tallman bought land 1720. His will, dated Shrewsbury, Feb. 21, 1736-7, was proved April 1, 1737, named w. Abigail and four

children. Dr. Stephen Tallman was a native of Rhode Island and settled at Pumpkin Point, Shrewsbury. He was buried on his estate, in the Tallman burying ground. He died Aug. 24, 1774, aged 74 years. In the same yard are tombstones to other members of the family.

TARTLE—Edward Tartle was one of the original settlers of Middletown and was awarded town lot No. 2. In Nov., 1688, he and Jonathan Holmes were chosen deputies to meet the General Assembly at Elizabethtown, but they refused to take the oath of allegiance and were dismissed. In 1667 he was appointed regular town clerk of Middletown and continued in the position until June, 1675, when Richard Hartshorne was chosen to succeed him. The will of Edward Tartt was dated Sept. 2, 1688, and proved Sept. 25, 1688; only relative named was sister Elizabeth.

TAYLOR—Robert Taylor was among original purchasers of the Indians 1667. He was probably the Robert Taylor named as freemen at Newport, R. I., 1655. The first of the surname, Taylor, named as settling in Monmouth was Edward, whose cattle mark was entered in Middletown Town Book May 30, 1684. Among persons taxed in Middletown 1761, were Edward Taylor, Edward, Jr., George, George, Jr., James, John, and an Edward, who was a single man. In Shrewsbury, 1764, Asher Taylor was taxed. John Taylor was Sheriff of the county about 1760. He died at Perth Amboy about 1798 or '9, aged 82 yrs. The later Asher Taylor of Jersey City, it is understood, had collected the history and genealogy of the Taylor family quite complete. The will of John Taylor, of Perth Amboy, formerly Sheriff of Monmouth, dated Nov. 10, 1797, is recorded at Trenton. The will of William Taylor is recorded at New Brunswick. The will of Joseph Taylor, of Perth Amboy, is dated 1808 and proved Feb. 12, 1810.

THARP, THORP—John and Samuel Tharp or Thorp, brothers, are named in Monmouth records about the beginning of last century. The will of John, dated 1714, proved Aug. 18th, 1714, left all his property to his brother Samuel. The Thorps were among early settlers of Woodbridge. Thomas Thorp is named there 1687, and in 1693, was a Deputy to General Assembly. Joseph Thorp and w. Hannah had son Paul, born April 4th, 1704. Genealogical notices of this family from ancient Woodbridge records are given in Dally's History of Woodbridge.

THOMPSON, TOMSON—Among those awarded a share of land in Monmouth 1667 was John Tomson. He did not settle in the county. Cornelius Tomson was an early settler in Monmouth county. He is named as a grand juror 1711; is spoken of as residing in Freehold and is otherwise mentioned in Freehold records. His will was dated Aug. 14, 1727, and proved Dec. 21, 1727; it named w. Mary and four sons and four daus. A tradition says that Cornelius Tomson was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Freehold and as early as 1702 built the stone house now occupied by Mrs. Achsah Hendrickson about four miles south-west of Freehold, on the Mount Holly road. Members of this family adopted the spelling of Thomson and Thompson during the last century, and offshoots went to Somerset county, N. J., and thence to Alleghany county, Pa.

THORNBOROUGH—George Thornborough of Monmouth was deceased 1734, in which year letters of administration were granted on his estate.

THROCKMORTON—John Throckmorton was one of the original purchasers of land in Monmouth, named in the settlement 1667, and was awarded a share. John Throckmorton 1st, came to Monmouth after 1673, and died previous to 1687, and was buried at Middletown. Thomas C. Throckmorton, born in Middlesex county, came to Monmouth and settled in Freehold, 1803; he was an officer of the war of 1812, justice of the peace for forty-two years and a judge twenty seven years. In 1808, he was m. to Elizabeth, dau. of Major James Craig of Freehold, who had been an officer in the Continental army under General Washington. Mrs. Throckmorton died in 1863 and her husband in 1868. John B. Throckmorton, M. D., son of James and Frances B. Throckmorton, was born at South River, Middlesex county, April 3d, 1796; he studied medicine and was licensed in Monmouth April 29th, 1822; he d. at Freehold, Sept. 19th, 1856. John Throckmorton, founder of the Throckmorton family of New Jersey,

came with his w. to this country in the ship *Lion*, Capt. William Pierce, and landed on Nantasket Beach, near Boston, Feb., 1631 (legal year 1630). In the same ship, which was laden with provisions, came Roger Williams. Their arrival was at an opportune time; sickness and want of necessaries of life were almost universal among the colonists; even the Governor's stores were almost exhausted and people of small or moderate means were on scanty allowance and a day of fasting and prayer was turned into one of thanksgiving and a proclamation was issued. In an Indian massacre, at Throg's Neck, Oct., 1643, the opportune passage of a boat enabled a number of the settlers to escape, but as many as remained were slaughtered, their cattle killed and their houses and barns destroyed. In this massacre, it is stated that several members of the Throckmorton family were killed. The Throckmorton family derive their name from Throckmorton, or the Rockmoortown, which is situated in the vale of Evesham, in Warwickshire, England. John Throckmorton was lord of the manor of Throckmorton about sixty years after the Norman conquest. Eighth in descent from John Throckmorton, lord of Throckmorton in 1130, was John Throckmorton, lord of Throgsmorton Neck, who left issue John Throckmorton. The patentee (of Throckmorton's Neck) is now represented by the Throckmortons of Middletown, N. J. The history and pedigree of the Throckmortons of Warwickshire, England, is given in Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, vol. 2, pages 749-756. The Throckmorton family, like many others of New Jersey, had representatives on both sides of the contest in the war of the Revolution. On the American side were John, Samuel and others. Other members of the family adhered to the Crown. One John Throckmorton of Monmouth was a lieutenant in the New Jersey Royal Volunteers, and was taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777 and sent to Trenton; and there was a John who was a lieutenant in the King's Rangers, who in Nov., 1782, retired to the Island of St. John. The crest of the Throckmortons was an elephant's head, and many descendants use a representation of the elephant's head for seals to hang on watch guards, etc.

TOMPKINS—Nathaniel Tompkins was among the number who had shares of land allotted to them, 1670. He was probably of Newport, R. I., where he m. Elizabeth Allen, Jan. 15th, 1670.

TOWNSEND—John Townsend was among original purchasers of land in Monmouth from Indians named in settlement, 1670. Thompson's *History of Long Island* says that among others of the name, John, Henry and Richard Townsend, brothers, came to Boston, and from thence John and Henry went to Oyster Bay and were finally joined by Richard. It is supposed that the three brothers first named came from Norfolkshire, England. They went to Lynn, Mass., before 1640, but soon left and eventually settled on Long Island.

TRUAX—Jacob Truax, du Truax and Trewax as the name was variously spelled in ancient records at Freehold and Perth Amboy, appears to have been the first of this family named in Monmouth, and Philip Truax the next. The founder of this family was Philip du Trieux who was one of the earliest settlers in New Amsterdam, now New York, where he is named, 1623. In the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York are numerous notices of this family. The first of this family in Monmouth, Jacob, seems to have been considerable of a land owner. Philip Truax was taxed in Upper Freehold, 1731.

TUCKER—John Tucker, who was born about 1656, and came from New Bedford to Monmouth, was for a time quite a prominent member of the Society of Friends in Old Shrewsbury township. In 1687, he bought Peter Easton's claim and same year sold land to Thomas Hilborn. On 2nd month, 25, 1688, he married at Shrewsbury meeting, Ruth Woolley, born Oct. 12, 1664, dau. of Emanuel Woolley of Rhode Island, whose sons John, William and Edward Woolley are early named in Monmouth. Most of the names attached to the marriage certificate belong to families quite noted in the early history of the county. Judge Ebenezer Tucker, from whom Tuckerton derives its name, was born 1758, and died Sept. 5, 1845. He was a member of Congress, 1825-9. Ebenezer Tucker was married to

Phebe Ridgway, Oct. 8, 1802, by Amos Pharo. This was the second marriage of Judge Tucker.

TUNISON—Derrick Tunneson had license to marry, 1668, (Perth Amboy Rec.) In 1672 he bought a share of land of Lewis Mattox. In 1679 he and w. had warrant for 240 acres of land in Middletown. The name indicates Dutch origin, and, if so, he was the first Dutchman to settle in Monmouth.

TURNER—Robert Turner was one of the twenty-four proprietors. He was a merchant of Dublin. He never took any interest in his property here, and sold most of it about 1685. He came to America and settled in Philadelphia, and was an intimate friend of William Penn. In 1687 he sold one-half of his right to John Throckmorton. He also sold 1-16 of it to Jonathan Marsh, 1-8 to John Woolley, 1-16 to Nicholas Brown and a small share to William Olivant or Oliphant.

USSELTON—Francis Usselton, of Staten Island, bought land 1687 of Robert Hamilton of Middletown, and in 1696 sold the same to Moses Lippit. This family may have been of Massachusetts origin. The Francis Usselton of Middletown was living on Staten Island 1678.

VAN BRAKLE, VAN BROCKLE—Matthis Van Brockle bought lands 1717, of William Bowne. In Middletown, 1761, among taxpayers were Stephen Van Brackle, Tice Van Brackle, and widow Van Brackle. Cornelia Brakel or Van Brackle, m. Jan or Aert Vanker, who was baptized 1682; they left Long Island and settled in Monmouth, and their children were baptized in the Marlborough Church.

VANE—John Vane is named as son-in-law of James Grover, Jr., in his will 1714.

VAN ARSDALE—Derrick Barkaloo, of Freehold, m. Jannetje Van Arsdalen, dau. of Cornelis of Flatlands. Mr. Bergen, in his History of King's county, L. I., settlers says Cornelis was a son of Symon Janse Van Arsdalen, who emigrated in 1656 and settled in Flatlands, and m. Pietre Claesen Wyckoff. Among their children, Symon came to New Jersey and perhaps others. The son Cornelis was b. in this country and was three times married. Philip Van Arsdalen m. Jane Van Dyke of Red Mills, near Brooklyn, and the next year removed to Somerset county, N. J. They had seven sons, and one daughter who d. when six years old. Philip Van Arsdale was m. the second time to Hannah Magnish, April 3, 1750, and departed this life June 28, 1796, a. 94 yrs., 4 mos., 4 days.

VAN BRUNT—The first of this family in Monmouth was Nicholas, who was a member, with wife, of the Brick Church, Marlborough, 1731. The family settled on a tract of 600 acres of land at Tinton Falls. He had children Hendrick who m. Nelly Schenck. Nicholas, his son, was High Sheriff of Monmouth 1776-8. The common ancestor of the Van Brunt family was Rutger Joesten, who emigrated from the Netherlands in 1653.

VAN GELDER—Hendrick Van Gelder, of Middletown, deeded land for £60 to Christopher Schaers and Walter Van Pelt, both of Long Island, in 1717. Possibly the Hendrick of Freehold records and the Harmanns of Long Island were the same.

VAN CLEEF, VAN CLEVE—Benjamin Van Cleef settled in Monmouth, probably about 1707. He m. Hendrickje Sutphen and came from New Utrecht, L. I., and had eleven children. The common ancestor of this family was Jan VanCleaf, who came to this country in 1653. In the census of New Utrecht, L. I., 1698, it is stated that he had been in this country thirty-four years and had w. and four children.

VANDERVEER—Cornelius Janse Vanderveer the common ancestor of this family, came to this country in 1659 from Alkmaar in North Holland. He m. Tryntje Gillis de Mandeville. He purchased a farm in Flushing, L. I., Feb. 24, 1689, of Jan Janse Fyn. At that date he was a magistrate in that town. He had several children. David Vanderveer, b. 1806, m. Feb. 13, 1828, Mary, dau. of William and Ann Davis Conover. After his marriage he purchased the old Vanderveer homestead which has been in possession of the family for a century and a half.

VAN DOREN, VANDOORN—Jacob Van Doorn, as his name was given,

settled in New Jersey about 1698. He had 676 acres of land near Hillsdale, and it is supposed he procured the title for it from the Indians and also from William Penn and William Gibson, to whom the land was assigned on Reid's map of 1685. He was named as a juror in Monmouth 1699, in court proceedings 1700; and himself and w. Maryka were among members of Brick Church, Marlborough 1709. Christian Van Doren settled at Middlebush, in Middlesex county, as did also his brother Abraham. They located 525 acres of land lying north of the church and Amwell road. Abraham was Sheriff of Somerset county for twenty years, while the Court House was at Millstone. He was converted under the preaching of Whitefield and he was a deacon in the Dutch Reformed Church at New Brunswick, 1752, at the same time as his brother Christian was elder. Christian's w. d. in 1801 in her 97th year and was widely mourned. The first of the name Van Doorn in this country was Cornelius Lambertson Van Doorn 1642. In 1773 Cornelius Dorn, of Freehold, blacksmith, is named. In tax list Freehold, 1776. Vandorns are named. In Middletown 1761, among taxpayers were Cornelius, Deatloff and Nicholas Dorn or Dorne.

VAN DEVENTER—Peter Vandeventer, of Middletown, bought land, 1705, of John Hebron of Freehold. His will was dated April 25, 1733, proved Dec. 11, 1733.

VAN DYKE—Charles Vandike of Shrewsbury died in the early part of 1734, as his will dated 1732, was proven March 11th of that year. The Van Dykes are said to descend from Thomas Jans Van Dyke of Amsterdam, Holland.

VAN HOOK—The first of this name in Monmouth was Arent or Aaron Van Hook, who, in a deed, dated 1714, speaks of himself as "late of New York." Lawrence was the father of Aaron, who very shortly after also came to Monmouth and settled in Freehold township.

VAN HORNE—Cornelius Van Horne, known as Captain Cornelius Van Horne, born about 1695, settled in Monmouth in the early part of the last century. He married Catharine Cox who died within a year leaving a son named Thomas; he married 2nd, Elizabeth Lawrence, by whom he had three children: Matthias, Catharine and Elizabeth, and then she died. He afterwards married Hannah Seabrook, born 1706, by whom he had six children: Mary, Cornelius, Abram, John, James and Daniel. Captain Van Horne emigrated from New York and had purchased a tract of land in Hunterdon county, containing over 3,000 acres and built the White House which is still standing and in possession of his descendants. From it the present town of White House in Hunterdon derives its name. He returned to Hunterdon county and died Feb. 12, 1744, in the 49th year of his age.

VANHISE—William Vanhise was taxed for 200 acres of land and 18 head of horses and cattle in Freehold, in 1776. Robert and William Vanhise were also taxed same year in same township. Abraham Van Hise was m. to Margery (Step?) of Upper Freehold, 1799. The present family of the name in Brick and elsewhere in Ocean, descend from Isaac Vanhise who had sons, George, John, William and Jesse.

VAN KIRK—John Van Kirk "of Island of Nassau," (Long Island), bought land in Monmouth, 1703, of Richard Salter, attorney. The Van Kirks were early settlers of New Utrecht, L. I., where Jan Janse from Buren in Gelderland, settled 1663.

VAN MATER—John Van Mater, son of Kryn Jansen, was member of the Dutch Church 1713, grand Juror 1715, deacon, 1729, etc. The ancestor of the Van Mater family was Jan Gysbertsen Van Materen or Van Mater, who came from Bommel in South Holland, 1663. He eventually settled in Monmouth. Joseph H. Van Mater was b. on the homestead 1775, and m. Ann, dau. of Aaron and Mary Van Meter, who was b. July 9, 1785. He d. Oct. 10, 1860. His son Joseph I, was b. July 25, 1825, and m. Nov. 18, 1863, Eliza Morgan, dau. of Daniel Ayres, of Brooklyn. Their children were: Daniel Ayres, b. Aug. 11, 1865; Joseph Holmes, b. Feb. 20, 1867; Anne Morgan, b. April 2, 1871; Jesse Ayres, b. Feb. 8, 1878; Frederick, b. Feb. 8, 1878.

VAUGHN, VAUGHAN—John Vaughn had, in 1776, title for 135 acres confirmed from 1670, in Middletown. He may have come from Gravesend, L. I. The Vaughns of Lacey township descend from Asher Vaughn, who m. a dau of Peter Stout, of Middletown, and settled near Crosswicks and had son Jacob Vaughn, b. about 1811, who settled at Forked River and became a noted shipwright. Another son, Timbrook, settled near Toms River.

VERWAY—Hendrick Verway bought lands 1709, of Henry and Samuel Tilton. In 1715 he is named of Freehold, and sold land to Mindart Lafever, Jr., same year. He had wife and children; all baptized at Brick Church, Marlborough.

VICKERS—Thomas Vickers, blacksmith, bought land of Thomas Borden, 1684; he is named as grand juror 1692. Esther Vickers, wife, died in Shrewsbury 5th of 8th mo., 1693, and Thomas Vickers died 21st of 11th mo., 1696.

VOORHEES—The founder of this family in America was Stephen Courton, who came from Holland in 1660 and settled at Flatlands, L. I. In 1719 Hendrick Voorhees, of Flatlands, bought land near Topanemus, of Alexander Laing. Voorhees is the name of a town in Guilderland, in Holland, and Hon. H. C. Murphy says it means "before or in front of Hess."

VREDENBURGH—In the list of passengers in the ship *Gilded Beaver*, May, 1658, given in N. Y. Documentary History, vol. 3, p. 17, is the name of William Van Vredenburg, who is said to be the ancestor of the Vredenburgs of New Jersey. His name was subsequently given in the Dutch records as Willem Isaacsen Vreden Burg. He came from the Hague and was married in New York Oct. 19, 1664, to Appolonia Barents of New York. The late Judge Peter Vredenburg was son of Dr. Peter Vredenburg, of Somerville, N. J., and was b. at Reading, Hunterdon county, in 1805. His grandfather, who was also named Peter, d. Aug. 24, 1823, at New Brunswick, in the 79th year of his age. Judge Vredenburg d. March 24, 1873.

VROOM—The first of this family in this country was Cornelius Peter sen Vroom, who married Trientie Hendricks. They had three sons, one Hendrick, removed to the Raritan river and became ancestor of the Vrooms of New Jersey. Governor Peter D. Vroom of New Jersey, graduated at Columbia College; representative in Congress, 1839-41; governor of New Jersey, 1829-32 and again 1833-6; minister to Prussia 1853; presidential elector 1856.

WAER, WEIR, WAEIR—The village of Waretown, derives its name from Abraham Waeir, who was born about 1683, and died 1768. He was a Rogerine Baptist and it is supposed he came to Waretown about 1737. There were several of the family who subsequently lived at Waretown, probably his sons and grandsons. Renben Waer and Joseph Wair are named in surveys on Kettle Creek 1799-1800, and thereabouts. The family is said to be of Scotch origin. The first perhaps of the name in this country were Robert Weir and w. Mary who had son John, born in Boston, Nov. 11, 1646.

WAINRIGHT—Thomas Wainright was among the number of those who took the oath of allegiance in Shrewsbury, 1668. In 1692, Thomas Wainright, carpenter, bought land of John Johnson. Among taxpayers in Shrewsbury 1764, were Thomas, Thomas, Jr., Daniel G. and Joseph Wainright. In the Revolutionary war, members of this family were active in the patriot cause.

WALKER—George Walker, of Freehold, is named in will of Richard Clarke, 1733. In 1736 he bought land of Jonathan Combs.

WALL—Walter Wall and John Wall were among original purchasers of lands in Monmouth, 1667. Walter settled at Middletown where he was awarded town lot number four and also a share of outland in the division recorded 1667. He had been one of the original settlers of Gravesend L. I. His grandson, Walter, was a Baptist, and among the founders (1705) of the church of that faith at Middletown. In the records at Freehold, the next named of this family was Garret, who was a son of Walter. He is

named as early as 1676. He d. in or shortly before 1713, as in that year Humphrey Wall was a taxpayer. 1731, in Upper Freehold, and again in 1758. In 1761 Garret and Humphrey Wall were taxed in Middletown. In Freehold, 1776, John Wall was taxed. In 1801 Humphrey Wall, of Monmouth, was deceased. The will of John Wall, of Monmouth, dated 1803, proved 1807, divided his estate into four parts. It named children and grandchildren. Members of the Wall family, with other Jerseymen, went to Eastern Pennsylvania during the first half of the last century. The name Wall occurs among early settlers of New England. Thomas Wall was a magistrate in West Chester county, New York. The Walls were an ancient, honorable family in England with branches in several parts of the kingdom.

WALLING, WALLEN—Gershom Walling took up land from proprietors 1688. The same year his cattle mark was recorded in old Middletown Town Book. The first of the name Wallen in this country was Ralph Wallen, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who came to Plymouth 1623 in ship Ann with wife Joyce, who survived him. In Middletown among taxpayers 1761 were Gershom, Gershom, Jr., James, Thomas, Thomas, Jr. and John Walling.

WALTON—John and Elisha Walton were settled in Freehold previous to the Revolution. William and Jacob Walton, of New York, had mortgage on Tinton Falls property from Vincent Pearse Ashfield in 1770. During the Revolution Elisha was a major in the militia; another Elisha was a captain, and John and Job were also in the militia. Elisha Walton was member Assembly 1785-6 and of Council 1796-8, and Sheriff 1790-3. William and Jacob Walton, of New York, were grandsons of William Walton, an eminent New York merchant, who d. May 23, 1745. The son William erected the noted Walton House on Franklin Square; he was wealthy and d. without issue. Another family of Waltons was that of Thomas Walton of Staten Island.

WARD—Marmaduke Ward was one of the original purchasers of land in Monmouth, 1667. In the old Topanemus grave yard is a tomb stone to the memory of Anthony Ward, born in Great Britain, who died 1746, aged 76 years. In Shrewsbury, among persons taxed 1764, were Ann Ward, Stephen Ward and Aaron Ward.

WARDELL—Eliakim Wardell with wife Lydia were among original settlers of Monmouth, named in 1667. He was a Deputy and overseer in Shrewsbury 1667, and chosen associate patentee 1670. Under Grants and Concessions he had a warrant for himself and wife for 240 acres and also other warrants for land. He was the first High Sheriff of Monmouth, after the county was established 1683. He is frequently named in records at Freehold, Trenton and Perth Amboy. It is said that Eliakim Wardell lived on what is now Monmouth Beach. Among taxpayers in Shrewsbury township 1764 was Jacob Wardell.

WARFORD—John Warford, 1714, bought land from James Stout and Elizabeth his wife. In 1717, he and wife Elizabeth sold land to Daniel Clayton.

WARNE—Thomas Warne bought lands in Monmouth 1689, and also 1690. In 1698, he was elected constable but refused to serve. Thomas and Stephen Warne were sons of Thomas Warne, one of the twenty-four proprietors, who was a merchant of Dublin. They came to the province in 1683. Sarah, widow of Richard Francis and dau. of Thomas and Mary Warne, died Aug. 8, 1809, aged 97 years, 11 months, 12 days.

WARNER—Ralph Warner was a witness to a marriage in Shrewsbury 1692. He was a son of Abigail Scott by her first husband and probably came from Long Island.

WATSON—Peter Watson bought land of William Hoge 1715. The same year Gawen Watson is named as grand juror. The will of Peter Watson, of Freehold, dated Feb. 25, 1726, names w. Agnes and sons William, Gawen and David. In Presbyterian graveyard, Middletown, is a tombstone to the memory of Capt. Abraham Watson, who d. 1756, a. over 67 years.

WEBB—George Webb was among the number who paid for land in the original purchase of the Indians 1667. He did not come to Monmouth. In Ocean county Zebulon Webb's sawmill was quite noted the latter part of last century and subsequently. James Webb was m. to Jane Lippencott June 31, 1801, by Daniel Stout of Goodluck.

WEBLEY—Edward Webley, in 1686, bought land of an Indian Sachem of Crosswicks. He sold land to Thomas Webley 1686. The will of Thomas Webley was dated at Shrewsbury, Jan. 10, 1698, and proved March 29, 1703.

WELLS, WILLS—Carvel Wells lived near Oyster Creek, about beginning of present century, on the place in late years owned by James Anderson. Wells bought the place of James Mills, father of James Mills, of Barnegat. Carvel Wells was m. to Rebecca Woodmansee, May 3, 1797. His will was dated 1818 and proved May of same year. James Wells, the father of Carvel, lived a few miles back of Waretown at Wells' Mills. James was of Quaker origin and during the war, having occasion to go off on some business, he put on the uniform coat of an American soldier which had been left at his house. This came near causing him to be killed, for the Refugee John Bacon saw him and was about to shoot him, when he discovered who it was. He was well acquainted with Wells and warned him not to try such an experiment again.

WEST—There was a John West who m. Anne Rudyard, dau. of the noted Thomas Rudyard. The latter came from Staffordshire, England, to East Jersey in 1682. John West came over on the ship Blossom, which arrived Aug. 7, 1678. In 1693 Ann West, widow of John, desired proprietors to confirm her title to her deceased husband's lands in Somerset county.

WHITE—Thomas White bought land of Thomas Potter and Judah Allen, which they had bought of Indians, 6th month, 1675. In 1685 Samuel White is named as administrator of Thomas White. The will of Thomas White was dated Shrewsbury, Nov. 9, 1712, and proved Dec. 4, 1712. William White was grand juror 1678. In 1714 George Allen deeded land to William White, of New York.

WHITLOCK—Under Grants and Concessions from Proprietors, Thomas Whitlock, in 1675, made claim for himself, wife and three sons, for 120 acres per head—600 acres. This is perhaps the earliest date named of a settler being in Monmouth. Others claimed to have settled the following year. There was a John Whitlock who settled at Ten Mile Run in Middlesex county, 1766; and a Moses Whitlock in same vicinity who married Catharine Barkadoul about same time. In the Revolution, James Whitlock was major, Ephraim and John lieutenants, and James and Lockhart, privates. A number of the family are named among tax payers in Freehold township, 1776.

WILBUR—Samuel and Leah Wilbur were witnesses to a marriage in Friends' Meeting, Shrewsbury, in 1714. Leah Wilbur was m. to James Tucker in Friends' Meeting, Shrewsbury, in 1717.

SAMUEL WILBUR, of Portsmouth, R. I., had dau. Mary, who m. a Samuel Forman. Perhaps he was the same Samuel Forman, with w. Mary, named in Freehold records 1699 and thereabouts. John Wilbur, an aged citizen of Cedar Creek, who d. about 1850, was son of another John who lived near Toms River.

WINNER, WINNOW—John Winnow's (or Winner's) house is named in a survey 1790 between North and Middle branches Forked River on main road from Goodluck to Egg Harbor. Jonathan Winner lived at same place at a little later date. Jonathan was m. to Sarah Predmore, July 28, 1800. His dau. or sister Mary m. Samuel Worden, who d. in 1812; she d. in 1828 a. 59 years. King Winner of Toms River, a coasting captain, went West, probably to San Francisco, about forty years ago.

WING—Jerusha Wing m. Thomas Eaton, first of the family in Monmouth. She was a widow and had previously m. Joseph Wing, of Sandwich, Mass., by whom she had two children, Joseph and Jane. Her maiden name was Mayhew and she is supposed to have been dau. of Thomas Mayhew, of Massachusetts. The first of the Wing family in

New England was John, who had son John, who had son Joseph, who m. Jerusha Mayhew, April 12, 1672.

WILKINS The will of William Wilkins, of Monmouth, was dated Nov. 19, 1732, and proved Jan. 22, 1732. It names w. Alice and eight children. There was a William Wilkins who settled at Gravesend, 1616; the William of Monmouth was his son. He bought land in Middletown of Richard Hartshorne Dec. 4, 1639. In Burlington county there was a Thomas Wilkins. In Upper Freehold 1731, William and William, Jr., and Obadiah Wilkins are named.

WILLETT, WILLETT, WELLS The cattle mark of Samuel Willett is given, 1676, in the old Middletown Town Book. In 1678, he had warrant for 120 acres of land for himself and wife in Shrewsbury from Proprietors. He is named as an innholder at Wakaake about 1700. Timothy Willetts bought of John Reid, one quarter of one twenty-fourth of a Proprietary, and in 1715, 100 acres were surveyed on Meteteunk River. The same year Timothy Willetts is named as owner of a large share of Poplar Swamp. In 1723, Joseph Willetts was an executor of the estate of Stephen Birdsall. John Willets, son of Stephen and Lydia, was the well remembered justice of the peace and judge, residing at West Creek. He was born April 22, 1797. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, in the Tuckerton company. He was an active member and a local preacher in the Methodist church; a judge of the court before Ocean was set off from Monmouth and for a long time was considered the most prominent man in West Creek. He married, March 11, 1819, Hannah, dau. of Arthur and Elizabeth Thompson of Quaker Bridge, by whom he had ten children, four sons and six daughters.

WILLIAMS—Thomas Williams had a patent from Proprietors, 1677, for 60 acres of land. John Williams had patent, 1681; Edward Williams had patent, 1687. The estate of John Williams, a loyalist, was confiscated and bought by Hugh Newell, in 1779. The deed for this was not recorded until 1826. Members of the family early settled in old Dover township, now in Ocean county.

WILLIAMSON—John Williamson was granted a tract of land, Oct. 15, 1675. His cattle mark was recorded July 27, 1682. Elbert Williamson, 1736, bought land of John Burnet, Freehold.

WILSON John Wilson was one of the original purchasers of land of the Indians named 1667, and he was awarded town lot No. 3 at Middletown and also outlands. In 1670 he was chosen deputy. He is frequently named subsequently. The will of John Wilson, of Freehold, was dated March 1, 1732, and proved March 30, 1734. It refers to wife and children, but does not give their names. He d. in 1827, aged over 80 years.

WINDER Samuel Winder m. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Rudyard. The latter came to New Jersey in 1682, bringing his two daughters, Margaret and Anne with him. Anne m. John West.

WINTER William Winter, cordwainer, in 1690, bought land from Benjamin and wife Abigail Borden. In Middletown, 1761, James Winters was a tax payer.

WINTERTON—Thomas Winterton was among the original number who were awarded shares of land in 1667. He was a Deputy of Shrewsbury, 1668. In 1677, Sarah Reape took up 240 acres of land in right of Thomas Winterton and wife.

WOLCOTT, WOOLCUTT—Samuel Woolcutt and wife had land from Proprietors 1677; also a patent 1681. In 1688, May 10, the Proprietors confirmed title for 160 acres in Shrewsbury, to Samuel Woolcutt or his heirs, as he was then deceased. His will was dated May 7, 1687, proved Oct. 10, 1687. The grist mill at Eatontown, it is said, was once owned by Peter Wolcott, who erected the present mill; Wolcott was a carpenter and also kept a store. He was father of the late Henry W. Wolcott who was a member of the Legislature, 1840.

WOOD—John Wood was among the number who paid for a share of land in the original purchase of the Indians, 1667. He was of Newport, Rhode Island.

WOODMANSEE, WOODMANCY The ancestor of the Woodmansee family of Ocean county was Thomas, who was settled in old Monmouth county at least as early as 1704. He was a son of Gabriel Woodmansee of New London, Conn., who bought land there 1665. He d. 1685. He had son Thomas, who came to old Shrewsbury township, N. J., and Joseph and Gabriel. He had also a daughter who married and left descendants. David, son of Thomas, was settled at or near Forked River as early as 1749. Samuel Woodmansee and w. Abigail settled in Ohio about 1818 or 1819, and their son, George Woodmansee, was b. at New Lexington in 1820. Francis Woodmansee, son of Samuel, had one son Joseph, and both were among early emigrants to Ohio. They settled between New Lexington and Vienna, where Francis took up some 1600 acres of land at about \$10 or \$15 per acre, most of which was worth before he died, \$50 or \$75 per acre. He had been a prosperous vessel owner at Forked River, and took out with him, it is supposed, some \$50,000 in cash. Joseph, son of Francis and Hannah Woodmansee, d. Nov. 1, 1868, aged nearly 62 years. His wife, Abigail, d. April 16, 1875, aged 66 yrs. A fine monument to their memory is erected in the cemetery at Vienna, Clinton county, Ohio. Reuben Woodmansee's son John and w. Harriet had several children, one of whom m. Newell Parker, son of ex-Sheriff Joseph Parker of Forked River. Reuben Woodmansee died, it is supposed, about 1808. His widow subsequently m. Jesse A. Woodmansee and had two children.

WOODROW—Henry Woodrow of Freehold, sold land in Upper Freehold to Hugh Cowperthwaite, in 1749.

WOODWARD—Anthony Woodward is frequently named in ancient Monmouth records about the beginning of the last century. He was of Freehold township in 1700. In 1704, he was a member of the Provincial Legislature from the county, and was also a justice or assistant judge of the court, 1704-8 and therabouts. Among tax payers in Upper Freehold in 1731, were Joseph, William, Thomas and Widow Woodward. Anthony Woodward, named above, was the founder of the New Jersey family of Woodward, was born in Derbyshire, England, 1657. He came to America in or shortly after 1682, and at length settled in New Jersey.

WOOLLEY—Emanuel Woolley is the first of this name mentioned in Freehold records. He was among the number who paid for and was awarded a share of land in Monmouth, 1667. He belonged to Newport, R. I., where he was freeman, 1655. He did not settle in Monmouth, and as some of his children came to the county it is presumed his share of land came into their possession. The sons Edward, William and John are supposed to be the persons of these names who subsequently married in Monmouth.

WORTH—William Worth had warrant for land, 1681, from Proprietors. Morris Worth had warrant for land same year. In 1687, William Worth, planter, Shrewsbury, had warrant for 50 acres on Rumsons Neck; also for 100 acres on Burlington Path. Edward Worth was a tax payer in Shrewsbury, 1764. The name Worth appears earlier in Middlesex than in Monmouth. Richard Worth was one of the original settlers of Woodbridge; John was a member of Provincial Assembly, 1699. In Shrewsbury, 1764, Edward Worth was a tax payer.

WORTHLEY—John Worthley of Shrewsbury, had warrant for 158 acres from Proprietors, 1679. Richard Worthley was taxed in Shrewsbury, 1764.

WORDEN, WARDEN—Penelope Warden was licensed to m. David Woodmansee Dec. 21, 1744. Hannah Warden was licensed to m. James Woodmansee Oct. 5, 1758. David and James Woodmansee lived in the present township of Lacey. "Samuel Warden's works" are mentioned in a survey to Jacob Lawrence of land fifteen chains below North Branch Forked River on south side, in 1754. Samuel Warden's works were probably salt works. Previous to this, the name of Warden appears at Perth Amboy. There was a Peter Warden of Piscataway, 1743, and a Peter Worden of Somerset, who in 1775 made will. There was a Sarah Worden who was m. to Thomas Casner in Stafford township by Amos Pharo about 1800.

One of the first, probably the first of the Worden family in America, was Peter Worden, who, it is supposed, came from Clayton, Lancashire, England, and went to Lynn, Mass., and from thence to Yarmouth, Barnstable county, in the same State. His will was dated Feb. 9, 1638, and proved March 5th, 1638. Admiral John Lorimer Worden, the hero of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac, was b. at Mt. Pleasant, in West Chester county, New York, March 12, 1818. He was son of Ananias Worden, who was son of George Worden. Admiral Worden has a marked resemblance to some of the Worden family of Ocean county.

WYCKOFF, WYKOFF—Peter Wyckoff, and others of Flatlands, bought, March 10, 1685, of John Bowne, 500 acres of land in Monmouth, which Bowne had received from proprietors for grants and concessions. The common ancestor of the Wyckoff family was Peter Claesz, who emigrated from the Netherlands in 1636 and finally settled in Flatlands, L. I. He m. Grietje, dau. of Hendrick Van Ness. Among taxpayers in Middletown, 1761, was John Wyckoff; in Shrewsbury, 1764, Peter Wyckoff.

YARD—John Yard was a witness, 1717, 6th of 9th mo., to marriage of Daniel Tilton to Elizabeth Powell, both of Monmouth, at Friends' Meeting House, Shrewsbury. William H. Yard was taxed in Upper Freehold in 1758. William Yard, ancestor of this family, came from Exeter, in Devonshire, England, about 1688, and settled first in Philadelphia and afterwards at Trenton. He had four sons, two of whom, Joseph and William, accompanied him to Trenton. It was at one time proposed to call this place Yardtown but finally Trentstown, since shortened to Trenton, was settled upon. The son William had five children. The name Yard was originally De Yarde, and the family is very ancient in Devonshire, and it is said the founder came over with the Normans. In the Cromwell wars, John Yard, a valiant gentleman, is noted in the chronicles of Devonshire for his heroism in leading Lord Gray's forces across a bridge in the face of the enemy. The original surname of this family, De Yard, suggests that its founder was a superintendent of the grounds or yard, or perhaps quartermaster of a castle or place occupied by soldiers.

[NOTE—Among Mr. Salter's voluminous papers, the following additional genealogical notes under the letters H, I, J, K and P, were not discovered until after the principal portion of the record had been printed. They are herewith inserted.]

HAUNDELL, HORNDELL, HARNDALE—John Haundell was among original purchasers of land 1667. He was of Newport, R. I., and he sold his share of land to Sarah Reipe, Dec. 8, 1674. His will, 1685, named two married daughters, Mary and Rebecca. The name properly seems to have been Hornndell, but it is given as Haundell, Harndale, Herndell and Harnden.

HEARSE—Thomas Hearse lived in old Shrewsbury. In 1691 he sold lands at Shark River, to Thomas Webley. His will was dated Jan. 26, 1714, and directs that the house and lands wherein he lived should not be sold, but left for the use of the poor of Shrewsbury, or for a school house, as the justices of the peace shall determine. His w. Priscilla was also devised property but as executrix to take advice on business of Jennett Lippencott and Elizabeth Worthley; bequests to these women and to others were made.

HEBRON, HEPBURN—In 1705 John Hebron of Freehold, sold land to Peter Vandeventer of Middletown. In 1709 he is named as a commissioner. In 1714 John Hepburn was named as a commissioner.

HEDDEN—Marcus Hedden's or Hedding's dam is named on Toms River 1748. In Christ Church burying ground in Middletown, are tombstones to the memory of Jonathan Hedden, who d. April 15, 1862, a. 82 yrs., 2 mos. 11 days; Mary, his w., b. Aug. 5, 1791, died April 28, 1847. And to their dau. Esther, who d. 1843, Caroline, 1841, and Mary, 1846. At Freehold are records of deeds from Marcus Hedden and w. Esther of Middletown. In Stafford township Jonathan Hedden bought land in 1800 of Luke Corteney and wife. In 1790, Sarah Heady bought land of John Collins and wife. The Hedden family seems to have been quite numerous in Morris county.

HELLENS—Nicholas Hellems bought land of Ambrose Stelle of Freehold, 1715.

HENDERSON—In the old Scotch burying ground is a tombstone to the memory of Michael Henderson who d. Aug. 23d, 1722; also to John Henderson who d. Jan. 1st, 1771, in his seventy-fourth year. John Henderson was chosen clerk of the old Scotch Presbyterian Church, June 9th, 1730. In 1746, he is named as an elder in the Freehold Presbyterian Church. The church edifice now known as the Tennent church was built in 1753 and in 1754 the pews were sold and John Henderson paid £16 for pew number six. Among interments of Revolutionary soldiers in the old Tennent burying ground were those of Captain John Henderson, and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Henderson. This family was of Scotch origin and many descend from the John Henderson who came over in the ship Henry and Francis in 1685. In Freehold, 1776, among persons assessed were Dr. Thomas and Captain John Henderson and Samuel Henderson. Members of this family were active in the Revolution.

HENDRICKSON—Daniel Hendrickson and John (Gibbons) (Guiberson), of Flatbush, L. I., in 1693, deeded land to William Whitlock. Hendrick Hendrickson was juror, 1699. Daniel is named in court proceedings, 1700. He was high sheriff in the county about 1707, the first Dutchman appointed to this office. In the records of the old Brick Church, Marlborough, David Hendrickson and w. Katrink Van Dyke, and William Hendrickson and w. are named among original members, 1709. Gerrit Hendrickson was an early treasurer of same church. The name Hendrickson occurs at an early date among settlers of New Amsterdam, now New York, and on Long Island. In the records of the old Dutch Reformed Church, New York, Jeurgie Hendrickzen was witness to a baptism, 1640. Daniel Hendrickson, the first of this family named in Monmouth records, was said to be of Flatbush, L. I., 1693. Tobias Hendrickson was an active business man at Toms River about the time of the Revolution, owning saw mills, etc. He m. Rebecca, dau. of John Coward. Tobias S. Hendrickson m. Margaret Herbert, dau. of Joseph. She was b. Jan. 27th, 1802. They had children, Peter Perrine, Alchee, Samuel T., T. Conover and J. Holmes. David V. Hendrickson, b. 1823, m. Catharine E. Perrine, dau. of William I. They had children, Charles, William P. and Catharine. He d. Feb. 20th, 1863, and his w. Catharine m. second husband Joseph Dey and she d. 1883. A Monmouth tradition says that the William Hendricks, first named in Monmouth, had two grandsons who settled in Eastern Pennsylvania and that from one of these descended the late Vice President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Hon. William Hendricks once in Congress from Indiana, and an uncle of the late Vice President, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., 1783, and moved to Indiana in 1814.

HEPBURN—John Hepburn was named as a commissioner in 1714. The name Hepburn occurs as a land and mill owner in Ocean county, in surveys two or three generations later.

HERBERT, HERBERT, HARBOR—Bridgett Herbert made an agreement to rent house and land in Middletown, of Edward Smith, March 25, 1671. Thomas Herbert, yeoman, of Middletown, had warrant for 131 acres of land in 1676, and 132 acres in 1677. In 1695-8, Thomas Herbert was collector of Middletown. In 1703 Walter Herbert, of Shrewsbury, deeded land to his loving brother Henry, of Middletown. In 1732 Henry Herbert bought land at "Barnegat on Metetecunk," of William Marsh and others. Among soldiers in the Revolutionary army were James, Daniel, John and Thomas Herbert, of Monmouth, and Obadiah, Robert and Edward Herbert (or Harbert) of Middlesex, and Samuel Herbert, county not named. Hon. John W. Herbert, of Marlborough, gives his line of descent as follows: Obadiah, one of the nine children of Obadiah Herbert and w. Hannah Lawrence, m. in 1765, Elizabeth, granddaughter of Thomas Warne, and had three sons, John, William and Obadiah, and two daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth. The son William, b. 1771, in Middlesex county, married, in 1801, Eleanor Conover, dau. of Benjamin, and had children Obadiah, Conover, William W., John W., Abby E., Hannah E., who m. Garret Cottrell,

and Eleanor. John W. Herbert m. in 1857 Agnes D. Wright, dau. of Savage Wright. Conover Herbert m. Elizabeth, dau. of David Provost and had several children.

HEUGHES Abner Heughes is named as a defendant in land trials 1701.

HEYDER—William Heyder had warrant for 60 acres of land in Shrewsbury 1676.

HICK—Benjamin Hick is named as both plaintiff and defendant in suits 1689. Joseph Hickke is called brother by Priscilla Hearse, in her will 1720. Mrs. Sarah Reape became possessor of the share of land in Monmouth of Gabriel Hicks.

HIGHAM—Thomas Higham was m. 1696 by Peter Tilton to Jane Sadler, widow of Richard Sadler.

HIGGENS—Richard Higgens, deceased, left widow Phebe of Essex county, and letters of administration were granted to Peter Le Conte, physician, of Monmouth. Thomas Higgens' will, 1702, is among Middlesex unrecorded wills filed in Secretary of State's office, Trenton.

HIGBEE—Edward Higbee, of Middletown, in will dated Aug. 21, 1716, names sons and daughters. It is said that Edward Higbie m. a dau. of Thomas Skidmore, of Long Island or Connecticut. An Edward Higbie, of Burlington county, one of the sons, probably, was appointed his administrator.

HILBORNE Thomas Hilborne had patent for land from proprietors 1681. In 1694 he is named as a grand juror. He m. Elizabeth Hatton, a widow, in Shrewsbury, 12th of 10th mo., 1688.

HOFF John Hoff, single man, was taxed 1761, in Middletown. In 1793 John Hoff and Helena, his w., deeded land to Thomas Stout. It is said that John Hoff was a son of William Hoff, and that his w. Helena was dau. of John Stout, and great-granddaughter of Richard and Penelope Stout, founders of the Stout family in New Jersey. John Hoff and Hellenah, his wife, had eight children. Leonard, the eldest, was killed during the Revolutionary war. He was shot by a Tory named John Tilton, in May, 1778, after he had surrendered as a prisoner of war. The Hoff family were early settlers of the north-eastern part of the State. The will of Tunis Hoff of Somerset was dated 1733. Members of this family of Somerset and Hunterdon, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The Hoff family are of Dutch origin, and their name first appears in Long Island records as Haff or Haf.

HOFFMIRE—In records of marriages in Middletown Town Book is the following: Joshua Silverwood and Mary Hofner were m. at Ry, (Rye?) by Joseph Horten, magistrate of ye fore said town of Ricy, this 5th of January, 1679." The will of Samuel Hoffmire of Middletown, dated Nov. 24th, 1710, was proved June 3d, 1712.

HOGG William Hoge is named as a grand juror, 1700; in 1710, he is named as of Freehold in a deed from him to Peter Watson. He was probably of Scotch origin, some of the name being mentioned among Scotch who were supposed to have come to Perth Amboy.

HOLMAN—The first of this family name in Freehold records was Samuel Holeman or Hollman, of Newport, R. I., who was among the original purchasers, 1667. In the division of town lots at Middletown, recorded Dec. 30th, 1667, he was given lot number thirteen and also an outlot same number. He did not however settle in Monmouth. The first of this name who settled in Monmouth was Robert Holman who bought land of Daniel Estile, 1689. Joseph Holman of Upper Freehold, left will dated Sept. 10th, 1740, proved Sept. 26th, 1741; it named w. Thamson, six sons and four daus. In 1801, April 15th, Robert Holman m. Elizabeth Dawson. The first of the name of Holman who came to America was Edward, who had land granted to him at Plymouth, 1623.

HORABIN—John Horabin was among original purchasers, 1667. He is named as a defendant in court, 1675, and his cattle mark was recorded in the old Middletown Town Book.

HORNDELL John Horn dell, or Haundell paid for a share of land, 1667. He was of Newport, R. I., and he sold his share to Sarah Reape, Dec. 8th,

1674. He was a freeman of Newport, 1655, and his will was dated Newport, 1685.

HORNTULL—The will of Richard Hornfull, of Upper Freehold, dated 1806, proved same year, named w. Sarah, sons John, William and Ezekiel, and daughters Martha and Elizabeth.

HORNER—John Horner and w. Mary, of Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, England, in 1683 came to America, and they and Isaac Horner were settled in Burlington county 1685. Richard Horner, who lived near Hainesville, had sons Benjamin, Richard, Joseph, Merritt, David and Isaac. The son Benjamin m. Hannah, dau. of John Hammel, and one of their sons, Hon. George D. Horner, represented Ocean county in the State Senate for six years. He resides at New Egypt and is a well-known Professor of the Academy at that place. Some members of this family owned farms near Hornerstown, from whom many years ago the village derived its name. Of this family was Judge Alexander Horner, of Camden. Thirty-eight of this family served in the Revolutionary army.

HORSMAN—Marmaduke Horsman is named in a road survey, 1708. Among tax payers in Upper Freehold, 1731, were Marmaduke Horsman and Samuel Horsman.

HOWARD—The first of this name in old Monmouth was Matthias Howard, who, with his w. Hester, lived at Polland Point. They were among the first settlers there, as Henry Percy deeded land to him May 16th, 1669. Wright Soper who d. near Barnegat about 1834, m. Elizabeth Howard, who, it is said, was of the Burlington family of Howards. The Howards were an ancient family on Long Island. William Howard, the founder, settled at New Lotts. He bought land 1699. He lived to be a century old. He had w. Abigail and four children.

HUBBARD—James Hubbard, the first of this family who settled in Monmouth, was named in census of Gravesend, Long Island, 1698; shortly after this he left and settled in Middletown, where he purchased land. In 1710 he bought land of James Cox, late of Middletown, now of Freehold; in 1711 he was justice. In 1721 Major James Hubbard sold land to Aaron Flyhowart or Frythowart, weaver. His will was dated Jan. 30, 1719, proved Jan. 16, 1724; it named w. Rachel, son James and daughters. The son James, named in the will, it is said, was an imbecile and d. 1764 without issue, hence the father has no descendants bearing the name of Hubbard. The Hubbards of old Monmouth descend from Samuel, a brother of the first James of Monmouth, who had a son also named James, b. June 18, 1706, who m. Sept., 1729, Allye Ryder and had children. The following curious entry was copied from Lib. 3 of Gravesend records, by the late Hon. T. G. Bergen:

"The record of mee James Hubbard: To Certifie mine or any other of his brethren William: John: Henry and Margret wth him selve ye youngest of leaven sons and Dafters; yet butt five known of here of our father Henry Hubbard and our mother Margrett; of ye Towne of Langham: in ye Countye of Rutland, yeaman; stands upon ye record of ye regester To be ye 123: Generation: As I have received by letters in ye yeare 1669: & my children wth ye Rest of my Bretherens children are ye 124: Generation: wch I, James Hubbard of Gravesend on ye wester end of long Ile land desired To have Recorded on ye Tunies Register of Gravesend: for his Children To add & to have respect unto: for there better knowledge of There Relations in ye parts of Crope ye land of England in Cass of There Travells To Those parts."

Of the eleven children of Henry and Margaret Hubbard of Langham, Rutlandshire, England, William, John, Henry, Margaret, and James, who was the youngest, came to America.

HUBBS—Joseph Hubbs is named as defendant 1689. Charles Hubbs of Madnan's Neck, Long Island, bought land of Caleb Shreve, of Freehold, 1699. Charles Hubbs was a grand juror 1720, and the same year Robert Hubbs was shot at by an Indian.

HUDDY—Captain Joshua Huddy who had command of the Block House, Toms River, in 1782, was a captain in the Militia, 1777, in which

year he was authorized to raise a company of artillery. In 1778, he was stationed at Hackensfield, and the following year he was in service in Monmouth. He was infamously hanged by the British, April 12th, 1782. He left a widow and two children Elizabeth and Martha. Martha m. a Pratt and went West to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was living in 1830, at the advanced age of 75 yrs. Elizabeth m. a Greene and both daughters left descendants. The name Huddy is among the earliest of West Jersey. Hugh Huddy is named as taking up land, 1681-1710.

HUET, HUET, HUETT—Randall Huot, Sr., and Randall Huot, Jr., were among original settlers and named as "townshippers," 1667. The father was given town lot at Portland Point number seven, and the son lot number six. The court was held at the house of Randall Huett, Sr., in 1699. This family is said to be of Huguenot origin. Randall Huot died soon after settling at Portland Point. His will was dated Jan. 12th, 1690. He left w. Margaret and three sons. He was probably a merchant and innkeeper as among the bills for articles furnished to the Indians in exchange for their land was an item of one pound sterling paid to Randall Huot for rent; and the court was also held at his house. Bridgett Huett was m. to John Chambers, Sept. 4th, 1690. Sarah Huot, dau. of Thomas m. John Lippencott 7th 5 mo., 1692.

HULET, HULETT—George Hullett took oath of allegiance in Shrewsbury 1668. In 1679 he was granted by proprietors 132 acres and his name given as Hulet and Howlet. The name of Hulet is frequently found in old surveys of land between Toms River and Forked River. In 1745 a swamp "formerly called Hulett's swamp," on Forked River, then called (Oyster Creek) is named. In 1748 Robert Hulett's dwelling house at or near Goodluck is named, and Hulett's grist mill subsequently named may have been on the stream now known as Quail Run, in Berkeley township. The noted Thomas Potter, who built the old Goodluck Church, m. Mary Hulett, dau. of Robert Hulett; Mary Hulett Potter, w. of Thomas, executed a deed for one-half of the Goodluck church property to Rev. John Murray. This deed is still well preserved and in possession of Mr. Rogers, at Manchester. Robert Hulet had another dau. named Elizabeth, who probably m. Isaac Potter. In 1764 the family was quite numerous in old Shrewsbury township, which then extended to Oyster Creek in the present county of Ocean. The first of this name in Monmouth was George. The name of George Hewlett was previously (1659) found at Hempstead, L. I.

HULL—Raque Hull was taxed in Upper Freehold 1758. Jeremiah was taxed 1776 in Freehold. Judge John Hull, son of Hopewell Hull was b. between Princeton and New Brunswick in 1762 and came to Monmouth county where he lived 60 years. He d. in 1853 in his 92d year. He had two daughters one of whom married Amzi McLean, Esq., of Freehold, and the other married a Mitchell, of White Plains, N. Y.

HULSHART, HOLSART—Benjamin Holsart bought land of Thomas Hankinson 1717; he and w. Annetje Luyster joined the Marlborough Brick Church same year, where the baptism of several of their children was recorded. In 1718 he bought land in Freehold township of Marte Salem and also from Cornelius Salem. In these deeds he is said to be from New Utrecht, L. I. The will of Benjamin Holsart, recorded at Trenton, was dated Oct. 18, 1732, proved May 29, 1733. It named w. Hanneke and several children. In 1761 Tice Hulst was among taxpayers in Middletown township and in 1764 Garret Hulsart and Daniel Hulstats in Shrewsbury township.

HUN, HUNN—The will of Adrian Hunn of Middletown was dated Jan. 11th, 1737, and proved Jan. 18th, 1737. It named w. Phebe. He was buried in Topanemus graveyard; he d. Jan. 15th, 1737, aged 28 years and 7 months. Thomas Hun was a tax payer 1761, in Middletown. He was a major in the Revolution and cashiered 1781 for conduct unbecoming an officer. John S. Hunn was a private in that war.

HUNLOCK—Letters of administration on estate of Francis Bowne, widow, were granted to Thomas Hunlocke, 1717.

HUNT—William and Ann Hunt are named 1685, among witnesses to the marriage of Job Throckmorton to Sarah Leonard. William Hunt's lands are referred to 1708, in road surveys; he was a grand juror, 1711.

HUTCHINSON—Robert Hutchinson's "corner tree" is referred to in a road survey, 1705. In 1712 he bought land of Edward Lambard which he and w. Sarah sold in 1716, to Lawrence Van Hook—both of Freehold. In 1750, and thereabouts, several tracts of land in what is now Ocean county were owned by William Hutchinson. The noted Methodist preachers, Robert, Sylvester and Aaron Hutchinson, brothers, were of this family, and they had a fourth brother who was also a preacher. They were grandsons of William and Ann Hutchinson, the latter of whom has this remarkable inscription on her tombstone: "Sacred to the memory of Ann Hutchinson, relict of William Hutchinson, Esq., departed this life Jan. 4th, 1801, aged 101 years, 9 months, 7 days. She was the mother of thirteen children, and grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother of 375 persons." Rev. Sylvester Hutchinson d. Nov. 11th, 1840, aged 75 years. The founder of this branch of the Hutchinson family of New Jersey was Robert, one of the persecuted Scotch who came to this country in 1685, and landed at Perth Amboy and from thence eventually reached Monmouth.

HUTTON—Samuel Hutton in 1677 wanted a warrant for as much land as appears to be due to Peter Easton as a first purchaser. Peter Easton was a first purchaser; he lived in Rhode Island. Hutton probably d. before 1681, as in that year Elizabeth Hutton or Hatton claimed warrant for land.

HYERS, HIERS, HEYERS—William Hyer, late of New Brunswick, bought land 1730 of Thomas Boels, Freehold. John Hyer, cooper, of Monmouth, bought land in Monmouth of Thomas Warne in 1730. In 1743 William Hyer and w. Marie joined the old Marlborough Church. Among taxpayers in Middletown 1761 were William, John, Peter and William Hire (as the name was spelled on Assessor's book). In the Revolutionary war Hendrick, Walter and William Hier were soldiers. Walter was wounded at Pleasant Valley, Middletown township, in a skirmish June 21, 1781, by a cut on his forearm with a sword or cutlass and by the wound he lost part of the bone and his hand was rendered almost entirely useless. In Freehold, 1776, among taxpayers were Walter Hire and George Hire. The founder of this family was of English origin, though the first comer to America settled with the Dutch of New York. Five of the Hyer or Heyers family intermarried with five children of Teunis Van Pelt who lived for a short time in Monmouth, but returned to Gowanus, near Brooklyn. The will of Garret Hires, of Freehold, proved 1812, named w. Mary and seven children. James A. Hyer, a well known resident of Toms River, d. Nov. 17, 1883, aged 65 years. He m. a sister of Ex-Sheriff Clayton Robbins; she d. some five years before him. He left two sons and two daughters. He was b. in Monmouth county, but came to Toms River about 1844. At one time he kept the old tavern opposite Cowdrick's Hotel and also once ran a stage between Toms River and Freehold. Judge Lewis A. Hyer, editor of the *Railway Democrat* was a younger brother.

IMLAY—Peter Imlay bought land, 1693, of Thomas Boel. In 1710, Patrick Imlay and w. Margaret sold land to Adrian Bennett. In 1705, Patrick Imlay was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church of Freehold. The mill at the place now known as Imlaystown, came into possession of an Imlay about a century and a half ago and he owned it until about 1763. The mill at Allentown was bought by Peter Imlay 1781, and John Imlay, 1792. Dr. William Eugene Imlay lived in his later years at Toms River where he died in 1803, aged 48 yrs. He was son of Peter and Susannah Imlay; he graduated at Princeton 1773; during the Revolution he was captain in the third regiment, Hunterdon county, also captain in the Continental army. He was frequently elected to responsible town offices in old Dover township. His descendants emigrated West.

INGHAM, INGRAM—Thomas Ingham and ye widow Elizabeth Cox werem. in Middletown, Sept. 9th, 1681, as recorded in Middletown Town Book in

the latter part of 1690. The name is early mentioned in New England; Thomas Ingraham of Scituate had a child who d. 1647, and he is named in Plymouth Colony Records 1663, as a weaver. The name was sometimes given as Ingraham and Ingram.

INMAN—Tradition says that the first of this name in Ocean county was Aaron, who was b. 1709, and came from Pawtucket, R. I., and settled in Stafford township. He had sons Job and Stephen. Esther Inman, widow of Job, bought land, 1813. John Inman was m. to Elizabeth Lippencott Oct. 23d, 1796, by Amos Pharo, Justice of the Peace. The founder of the Rhode Island family was Edward Inman. The old stock of Inmans in Stafford were noted as whale catchers. They had boats, harpoons, kettles, etc., on the beach. Aaron Inman d. at Barnegat, April 21st, 1888, aged 98 years. He had sons Stephen, Lewis, Jarvis, Michael and Barton. Stephen Inman, brother of Aaron, lived at Barnegat and had children William, Stephen, John R. and dau. who m. Richard Cox. Aaron Inman's son Michael was master of the schooner *Jonas Sparks* during the late civil war and with one of his brothers was drowned by the sinking of the vessel in the Potomac. His son Barton became also master of a vessel and died at Baltimore in 1887.

INNES—The cattle mark of Archibald Innes is recorded in Middletown Town Book, March, 1689. In 1709 Alexander Innes, clerk of Middletown, sold land near Daniel Applegate's and others. Rev. George Keith, in his journal of Oct. 26, 1702, says Alexander Innes was in priest's orders. He continued to preach in Freehold, Shrewsbury and Middletown until his death in 1713. It is said that he gave ten acres of land on which Christ church, Middletown, stands and left five pounds to each of the churches where he had preached. His will was dated July 7, 1713, and proved Aug. 3, 1713, and named niece Margaret, dau. of John Innes, deceased, late of Aberdeen, North Britan. Executors, Archibald Innes and Dr. John Johnson.

ISAACS—Solomon Isaacs, late of Freehold, was appointed attorney for Isaac Emanuel about 1720-3.

IRONS—James Irons was taxed in Shrewsbury, 1764. About 1795 to 1800 James Irons and John Irons are named as living between Toms River and Schenck's Mills. The will of John Irons, dated 1820, proved 1821, named w. Hannah, eight sons and one daughter, heirs. A tradition in this family says they descend from a Scotchman, who went to Connecticut first and from thence to New Jersey, and that he had three sons named Garret, James and John.

IVINS—Caleb Ivins' saw-mill is mentioned in surveys in latter part of last century. Anthony Ivins took up land in Ocean county in 1815 and subsequently. This family descend from ancestors who were early settlers in Burlington county. Isaac Ivins had license to marry Sarah Johnson of Mansfield, Burlington county, April 26, 1711. In 1724, Isaac Ivins owned 84 acres in Springfield township. Isaac, Sr. and Isaac, Jr. are named 1750 to 1760. One of them, probably Isaac, Sr. kept a store at Georgetown in Burlington. In 1773 Isaac Ivins, Jr., of Chesterfield, Burlington county, bought a plantation in Upper Freehold of Robert and Elizabeth Hutchinson. In 1800, Aaron Ivins, deceased, of Bucks county, Pa., had executor Aaron Ivins, who sold land on Doctors Creek, near Allentown, to John Clayton. The branch of the Ivins family which settled at Toms River, descended from Israel Ivins, son of Moses and Keshiah Ivins. He was b. Feb. 19, 1760, and m. Margaret Woodward, and d. June 11, 1822. They had eight sons. Anthony, b. Sept. 28, 1781, m. Sarah R. Wallin and d. April 21, 1851; Samuel, d. Nov. 29, 1819; Robert, d. Feb. 27, 1816; Moses, d. April 30, 1876; Israel, d. 1802; George W. d. April 5, 1876; James, d. April 3, 1877; Charles, d. Jan. 29, 1875. The son Anthony settled at Toms River, and was a leading man in business and public matters. He had several children. Margaret W. who married Washington McKean. Thomas W. born March 5, 1809, m. Mary A. Lippencott, Dec. 11, 1834, d. March 8, 1877. Emeline m. Daniel W. Bills, Allentown; Israel, who settled in Utah. Anthony, d. Oct. 2, 1817. Anthony W., re-

moved to Utah, and d. Nov. 23, 1870. Edward W., d. March 1880. One of his sons, Anthony, long lived near New Egypt. He was a member of the Legislature in 1860. He had children Elizabeth L. who m. Thomas M. Howard, Jan. 13, 1858; Howard who m. Mary Emma, daughter Selah Oliphant, Jan. 13, 1863, and was Treasurer of State of New Jersey, 1866-7, and Abaline T. Ivins. Edward W. Ivins was Sheriff of Ocean county 1853-6, and Superintendent of Life Saving Stations.

JACKSON Francis Jackson, carpenter, bought, in 1675, Hugh Dike-man's share of land. He was attorney for Christopher Allmy 1684. In 1686 a warrant for land was granted by Proprietors to Francis Jackson; also January, 1687, for 179 acres and March, 1687, for 100 acres. In 1694 he bought land of Hannaniah Gifford. He was court crier 1683-4. In 1696, he was witness to a deed between Thomas Cook and Thomas Webley. He d. about 1698, as in that year Samuel Leonard was administrator to his estate. He left children William, Mary, Elizabeth aged 12 years and Francis Jackson, Jr., aged 13 months. It is probable that his wife died shortly before he did as the last named child was given to the care of Francis Borden and Jane his wife, and the administrator was directed to pay for its care; the dau. Elizabeth was also given in care of Francis Borden, who may have been related. The son William was placed with George Allen to learn the weaver's trade; the dau. Mary was placed with John Worthly and Elizabeth his wife. Francis had bequest in will of Francis Borden, 1703. In old Shrewsbury township, among taxpayers in 1764 were Benjamin Jackson, William Jackson and son, and William Jackson, Jr. In 1776 Henry and Richard Jackson lived in Freehold. Edwin Jackson, an aged citizen of Toms River, who lived at one time on the Salter place on the bay, d. Oct. 30, 1883, a. 93 years. In 1815, March 21, Joseph Salter and w. Rachel deeded this land to Nathaniel Jackson, Edwin Jackson and Joseph Jackson for \$6,500, beginning at mouth of Dillon's Island Creek, along Toms River 65 chains, refers to Ezekiel's Creek; one thousand acres; also one-third of a swamp; refers to house where one Stout lives, formerly James Mott's. In Massachusetts there was and is a Jackson family of considerable prominence. The history and genealogy of the family which has been published and the name Francis occurs in this family in almost every generation. On Long Island a Jackson family, of which Robert Jackson of Southold, 1643, was the founder, has been quite noted. A sketch of this family is given in Thompson's History of Long Island, vol. 2, p. 37. William Jackson is named in Court records 1716 to 1718 and thereabouts. His eldest dau. is referred to in John Hulett's will 1736. In 1698 a Jackson came into court and chose George Curlies his guardian; his first name is not clearly written in court records, but it was probably Hugh, and the date being the same year that Francis Jackson d., leads to the inference that he was the eldest son of the last named. In 1719 Hugh Jackson bought land from Nicholas Brown, of Burlington county, "his loving brother-in-law," land in Monmouth, then occupied by said Jackson. Brown had formerly lived in Monmouth. He is also called brother-in-law by Nicholas Potter in a deed 1729. Another Hugh Jackson of a succeeding generation, and w. Mary, had children: Hugh, b. March 25, 1754, d. Feb. 12, 1834; William, Peter, Isaac, Joseph, Mary and Mercy. This line has been preserved.

JACOB—Thomas Jacob and w. had patent for 120 acres from Proprietors in 1676 in Shrewsbury. Jacob Jacobs had a sawmill and owned land about 1760 near Toms River. Jacob's Branch may have derived its name from him. In 1764 Honce Jacobs was taxed in old Shrewsbury township. Jacob Jacobs was an overseer of Speedwill sawmill on East Branch of Wading River. Jacob Jacobs in 1761, bought land in Toms River on east side of Doctors Long Swamp, "which vents into Toms River at west end of Dillon's Island." Jacobs' saw-mill is named about same time. His line of land and mill are frequently referred to. In 1764, Honce Jacobs was taxed in old Shrewsbury township. Jacob Jacobs probably went to Wading River, as in 1779, one Jacob Jacob was overseer of Speedwell saw-

mill, owned by Benjamin Randolph. Jake's branch is named in surveys 1761, and frequently thereafter, and is called Jacob's branch in a survey 1815. The first mentioned of the name Jacobs was Thomas and wife, who had from proprietors one hundred and twenty acres in 1670. The founder of the Falkinburg family, Henry Jacobs Falkinburg, was sometimes called Henry Jacobs and in some ancient records Jacobs was given as his surname.

JAMES. William James was one of the original purchasers of the lands in Monmouth of the Indians. In December, 1667, he sold to William Reape his half share for twenty pounds sheeps' wool and 35s. in other pay equal to pork and beef at current prices. He was of Portsmouth, R. I., where he was a freeman 1655. He was a son of Thomas James, one of the founders of the first Baptist Society in America; the one at Providence, 1638, and was called "loving friend and brother" by Roger Williams; it is said he became an ordained preacher. His son William, named above, did not come to Monmouth. The first of this name who settled in Monmouth county was Richard James, who is named 1690 as a witness to a deed. In 1696 and 1701 he bought land of Thomas Hilborne and w. In 1701 he bought land of John Bowde. In 1717 he sold land to John Taylor. The deeds show that he lived in Freehold. Robert James is named 1700. The name Robert was handed down in this family for several generations. In 1776 Robert James was a large property holder in Freehold, taxed for 318 acres of land and sixty-four horses and cattle, and a Robert was a sergeant in the Revolution. In 1830 Robert James of Monmouth bought land of Lydia Laird. The same year Robert James of West Winsor, Middlesex county, bought land of Lewis Robins and w. Sarah. In 1796 John and Joseph James were executors of Richard James. Robert James was deceased in 1800, and his executor was Benjamin Jackson. In 1800 Robert James and w. May, sold land to David Brotherton, of "Winsor, Middlesex county." Members of this family left the county shortly after the Revolution. The History of Washington county, Pa., says (p. 961) "Richard James, of Upper Freehold, N. J., purchased of Gabriel Cox, April 20, 1786, 505 acres of land," etc.

JEFFREY.—Francis Jeffrey and Thorlough Swiney, in 1676, bought land at Deale in Monmouth county, of Thomas Potter, which they shortly after sold back to Potter. In 1679 Francis Jeffrey had a warrant for 120 acres of land at Deale from Proprietors. In 1681 he received another patent and in 1685 he bought land of Robert Turner, a Proprietor. In 1688 in a deed his residence is given as in Shrewsbury township. Francis Jeffrey was married to Ann Worth, 2d of 12th month, 1680, at house of Eliakim Wardell in Shrewsbury by Friends' ceremony. Among marriages recorded at Freehold are the following: Deborah Jeffrey m. Samuel Reynolds, Jr., Nov. 4, 1799; Jesse Jeffrey was m. to Alice Rogers April 30, 1800. The late Judge Job F. Randolph m. Margaret, dau. of William Jeffrey, of Potter's Creek, now Bayville. This William Jeffrey m. Margaret Child. Jeffrey is a Rhode Island name. Robert Jeffreys was one of the original settlers of that province 1638 and was treasurer 1640. He may be the same Robert Jeffries who with w. Elizabeth, came to this country in May 1635, in the ship Elizabeth and Ann, at which time Robert was 30 years old and his w. 27 years. About the first Jeffrey or Jeffries who came to this country was William, who was at Salem, Mass., 1628. He lived at Jeffries' Creek, now called Manchester, near Salem. A notice of him is given in Collections of Essex County, Mass., Historical Collections, vol. 1, p. 196. The name, Wm. Jeffrey or Jeffries, subsequently, in 1664, is found among members of Rhode Island Legislature. The name is variously given as Jeffrey, Jeffries, Jefferay and Jeffreys. Among taxpayers in Shrewsbury 1764, were Daniel, Francis, John, Lewis, Richard and Thomas Jeffrey.

JERNEY, JORNEY. John Jerney of Manasquan, Shrewsbury township, made will dated Dec. 6, 1731, proved Dec. 5, 1738. He named w. Elizabeth and three sons. In 1764 he was taxed in old Shrewsbury township.

JERSON.—John Jerson had a warrant for land 1679 and in 1681.

JENKINS John Jenkins of Sandwich, in Plymouth Colony, was among those who contributed to buy the land of the Indians, 1657, and he was awarded a share. He was an active Quaker and in 1659, was, among others, frequently fined for adherence to his faith and had property levied on and sold to pay fines. His name is frequently mentioned in New England local histories. Job Jenkins, in 1687, had 100 acres of land in Monmouth of Proprietors. He had w. Hannah and a dau. Susanna, b. in Shrewsbury 15th of 9th month, 1684. He d. 11th of 7th month, 1637.

JENNINGS—John Jennings is named in court records June, 1689. The first of this name in New England was John Jennings who came in ship Ann to Plymouth in 1623 and had lot number five among original settlers in that historic place. The first of the Jennings family was Henry, who came to this country in 1677, in the ship Kent, and was one of the original settlers of Burlington. This Henry Jennings left five children. The descendants of Henry and Thomas are quite numerous in New Jersey and elsewhere.

JEWELL, JUEL William Juel was a grand juror 1715. John Jewell was taxed for 169 acres in Freehold, 1776.

JONES Robert Jones is the first of this name in Monmouth records. He was assigned town lot number thirty-three at Middletown in Dec. 1670. It would seem that he was of New York. Thomas Jones was a taxpayer 1731, in Upper Freehold, and Christopher Jones in Shrewsbury, 1764. John Jones was m. to Elizabeth Ferguson, July 10th, 1803, by Amos Pharo of Stafford.

JOB, JOBS—The first Job in Monmouth was John, named Sept. 1670, in court proceedings. The constable, Edward Smith, complained that John Job refused to aid him in watching drunken Indians and that the said Job said "What a divell have I to do with you or his majesty either?" and when others laid hold of him at the constable's command, he said "A plague confound you all." To which Job pleaded he knew not that Smith was constable. He was himself appointed constable 1675. In 1676 he had a patent for 120 acres of land from Proprietors, and George Job had also a patent for 120 acres. In records at Trenton it is said that John Jobs had in 1685, servants imported, viz: Archibald Campbell, John Moore and E. Danboro. John Job, probably second of the name, m. Rachel, dau. of Peter Wilson, who refers to her in his will. In July, 1720, letters of administration on the estate of James Jobs were granted to William Jobs, of Middletown. Richard Jobs (second?) of Freehold, in will dated March 10, 1726, proved Oct. 5, 1727, named w. Catharine; sons George, John, Samuel and William; daughters Mary, Rachel and Catharine. Executors, w. Catharine and brother Samuel. In 1721 William Job sold land to John Mott, carpenter.

JOHNSTONE, JOHNSTON, JOHNSON—James Johnstone and John Johnstone brothers, are frequently named in Freehold records. John was president of the court at Shrewsbury 1691; the next year he deeded land to Thomas Wainright. It is supposed that James and John Johnstone were sons of John Johnstone of Ochiltree, Scotland; James was denounced May, 1684, for aiding in a rebellion and he escaped to this country. He first settled near Spotswood, to which it is presumed he gave the name as he had resided in Spotswoode, in Scotland. He d. about 1698. Dr. Johnstone and descendants are noticed in Whitehead's History of Perth Amboy. In 1687, August 4th, John Johnston, of Middletown, was appointed Chief Ranger of Monmouth county and his appointment was recorded at Perth Amboy. Benjamin Johnson was one of the earliest settlers at Toms River whose name has been preserved. His residence is referred to in old surveys about 1741. In old Shrewsbury township among taxpayers in 1764 were: Benjamin, James, Hendrick, Elisha, David, Ezekiel, Luke and Joseph Johnson or Johnston. In Middletown, 1761, among taxpayers were: Harman, Garret, John, Jacob, Lambert, Matthias and Skilton Johnson. David Johnson of Stafford, sold land in 1800 to Luke Courtenay.

JOLLY, JOLLEY—William Jolly m. Jean, dau. of Richard Watson and both are named in Watson's will 1736. Another William Jolley of a suc-

ceeding generation, and w. Hannah had dau. Sarah, born about 1780, who d. Feb. 10, 1806.

JUDAH. Samuel Judah is named in a deed of Catharine Huddy 1771; he was then of New York. He had children, eldest Benjamin S., merchant of New York; Cary, late of New York, but settled in Freehold, 1789, as a merchant, Amelia, Sarah and Rebecca.

KAIGHN, KAIGHIN.—John Kaighin, late apprentice to Thomas Warne, had land of Proprietors 1686 which he sold to Robert Ray (Rhe?) in 1688. In 1689 he bought 30 acres of Walter Newman, who was also late apprentice to Thomas Warne. In 1688 9 he is said to be "late of Monmouth." He bought of Robert Turner in 1696, also of Jeremiah Bates 1698. In 1699 he bought lands of West Jersey Proprietors at Newtown. In the Perth Amboy records his name is given as Kaighin, Keighen, etc.

KER, KERR.—Walter Kerr had 30 acres of land deeded to him 1688 by Thomas Parr, brickmaker, servitor to Gawen Laurie, late governor. In 1689 James Johnston deeded 50 acres to Walter Kerr. In 1691 James Johnston deeded land to Walter Kerr in right of his second son, James Kerr. Walter Kerr, the first of the name in Monmouth, was banished from Scotland Sept. 3, 1685, and it is supposed that he and w. Margaret and children came in the ship Henry and Francis, which arrived in this country December, 1685. Shortly after his arrival he settled in Freehold. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church 1705. In 1746 William and Samuel Ker were deacons in the Presbyterian Church and Joseph and Walter Ker were elders same year. Many members of old Monmouth families went to Chester, Lancaster and other counties in Eastern Pennsylvania, from 1715 to 1730 and in the next generation there was quite an exodus from these families to the valley of Virginia and Western North Carolina, and it is possible that among the number, were descendants of Walter Kerr, of Freehold. The epitaph on the tombstone of his w. is as follows:

"Here lies what's mortal of Margaret, wife of Walter Ker, who departed this life October ye first Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, in the seventy-third year of her age."

The inscription on the third headstone shows that Margaret, wife of Joseph Kerr, d. in the year 1745, aged 33 years. About half a mile to the east of the Tennent Church, on the summit of a wooded hill belonging to the estate of the late Sheriff Perrine, is an old family burying ground which was originally owned and used for burial purposes by the Ker or Carr family. There are only three persons interred there, namely: Walter Kerr, Margaret, his wife, and Margaret, wife of Joseph Ker.

KILLIE.—David Killie, of Middletown, was son-in-law of Thomas Bills of Shrewsbury, who in 1709, for "love and affection" deeded him one-half the land he then occupied which he had purchased of John Starkey 1697. The estate of David Killie was administered upon 1737. The cattle mark of David Killie was entered in Middletown Town Book Dec. 24, 1698, David Killy was licensed to m. Hannah Woodmansee Feb. 25, 1730. Joseph Killey was licensed to m. Hannah Tilton Aug. 20, 1747.

KIMMONS.—Cowperthwaite Kimmons of Amwell, in Hunterdon county, sold land to Joseph Cowperthwaite in 1801, who then was of Waterford, Gloucester county. Keimmins, it is said, owned the grist-mill at New Egypt. In 1792 William Kimmons of Mansfield, Burlington county, appointed as his attorney Jonathan Cowperthwaite, merchant, of Upper Freehold.

KING.—John King had a warrant for sixty acres of land in 1677. In 1683 he is named in court proceedings as deceased. Another John King was grand juror 1729. In 1731 John King was taxed in Upper Freehold. Joseph King of Barnegat, was m. to Betsey Ridgway, March 12, 1812, by Silas Crane of Stafford.

KINMAN, KINMON.—Patrick Kinmon was a resident of Freehold. His will, dated 1709, names three sons and two daughters, viz: John, Joseph, William, Ann and Margaret. Thomas Kinmon is also mentioned in the will.

KETCHAM—Daniel Ketcham is named as a grand juror 1720. In 1764 David and Daniel Ketcham were taxed in Shrewsbury township.

KIRBY—John Kirby's residence is mentioned 1708. He probably lived near the Burlington county line. He may have been of the family of Richard Kirby, noted in the annals of early members of the Society of Friends, who was at Lynn, Mass., 1637, moved to Sandwich, Mass., the next year, and thence to Oyster Bay, L. I., where he or his son Richard is named 1663-1685. About 1658 he became an active Quaker, and himself and son Richard suffered in fines with Peter Gaunt, and George Allen whose descendants also came to New Jersey. The name John Kirby appears at Dartmouth, Mass., among first settlers. He may have been a son of the first Richard. Richard Kirby, probably second of the name, had w. Jane and after her decease married again. Had son John born 2d March, 1673; Robert, March 10, 1675. It is probable that it was this last John who is named in Monmouth. Sarah Kirby m. Matthew Allen, June, 1657, and the name Matthew Allen subsequently appears among settlers in Burlington, N. J. The Kirby family early settled in Burlington county. Richard Kirby, New Hanover township in 1724, owned 450 acres of land; Benjamin Kirby, same year, owned 290 acres. In 1737 William Kirby of same township owned 150 acres. The first named Richard Kirby, in 1718, bought land of Benjamin Borden, who then lived in Burlington county.

KIPP, KIP—Hendrickus Kip was a member of Brick Church, Marlborough, 1721. In 1731 Willemtsje Van Voorhees, w. of Hendrickus Kip, joined same church. The will of Hendrick Kipp was dated March 29, 1733; proved April 16, 1734; speaks of him as residing in Middletown, and named w. Williamkie. Executors, Benjamin Van Cleve of Freehold, Hannah Lyeter (Luyster?) and Cornelius Wycoffe of Middletown.

KNOTT—Peter Knott took up land, it is said, as early as 1720, at Hurley's Corners in Wall township. In 1734, he bought land of John Roehhead in same vicinity. He is named among persons who early took up land and in the present county of Ocean. His son David also took up much land. Peter Knott's will was dated Feb. 17, 1770; his daus. married as follows: Rebecca to Remembrance Lippencott; Rachel to Peter Van Dike; Abigail to Gavin Drummond; Mercy to Conrad Hendrickson and Catharine to James Wilson. His executors, 1770, were Gavin Drummond and Conrad Hendricks (Hendrickson?). In 1800, Peter Knott and w. Lydia sold land near Goodluck, to David Woodmansee.

LACEY—William Lacey, founder of the Lacey family, came from the Isle of Wight, it is said, with William Penn. In 1718, his son John m. Rachel Heston. The will of General John Lacey is recorded in Mount Holley. It was dated at New Hanover in 1811, and proved March 14, 1814. It bequeathed to w. Antis estate after debts paid. To dau. Eliza, wife of William Smith, one thousand dollars and also release of what she has already had. Dau. Kitty, wife of William Darling, (Darlington?) one thousand dollars. Dau. Jane C. Lacey, two thousand dollars. The will says: "Whereas Ferrago Furnace, in county of Monmouth was built in partnership with my son Thomas R. Lacey and the title is with me, if my son Thomas pays one-half expenses in procuring said lands and building forge then my executors to deed to him one half," etc. Refers to partnership of Cooke and Lacey in New Mill Forge, then closed, and his son given teams and other things from that forge worth about seventeen hundred dollars. Requests his w. Antis to care for his aged mother. Executors, Caleb Newbold and William Irick. The will of Antis Lacey, widow of General John Lacey was dated 1815, and proved Feb. 1816, of New Mills, now Pemberton. She gave to her son Thomas R. Lacey all her estate at New Mills, dwelling house, barns, mills, etc. The remainder of her property to her three daus. Eliza Smith, Catharine Darlington and Jane C. Hough.

LAFETRA—Edmund Lafetra was among the original purchasers of the land in Monmouth of the Indians 1667. In the settlement of the bills he is named as a "townshipper." He had from proprietors in 1675 a warrant for 180 acres of land; in 1679 another for 170 acres and the same year another

for 150 acres, by lands of Robert West and others. In 1681 he had another warrant. In 1676 he was a juror. In court records are notices of several suits between 1670 and 1677 with Francis Lee Maistre or "Masters," as the name was sometimes given; in first suits Lafetra was plaintiff; in the last suit, Aug. 28, 1677, Le Maistre sues him for the sum of £1 for one year's lodging, waiting and looking after cattle. The sum sued for was so small that it may have been only for a balance claimed between them. The item in the bill for lodging indicates that he was not then married; he was m. twice, and his second marriage to Frances West, widow of Robert, must have occurred shortly after.

LAMBERT—Edward Lambert of Freehold, in will dated December, 1714, names brother Josiah, cousins John Lambert, son of brother John, and Joseph, son of Joseph, and Elizabeth Lain. Henry Marsh, in his will dated 1716, names dau. Isabella Lambert.


MARK LUCAR was a member of the Baptist Church at Newport, R. I.; in 1648 was freeman; in 1655 and April 20, 1676, he had a legacy of fifty shillings a year, payable in provisions from Rev. John Clark. He d. Dec. 26, 1676, leaving no descendants as far as known. In 1672 he sold his share of land to William Denell of Newport, who gave it to his son, Benjamin Denell. Lucar was an ancient name in London. In "Herald's Visitation," 1568, mention is made of Emanuel Lucar, of London, who had children Ciprian, Mark, Martha and Emanuel. The name Mark suggests the probability of the Newport Mark being of that family.

JAMES LEONARD was of Taunton, Mass., ancestor of Leonards of that State and elsewhere, and noted as one of the first to set up iron works in this country. His brother, Henry Leonard, came to Monmouth and aided in establishing the iron works at Tinton Falls. James Leonard sold his share to Sarah Reape in 1674 and in 1675 she took up 240 acres in his right.

PARKER The first of this family in Old Monmouth were Joseph Parker and Peter Parker, named in Shrewsbury in 1667-8. Thomas Parker, Sr., and Thomas Parker, Jr., are named in Freehold records in 1716. Joseph Parker was one of the most prominent men in Old Shrewsbury, Commissioner, Justice of the Court, Deputy to the General Assembly, etc. In the General Assembly in 1682-3, he and John Bowne were foremost in efforts to maintain the rights of the people of Monmouth against the demands of the Board of Proprietors. Joseph Parker appears to have died in 1685, as in May of that year letters of administration were granted on his estate to Jedediah Allen, who was his successor in the Assembly. Peter Parker was appointed constable in 1667. Joseph Parker, second of the name, in his will dated 1723, devises land in Shrewsbury township to his wife, Elizabeth, and nine children. The following genealogical notes of the Parker family, furnished by a member of it, will enable descendants to trace back connectedly their genealogy for about a century and a quarter. Thomas Parker, of Freehold township, m. first a Miss James. Their children were Robert, John, (both of whom went West at an early day) Thomas, Anthony, William, Lydia, who married William Barkalow and Ann, who married a Thompson. Anthony Parker was born Sept. 13, 1775, and married Phebe Stout, daughter of David Stout; she was born April 24, 1777. Thomas Parker m. second wife, Sarah Stout, and they had children: Joseph, Hannah, who m. Cornelius Thompson, Charles, Amy, who m. David Reid; Mary, who m. John Johnstone; Joel, who d. unmarried, and Ann, who m. John Clayton. The children of Thomas, (third son of Thomas) were Thompson, Isaac, Amy, Carolina, Lydia Ann, Mary Ann and George. The children of Anthony, who m. Phebe, dau. of David Stout, were Thomas, David Stout, Abigail, who m. Rev. David B. Salter, John and Joseph. The children of William, son of Thomas, were Jesse, Hannah, who m. — Cheeseman, Lewis, Edmund, Thomas, Robert, Lydia, James, William and John. The children of Lydia, who m. William Barkalow, were Ann, who m. Job Emmons; Amy, who m. D. D. Denise, and Thomas P., the noted hotel proprietor. The children of Joseph, son of first Thomas, were Sarah Ann, Achsah and Henry. The children of Han-

nah, who m. Cornelius Thompson, were Pemberton, Burr, Mary Ann and Sarah. The children of Charles (formerly State Treasurer) were Helen, who m. Rev. George Burrowes; Mary, who m. James B. Glover; Joel and Charles. The children of Amy, who m. David Reid, were Aaron and Thomas. The children of Mary, who m. John Johnson, were Lydia, who m. ——— Gravatt, and William. The child of Ann, who m. John Clayton, was Mary, who m. ——— Potts. Charles Parker, son of Thomas, m. Sarah Coward, a dau. of Joseph Coward, a heroic soldier in the Revolution. He (Parker) lived at Toms River about 1810, and at Forked River about 1812-14, and then removed to Freehold or vicinity. He was a member of the Legislature, Sheriff of the county, and State Treasurer for many years. His son Joel was a member of the Legislature, twice Governor of the State and Judge of the Supreme Court. He m. Maria M. Gummere, dau. of Samuel R. Gummere, of Burlington, and their children were Elizabeth G., Charles, Helen and Frederick. The children of Mary Parker, who m. Col. James B. Glover, were Rev. Charles P., Frank, Helen and Mary, the last two dead. David Stout Parker, son of Anthony Parker, m. Emeline Salter. John Parker, son of Anthony, m. Hester Wooley. Joseph Parker, son of Anthony, m. Elizabeth Predmore; he was the first Sheriff of Ocean county.

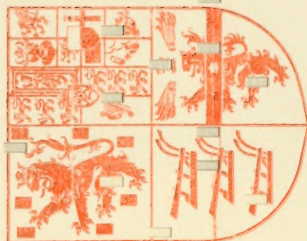
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